ЛД-21 ИН

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 May 23, 2023 No. 5

EVALUATON (CONTROL) MATERIALS

of discipline «Anatomy»
of the main professional educational program of higher education - specialty program
in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine **(**Educational program, partially implemented in English**)**, approved in May 24, 2023

for students of 1-2 courses

in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine **(**Educational program, partially implemented in English**)**

Reviewed and approved at a meeting of the department
dated May 18, 2023 (Protocol No. 10)

Head of Department
Associate professor O.N. Totoeva

Vladikavkaz, 2023

СТРУКТУРА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

1. Титульный лист
2. Структура оценочных материалов
3. Рецензия на оценочные материалы
4. Паспорт оценочных материалов
5. *Комплект оценочных материалов:*
   - вопросы к модулю,
   - вопросы к экзамену
   - экзаменационные вопросы к практическим навыкам
   - банк тестовых заданий

STRUCTURE OF THE CONTROL MATERIALS

1. Title page
2. Structure of control materials
3. Review to control materials
4. Passport of control materials
5. A set of control materials:
   - questions for modules
   - questions for exam,
   - exam questions for practical skills
   - tests,

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ « СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ» МИНИСТЕРСТВА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ
на оценочные материалы

по дисциплине «АНАТОМИЯ»
для студентов 1-2 курсов обучения,
по специальности 31.05.01 ЛЕЧЕБНОЕ ДЕЛО (программа, частично реализуемая на английском языке)

Оценочные материалы составлены на кафедре анатомии человека с топографической анатомией и оперативной хирургией на основании рабочей программы дисциплины «Анатомия» по специальности 31.05.01 ЛЕЧЕБНОЕ ДЕЛО (программа, частично реализуемая на английском языке) и соответствуют требованиям ФГОС ВО по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело, утвержденного Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации «12» августа 2020 г. № 988.
Оценочные материалы включает в себя:
- вопросы к модулю,
- вопросы к экзамену (включая к практическим навыкам)
- банк тестовых заданий (с титульным листом и оглавлением),
- экзаменационные билеты (включая к практическим навыкам),

Банк тестовых заданий включает в себя следующие элементы: тестовые задания, варианты тестовых заданий, шаблоны ответов. Все задания соответствуют рабочей программе дисциплины «Анатомия», формируемым при ее изучении компетенциям, и охватывают все её разделы. Сложность заданий варьируется. Количество заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины достаточно для проведения контроля знаний и исключает многократное повторение одного и того же вопроса в различных вариантах. Эталоны содержат ответы ко всем тестовым заданиям.
Количество экзаменационных билетов 50, что достаточно для проведения экзамена и исключает неоднократное использование одного и того же билета во время экзамена в одной академической группе в один день. Экзаменационные билеты выполнены на бланках единого образца по стандартной форме, на бумаге одного цвета и качества. Экзаменационный билет включает в себя 4 вопроса. Формулировки вопросов совпадают с формулировками перечня вопросов, выносимых на экзамен. Содержание вопросов одного билета относится к различным разделам программы, позволяющее более полно охватить материал учебной дисциплины.
Дополнительно к теоретическим вопросам предлагается перечень вопросов к практическим навыкам. Практические задания дают возможность объективно оценить уровень усвоения обучающимся теоретического материала при текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации. Количество экзаменационных билетов по практическим навыкам составляет 50, что достаточно для проведения экзамена и исключает неоднократное использование одного и того же билета во время экзамена в одной академической группе в один день. Вопросы в билетах разнообразны и отражают весь объем практических навыков по дисциплине «Анатомия». Экзаменационные билеты выполнены на бланках единого образца по стандартной форме, на бумаге одного цвета и качества. Экзаменационный билет по практическим навыкам включает в себя 23 наименования, которые студент должен перевести на латынь и показать на нативном препарате.
Сложность вопросов в экзаменационных билетах распределена равномерно. Замечаний к рецензируемым оценочным материалам нет.
В целом, оценочные материалы по дисциплине АНАТОМИЯ способствуют качественной оценке уровня владения обучающимися общепрофессиональными компетенциями.
Рецензируемые оценочные материалы по дисциплине АНАТОМИЯ могут быть рекомендованы к использованию для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации на лечебном факультете у обучающихся 1 и 2 курсов обучения.

Рецензент:

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ВЕРНО: специалист по кадрам отдела кадров и документооборота ФГБОУ ВО СОГМА Минздрава России
«____» _____ 20___ г.

ОТДЕЛ КАДРОВ И ДОКУМЕНТООБОРОТА

Passport of control materials
of the academic discipline "Anatomy"
specialty 31.05.01 General medicine (specialty)
(Educational program, partially implemented in English**)**

№№	Наименование Контролируемого раздела (темы) дисциплины /модуля Name controlled section (topics) of the discipline/module	Код формируемой компетенции (этапа) Code of the formed competence (stage)	Наименование оценочного средства Name of the evaluation tool
1	2	3	4
Вид контроля Type of control	**Текущий** Operating		
1.	Введение Introduction	General Professional Competencies-5 GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
2.	Опорно-двигательный аппарат Musculoskeletal system	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
3.	Спланхнология Splanchnology	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
4.	Органы иммунной системы и пути оттока лимфы Organs of the immune system and outflow tracts of the lymphatic system	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
5.	Эндокринные железы. Endocrine glands.	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
6.	Сердечно-сосудистая система The cardiovascular system	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
7.	Неврология. Neurology.	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
8.	Эстезиология Esthesiology	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
9.	Топография сосудов и нервов в различных частях тела человека Topography of vessels and nerves in different parts of the human body	GPC-5	– Тестовый контроль – Вопросы к модулю – Test control – Questions for the module
Вид контроля Type of control	**Промежуточный** Examinational		
1.	Введение Introduction	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
2.	Опорно-двигательный аппарат Musculoskeletal system	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills

			- exam tests - examination cards
3.	Спланхнология Splanchnology	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
4.	Органы иммунной системы и пути оттока лимфы Organs of the immune system and outflow tracts of the lymphatic system	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
5.	Эндокринные железы. Endocrine glands.	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
6.	Сердечно-сосудистая система The cardiovascular system	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
7.	Неврология. Neurology.	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
8.	Эстезиология Esthesiology	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards
9.	Топография сосудов и нервов в различных частях тела человека Topography of vessels and nerves in different parts of the human body	GPC-5	- экзаменационные билеты к практическим навыкам - экзаменационные тесты - экзаменационные билеты - examination cards for practical skills - exam tests - examination cards

Вопросы к модулю

1 SEMESTER

Final lesson on the topic: "Osteology"

Questions for the final lesson:

1. Axes and planes. General plan of the structure of the vertebra.
2. Features of the structure of the cervical vertebrae. 1, 2 and 7 cervical vertebrae.
3. Features of the structure of the I, X, XI, XII thoracic vertebrae.
4. Features of the structure of the lumbar vertebrae.
5. The structure and topography of the sacrum and coccyx.
6. The structure and topography of the sternum.
7. The structure and topography of the clavicle.
8. Structure and topography of the scapula.
9. Structure, topography and classification of ribs.
10. Features of the structure of the I rib. Differences between XI-XII ribs.
11. The structure and topography of the humerus.
12. The structure and topography of the ulna.
13. The structure and topography of the radius.
14. Bones of the wrist.
15. Bones of the metacarpus and phalanges of the fingers of the hand.
16. Features of the structure of the pelvic bone. Pubic bone.
17. Features of the structure of the pelvic bone. Ilium.
18. Features of the structure of the pelvic bone. Ischium.
19. The structure and topography of the femur. Patella.
20. The structure and topography of the tibia.
21. Строение и топография малоберцовой кости.
22. Tarsal bones
23. Bones of the metatarsus and phalanges of the toes.
24. General structure of the skull. Brain and facial skull. Roof and base of the skull.
25. Skull roof bones. Occipital bone.
26. Skull roof bones. Frontal bone.
27. Skull roof bones. Parietal bone.
28. The bones of the facial skull. The structure of the palatine and lacrimal bones, vomer. Cheekbone.
29. The structure of the upper jaw. The nasal bone.
30. The structure of the upper jaw. Channels.
31. The structure of the lower jaw.
32. Ethmoid bone structure and topography.
33. The structure of the sphenoid bone. Big wings.
34. The structure of the sphenoid bone. Bone body.
35. The structure of the sphenoid bone. Small wings and pterygoid processes.
36. The structure of the temporal bone. Rocky part.
37. The structure of the temporal bone. Scaly part.
38. The structure of the temporal bone. Mastoid part.
39. Temporal bone canals.
40. Temporal fossa, messages.
41. The outer base of the skull.
42. Inner base of the skull.
43. Anterior cranial fossa.
44. Middle cranial fossa.
45. Posterior cranial fossa.
46. Pterygopalatine fossa, walls.
47. Pterygopalatine fossa, messages.
48. Orbit structure, walls, messages.
49. The medial wall of the orbit, messages.
50. The lower wall of the orbit, messages.
51. The nasal cavity, walls.
52. Nasal cavity, messages.
53. The connection of the bones of the skull.
54. Age features of the skull.
55. Skull of a newborn

PRACTICAL SKILLS

Questions for the modular lesson:

(show on macro-preparations and correctly name in Latin)

OSTEOLOGY

1. Akromion.
2. Anatomical neck of the humerus
3. Humeral block.
4. Talus block.
5. Blocky notch of the ulna.
6. Atlanta side masses.
7. Greater sciatic notch
8. Large tubercle of the hymen
9. Greater trochanter of the femur
10. Ulnar nerve groove of the humerus
11. Radial nerve groove of the humerus
12. Subclavian artery groove
13. Subclavian vein groove
14. Rib furrow
15. Brachial nerve furrow
16. Groove of the subclavian artery (lst rib).
17. Tubercle of the anterior scalene muscle
18. Rib tubercle
19. Tibial tuberosity.
20. Ulna tuberosity
21. Radial tuberosity
22. Coronal fossa of the humerus
23. Coronal process of the ulna.
24. The acetabulum.
25. Superior articular process
26. The superior branch of the pubic bone
27. Upper posterior iliac spine
28. Upper anterior iliac spine
29. Upper vertebral notch
30. The apex of the sacrum
31. Branch of the ischium
32. Cutting the acetabulum of the pelvic bone
33. Femoral head
34. Ulna head
35. Radial head
36. Rib head
37. Head of the talus
38. Femoral head
39. The head of the ulna
40. The head of the radius.
41. The head of the fibula.
42. The head of the humerus
43. Metatarsal head
44. Capitate bone
45. Pisiform bone
46. Pubic crest.

47. Deltoid tuberosity of the humerus
48. Tenth thoracic vertebra.
49. Dorsal sacral foramen
50. Arch of the vertebra
51. Posterior arch of Atlanta
52. The back surface of the scapula
53. Posterior arch of the I cervical vertebra
54. Locking groove
55. Obturator opening of the pelvic bone
56. Axial vertebra tooth
57. True ribs
58. The coracoid process of the scapula.
59. Clavicular notch of the sternum.
60. Oscillating ribs
61. Conical tubercle of the clavicle.
62. Wrist bones:
63. Trapezoid bone of the hand
64. Sacral tuberosity.
65. Sacral canal
66. Iliac wing
67. Hook bone
68. Cuboid
69. Scaphoid bone of the tarsus
70. Scaphoid bone of the hand
71. Lateral sphenoid bone
72. Lateral malleolus
73. Atlas lateral mass
74. Lateral part of the sacrum
75. Lateral condyle of the femur
76. Lateral condyle of the tibia
77. Lateral epicondyle of the femur
78. Lateral epicondyle of the humerus
79. Pubic bone
80. Pubic tubercle
81. False ribs
82. Olecranon process.
83. Elbow notch
84. Lesser ischial notch
85. Lesser tubercle of the humerus
86. Small spit
87. Medial sphenoid bone
88. Medial ankle
89. Medial condyle of the femur
90. Tibial medial condyle
91. Medial epicondyle of the femur
92. Medial epicondyle of the humerus
93. Intertubular groove of the humerus
94. Intertrochanteric line
95. Intertrochanteric ridge
96. Intercondylar elevation of the tibia.
97. Xiphoid process
98. Condyle of the humerus
99. Patella
100. Supraspinatus fossa
101. Supra-articular tubercle of the scapula
102. Inferior articular process
103. The lower branch of the pubic bone
104. Lower posterior iliac spine
105. Lower anterior iliac spine
106. Lower spine notch
107. Eleventh thoracic vertebra.
108. Talus support
109. Base of the sacrum
110. Base of the metatarsal bone
111. Base, body and head of the metatarsal bone
112. Base, body and head of the metacarpal bone
113. Spinous process
114. Scapula
115. Transverse process opening
116. First thoracic vertebra.
117. Anterior arch of Atlanta
118. Border line
119. Ilio-pubic elevation
120. Ilium
121. Iliac crest
122. Popliteal surface of the femur.
123. Subspinal fossa
124. Subarticular tubercle of the scapula
125. Vertebral foramen
126. Spinal canal
127. Semi-lunar surface of the pelvic bone
128. Lunate bone of the hand
129. Transverse process of the vertebra
130. Lumbar vertebra, vertebra foramen.
131. Proximal, middle and distal phalanges of the toes
132. Proximal, middle, distal phalanges of the fingers
133. Intermediate sphenoid bone
134. Heel bone
135. Calcaneal tubercle
136. Costal surface of the scapula
137. Sternum handle
138. Ischium
139. Sciatic spine
140. Ischial tubercle
141. Sleepy tubercle of the VI cervical vertebra
142. Median sacral crest.
143. Articular cavity of the scapula
144. Articular circumference of the radius
145. The articular cavity of the scapula
146. Pelvic sacral foramen
147. Talus
148. Tibial body
149. Sternum body
150. Pubic bone body
151. Radial body
152. Fibula body
153. Humerus body
154. Metatarsal body
155. Ilium body
156. Vertebral body
157. Rib body
158. Ischial body
159. Typical rib, rib tubercle.
160. Typical thoracic vertebra, arch of the vertebra.
161. Typical cervical vertebra; opening of the transverse process.
162. Trapezius bone
163. Triangular bone of the hand
164. Sternum angle
165. Auricular surface of the sacrum
166. The auricular surface of the pelvic bone.
167. Surgical neck of the humerus
168. Femoral neck
169. Scapula neck
170. Radial neck
171. Rib neck
172. Rough femur line
173. Ulna styloid process
174. Radial styloid process
175. Gluteal tuberosity.
176. Fossa of tooth I of the cervical vertebra
177. Ulnar nerve fossa
178. Fossa of the olecranon of the humerus
179. Jugular notch of the sternum

SKULL

180. Alveolar arch of the lower jaw
181. Alveolar bone of the upper jaw
182. Basilar part of the occipital bone
183. The tympanic part of the temporal bone
184. Large occipital foramen
185. Great wing of the sphenoid bone
186. Large palatal opening.
187. Great horn of the hyoid bone
188. Groove of the superior sagittal sinus
189. Transverse sinus groove
190. Sigmoid sinus groove
191. Groove of the superior petrous sinus.
192. Furrow of the inferior petrosal sinus.
193. Upper jaw tuber
194. Coronal process of the lower jaw
195. Maxillary sinus
196. Superior nasal concha
197. Superior orbital fissure
198. Branch of the lower jaw
199. Temporal fossa
200. Internal opening of the carotid canal
201. Internal auditory opening and internal auditory canal
202. Internal occipital eminence.
203. Internal auditory opening
204. Internal occipital protuberance
205. Lower jaw notch
206. Pituitary fossa
207. Glabella of the frontal bone
208. Orbital plate of ethmoid bone
209. Orbital surface of the upper jaw
210. Orbital part of the frontal bone
211. The orbital process of the palatine bone
212. Pharyngeal tubercle of the occipital bone
213. The head of the lower jaw
214. Horizontal plate of the palatine bone
215. Pear-shaped hole.
216. Double abdominal fossa of the lower jaw
217. Arcuate elevation.
218. Chewing tuberosity of the lower jaw
219. Posterior cranial fossa
220. Occipital scales
221. Occipital condyle
222. Visual channel
223. Dental alveoli of the lower jaw
224. Stony-tympanic fissure.
225. The petrous part of the temporal bone
226. Hyoid nerve canal
227. Wedge-palatine opening.
228. Canine fossa.
229. Bony palate
230. Cruciform elevation
231. Round hole
232. Pterygoid tuberosity of the lower jaw
233. Pterygoid fossa of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone
234. Pterygoid dimple of the lower jaw
235. Pterygoid palatine fossa
236. Pterygoid tuberosity
237. Pterygoid canal of the sphenoid bone
238. Pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone
239. Roof of the tympanic cavity of the temporal bone
240. Lateral part of the occipital bone
241. Frontal scales
242. Frontal tubercle of the frontal bone
243. Frontal process of the upper jaw
244. Lesser wing of the sphenoid bone
245. Small horn of the hyoid bone
246. The musculocutaneous canal of the temporal bone
247. Condylar canal.
248. Condylar process of the lower jaw
249. Superciliary arch
250. Supraorbital foramen (notch) of the frontal bone
251. External occipital eminence.
252. External opening of the carotid canal
253. External occipital protuberance
254. Palatine process of the upper jaw
255. Mandibular fossa of the temporal bone
256. Mandibular fossa
257. Lower nasal passage.
258. Inferior nasal concha
259. Inferior orbital fissure
260. Nasal bone
261. Nasal part of the frontal bone
262. Nasolacrimal canal.
263. Oval hole
264. Spinous hole
265. Lower jaw opening
266. Finger depressions on the skull
267. Anterior cranial fossa
268. Perpendicular plate of the palatine bone (on the skull)
269. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone
270. Cockscomb.
271. Pyramid (stony part) of the temporal bone
272. Chin hole
273. Chin spine.
274. Chin tubercle
275. Chin protrusion of the lower jaw
276. Infratemporal fossa
277. The infratemporal ridge.
278. The infraorbital groove of the upper jaw
279. The infraorbital foramen of the upper jaw
280. Infraorbital sulcus
281. Infraorbital canal.
282. Sublingual canal
283. Perforated plate of the ethmoid bone.
284. Cleft of the maxillary sinus (entrance to the maxillary sinus)
285. Cleft of the canal of the large stony nerve.
286. Cleft of the canal of the petrous nerve.
287. Torn hole in the skull
288. Incisal channel
289. Stingray
290. Zygomatic opening.
291. Zygomatic process of the upper jaw
292. Zygomatic process of the temporal bone
293. Zygomatic process of the frontal bone
294. Zygomatic arch.
295. Zygomatic bone
296. Ocular opening.
297. Lacrimal groove of the upper jaw
298. Lacrimal bone
299. Sleepy furrow.
300. Sleepy canal of the temporal bone
301. Mastoid process of the temporal bone
302. Coulter
303. Sphenoid saddle back
304. Middle nasal passage.
305. Middle nasal concha
306. Middle cranial fossa
307. Hard palate
308. Upper jaw body
309. Sphenoid bone body
310. Lower jaw body
311. Body of the hyoid bone

312. Parietal bone
313. Trigeminal depression of the temporal bone pyramid
314. Turkish saddle
315. Mandibular angle
316. Joana
317. Maxillofacial line of the lower jaw
318. Maxillofacial groove
319. Scaly part of the temporal bone
320. The styloid process of the temporal bone.
321. Styloid foramen
322. Fossa of the lacrimal gland of the frontal bone
323. Jugular opening on the skull
324. Jugular tenderloin

FINAL LESSON ON THE TOPIC: "ARTHROLOGY"

Questions for the final lesson:

1. Classification of bone connection.
2. Types of synchondrosis.
3. Syndesmosis.
4. Hemiarthrosis. Features of the structure. (Examples).
5. Joint classification.
6. Combined joint. General characteristics.
7. Complex joints.
8. Congruent and incongruent joint.
9. Uniaxial joints. Characteristics, examples.
10. Biaxial Joints. Characteristics, examples.
11. Multiaxial joints. Characteristic. Example.
12. Simple joints. (Examples).
13. Complex joints. (Examples)
14. The general structure of the joints.
15. The connection of the spine to the skull.
16. Connection of the vertebrae.
17. The junction of the sacrum and coccyx.
18. The vertebral column as a whole.
19. Acromioclavicular joint.
20. The sternoclavicular joint.
21. The connection of the ribs with the sternum.
22. Connections of the ribs to the vertebrae.
23. Chest as a whole.
24. Temporomandibular joint
25. Shoulder joint.
26. Elbow joint.
27. Wrist joint.
28. Connections of the bones of the forearm.
29. Connections of the bones of the hand.
30. Joints of the pelvic bones. The pelvis as a whole.
31. Joints of the pelvic bones. The sizes of the male and female pelvis.
32. Hip joint
33. Knee-joint.
34. The connection of the bones of the lower leg.
35. Ankle joint.
36. Connecting the bones of the foot. The foot as a whole.

PRACTICAL SKILLS

Questions for the modular lesson:

(show on macro-preparations and correctly name in Latin)

ARTHROLOGY

1. Acromioclavicular joint
2. Tibial collateral ligament (knee joint)
3. Tibial-peroneal anterior (posterior) ligament
4. Large sciatic foramen.
5. Coronal suture (skull)
6. Acetabular lip of the hip joint
7. The superior transverse ligament of the scapula.
8. Superior pubic ligament
9. Internal intercostal membrane.
10. Deep transverse metatarsal ligament.
11. Deep transverse metacarpal ligament.
12. The sternoclavicular joint.
13. Sternocostal joint
14. Sternocostal joint of the second rib.
15. Deltoid ligament.
16. Long plantar ligament
17. Arcuate pubic ligament.
18. The arcuate popliteal ligament.
19. Facet joint.
20. Ligamentum yellow (spine)
21. Posterior sacroiliac ligaments.
22. Posterior atlantooccipital membrane.
23. Posterior tibial-peroneal ligament.
24. Posterior cruciate ligament
25. Posterior cruciate ligament.
26. Posterior longitudinal ligament.
27. The posterior ligament of the fibular head.
28. Posterior talofibular ligament.
29. Posterior cruciate ligament of the knee
30. Posterior longitudinal ligament (spine)
31. Locking diaphragm
32. Locking channel
33. Carpometacarpal joint of the first finger of the hand.
34. Scallop scallop
35. Carpal tunnel
36. Coracoacromal ligament
37. Coracoclavicular ligament.
38. Coracohumeral ligament
39. The clavicular-costal ligament.
40. Collateral tibial ligament.
41. Collateral ulnar ligament.
42. Collateral radial ligament.
43. Collateral peroneal ligament.
44. Annular ligament of the radius
45. Oblique popliteal ligament.
46. Oblique chord.
47. Atlas cruciate ligament.
48. Sacro-tuberous ligament
49. Sacrospinous ligament
50. Lambdoid suture (skull)
51. Lateral ligament of the ankle
52. Lateral meniscus of the knee
53. Pubic-femoral ligament.
54. Pubic symphysis
55. Ulnar Collateral Wrist Ligament
56. Radial collateral ligament of the wrist
57. Wrist joint
58. Peroneal collateral ligament (knee joint)

59. Lesser sciatic foramen
60. Ankle medial ligament
61. Knee medial meniscus
62. Interclavicular ligament
63. The interosseous membrane of the lower leg.
64. Interosseous membrane of the forearm.
65. Interspinous ligament
66. Intervertebral disc
67. Intertransverse ligaments.
68. Supraspinous ligament (spine)
69. Outer intercostal membrane.
70. The lower transverse ligament of the scapula.
71. Anterior sacroiliac ligaments.
72. Anterior atlantooccipital membrane.
73. Anterior tibial-peroneal ligament.
74. Anterior cruciate ligament
75. Anterior longitudinal ligament
76. The anterior ligament of the fibular head.
77. Anterior talofibular ligament.
78. Anterior cruciate ligament of the knee
79. Anterior longitudinal ligament (spine)
80. Shoulder joint
81. Flat seam
82. Iliofemoral ligament
83. Iliolumbar ligament.
84. The plantar calcaneonavicular ligament.
85. The transverse knee ligament.
86. Transverse tarsal joint (Choparov joint)
87. Tarsometatarsal joints (Lisfranc joint)
88. Calcaneofibular ligament.
89. Forked ligament of the foot
90. Costal-transverse joint
91. Sagittal suture (skull)
92. The arch of the shoulder joint.
93. Femoral head ligament
94. Patella ligament
95. The ischio-femoral ligament.
96. Symphysis of the sternum handle
97. Synovial intertubular sheath.
98. Midcarp joint
99. Nucleus gelatinus (intervertebral disc)
100. Rib head joint
101. Shoulder joint lip
102. Shoulder joint capsule
103. The joint gap of the carpometacarpal joint.
104. The joint gap of the sacroiliac joint.
105. The wrist joint gap.
106. The joint gap of the interphalangeal joint of the hand.
107. The joint gap of the interphalangeal joint of the foot.
108. The joint gap of the metatarsophalangeal joints.
109. The joint gap of the transverse joint of the tarsus.
110. The joint gap of the tarsometatarsal joint.
111. Articular gap of the mid-carpal joint.
112. Ankle joint surfaces
113. Knee joint surfaces
114. Elbow joint surfaces
115. Articular surfaces of the wrist joint
116. Articular surfaces of the shoulder joint
117. The articular surfaces of the transverse joint of the tarsus
118. Joint surfaces of the hip joint
119. Fibrous ring (intervertebral disc)
120. Scaly seam
121. Flexion and extension
122. Abduction and adduction
123. Rotation and circular motion
124. Supination and pronation
125. Axes and planes

FINAL LESSON ON THE TOPIC: "MYOLOGY"

Questions for the final lesson:

1. Autochthonous muscles of the chest.
2. Autochthonous muscles of the back.
3. White line of the abdomen. The rectus sheath.
4. Deep muscles of the chest.
5. Deep back muscles.
6. Diaphragm.
7. Diaphragm. Fascia of the chest.
8. Chewing muscles. Topography, function.
9. Serrated muscles, topography, function.
10. Classification of the abdominal muscles. Muscles of the posterior group.
11. Mimic muscles. Topography, function.
12. Chest muscles. Classification. Pectoralis major muscle.
13. Muscles and fascia of the abdomen.
14. Muscles of the roof of the skull. Topography, function. Fascia of the head.
15. Neck muscles. Topography, function.
16. General muscle anatomy.
17. Inguinal canal.
18. Superficial chest muscles.
19. Superficial muscles of the back. Topography, function.
20. The rectus abdominis muscle. The rectus sheath.
21. Neck topography. Neck triangles.
22. Fascia and neck space.
23. Characteristics of facial muscles. Muscles of the circumference of the mouth.
24. Muscles and fascia of the anterior surface of the shoulder.
25. Muscles and fascia of the shoulder girdle.
26. Muscles and fascia of the back of the shoulder.
27. Armpit, walls and posts.
28. Shoulder topography (grooves, canals).
29. The cubital fossa - topography, muscles, grooves.
30. Muscles and fascia of the anterior surface of the forearm.
31. Muscles and fascia of the back of the forearm.
32. The muscles of the forearm that act on the thumb.
33. Topography of the muscles of the hand, muscles of the eminence of the thumb.
34. Topography of the hand muscles, muscles of the eminence of the small toe and the middle group.
35. The topography of the right extremity - grooves, canals, pits.
36. Muscles acting on the wrist joint.
37. Muscles acting on the metacarpophalangeal and interphalangeal joints.
38. Muscles acting on the shoulder joint.
39. Muscles acting on the elbow joint.
40. Synovial canals and sheaths of the muscles of the ventral surface of the hand.
41. Synovial canals and sheaths of the muscles of the dorsal surface of the hand.
42. Muscles and fascia of the gluteal region.
43. Muscles and fascia of the anterior surface of the pelvis.

44. Lower limb topography - canals, grooves, fossa.
45. Muscles and fascia of the anterior thigh, femoral canal.
46. Muscles and fascia of the medial thigh, Hunter's canal.
47. Muscles and fascia of the back of the thigh, popliteal fossa.
48. Calf muscle classification. Muscles and fascia of the anterior group.
49. Muscles and fascia of the back of the leg.
50. Muscles of the lateral surface of the leg. Gruber's Channel.
51. Muscles, synovial sheaths and canals of the dorsal surface of the foot.
52. Fascia and superficial muscles of the plantar parts of the foot. Plantar apponeurosis.
53. Fascia and deep muscles of the plantar parts of the foot.
54. Muscles acting on the big toe.
55. Muscles acting on the V toe.
56. Synovial sheaths and canals of the plantar surface of the foot.
57. Muscles acting on the hip joint.
58. Muscles acting on the knee joint.
59. Muscles acting on the ankle joint.

PRACTICAL SKILLS

Questions for the modular lesson:

(show on macro-preparations and correctly name in Latin)

MYOLOGY

1. Aortic opening of the diaphragm
2. Femoral canal
3. Femoral triangle
4. Pectoralis major muscle
5. Large round muscle
6. Adductor muscle of the thigh
7. Big zygomatic muscle
8. Gluteus maximus muscle
9. The pectoralis major muscle.
10. The large round muscle.
11. Large zygomatic muscle.
12. Gluteus maximus
13. Peroneal tendon upper retainer
14. Temporalis muscle
15. Internal oblique muscle of the abdomen
16. Deep flexor of the fingers (hand)
17. Calf-popliteal canal
18. Calf-popliteal canal.
19. Comb muscle
20. Sternum diaphragm
21. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
22. Sternohyoid muscle
23. Sterno-thyroid muscle
24. Piriformis muscle
25. Digastric
26. Digastric muscle, posterior abdomen.
27. Digastric muscle, anterior abdomen.
28. Biceps femoris
29. Biceps brachii
30. Deltoid
31. Long head of the biceps brachii
32. Peroneus longus muscle
33. Long abductor thumb (hand)
34. Long adductor femoris
35. Long peroneal muscle.
36. Abductor thumb muscle
37. Long radial extensor of the wrist
38. Long radial extensor of the wrist
39. Long extensor of the thumb (hand)
40. Long extensor of the big toe (foot)
41. Long extensor of the toes (foot)
42. Long flexor of the big toe (foot)
43. Long flexor of the thumb of the hand.
44. Long flexor of the toes (foot)
45. Chewing muscle
46. Tibialis posterior muscle
47. Posterior scalene muscle
48. Carpal tunnel.
49. Calf muscle
50. Flounder muscle
51. Square muscle of the thigh.
52. Square pronator
53. Coracohumeral muscle
54. Short peroneal muscle
55. Short abductor thumb (hand)
56. Short radial extensor of the wrist
57. Short extensor of the thumb (hand)
58. Short extensor of the big toe (foot)
59. Short toe extensor
60. Short flexor of the thumb (hand)
61. Short flexor of the little finger (hand)
62. Short toe flexor
63. Short peroneal muscle
64. The short abductor thumb muscle.
65. Short adductor muscle
66. Round pronator
67. Circular muscle of the eye
68. Circular muscle of the mouth.
69. Lateral pterygoid muscle
70. Lateral broad muscle.
71. Frontal abdomen of the occipital-frontal muscle
72. Elbow muscle
73. Ulnar fossa
74. Ulnar fossa
75. Ulnar wrist extensor
76. Ulnar toe extensor
77. Elbow wrist flexor
78. Elbow groove.
79. Elbow muscle
80. Scapular-hyoid muscle
81. Scapula-hyoid muscle, upper abdomen.
82. Scapular-hyoid muscle, lower abdomen.
83. Scapular-tracheal triangle
84. Scapular-tracheal triangle
85. Radial flexor of the wrist
86. Radial groove.
87. Pectoralis minor
88. Small round muscle
89. Gluteus maximus muscle
90. Pectoralis minor
91. Medial pterygoid muscle
92. Broad medial muscle.
93. Interosseous muscles
94. Location of the femoral canal.
95. Muscle lacuna (at the thigh)
96. Muscle gap.
97. Erector spine
98. Muscle tensing fascia lata
99. Muscle that lifts the upper lip
100. Levator scapula muscle
101. Adductor thumb muscle (hand)
102. Muscle opposing the little finger (hand)
103. The muscle that lowers the lower lip.
104. The muscle that lowers the corner of the mouth.
105. The muscle that adducts the thumb of the hand.
106. Supra-shaped opening.
107. Supraspinatus muscle
108. Suprahyoid muscles
109. Supracranial aponeurosis (tendon helmet)
110. External oblique muscle of the abdomen
111. External (internal) intercostal muscles
112. Inferior peroneal tendon retainer
113. Lower extensor tendon retainer of the foot
114. Opening of the inferior vena cava
115. Inguinal ligament
116. Inguinal canal
117. Tibialis anterior muscle
118. Serratus anterior muscle
119. Anterior scalene muscle.
120. Tibialis anterior muscle
121. Serratus anterior muscle
122. Anterior scalene muscle
123. Anterior plate of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle

124.Esophageal opening of the diaphragm
125.Shoulder muscle
126.Brachioradialis muscle
127.Brachio-muscular canal (radial nerve)
128.Superficial ring of the inguinal canal
129.Superficial flexor of the fingers (hand)
130.Iliopsoas muscle
131.Piriform hole
132.Piriform opening.
133.Subcutaneous fissure (femoral canal)
134.Subcutaneous muscle of the neck.
135. Popliteal fossa
136.Subscapularis muscle
137.Axillary cavity
138.Submandibular triangle
139.Infraspinatus muscle
140.Plantar aponeurosis
141.Semi-membranous muscle
142.Semitendinosus muscle
143.Transverse abdominal muscle
144.Sartorius
145.Lumbar diaphragm
146.Leading channel
147.Leading channel
148.Broad intermediate muscle.
149.Rectus femoris muscle (quadriceps muscle of the thigh)
150.Rectus abdominis muscle
151.Umbilical ring
152.Finger extensor
153.Finger extensor (hand)
154.Costal part of the diaphragm
155.Rhomboid muscle
156.Sleepy triangle
157.Vascular lacuna (at the thigh)
158.The median furrow.
159.Middle scalene muscle
160.Gluteus medius muscle
161.Instep support
162.Thin muscle
163.Trapezius muscle
164.Triangles of the anterior wall of the axillary cavity.
165.Triceps muscle of the leg
166.Triceps brachii
167.Three-way hole
168.Extensor Retainer
169.Flexor Retainer
170.Maxillofacial muscle
171.Vermiform muscles
172.Quadriceps femoris
173.Four-way hole
174.Stylohyoid muscle
175.Wide fascia of the thigh
176.Latissimus dorsi
177.Buccal muscle
178.The hypoglossal muscle
179.Scapular-clavicular triangle

2 SEMESTER
SUMMARY LESSON ON THE TOPIC: "ORGANS OF THE DIGESTIVE, RESPIRATORY AND UROGENITAL SYSTEMS "

Questions for the modular lesson:

"ORGANS OF DIGESTION"
1. Liver pressure
2. General characteristics of the peritoneum. The ratio of organs to the peritoneum. Mesentery ligaments.
3. General characteristics and structure of teeth.
4. Differences between the small intestine and the large.
5. The ratio of organs to the peritoneum
6. Ways of excretion of bile
7. Development of the digestive system. Oral cavity anatomy.
8. Ligaments and folds of the peritoneum
9. Ligaments of the liver
10. Sinuses of the peritoneum
11. The structure of the liver lobule
12. Structure and topography of the duodenum.
13. The structure and topography of the peritoneum below the mesentery transversely to the colon.
14. Structure and topography of the pharynx
15. The structure and topography of the stomach.
16. The structure and topography of the biliary tract.
17. Structure and topography of the palate.
18. Structure and topography of the liver. Features of the blood supply.
19. The structure and topography of the esophagus.
20. The structure and topography of the pancreas.
21. The structure and topography of the rectum.
22. The structure and topography of the cecum.
23. The structure and topography of the salivary glands.
24. The structure and topography of the colon.
25. The structure and topography of the small intestine.
26. The structure and topography of the language.
27. Peritoneal bursae, their location and significance. Large and small oil seals
28. Topography of the gallbladder
29. Topography of the liver
30. Topography of the course of the peritoneum below the transverse colon
31. The course of the peritoneum in the small pelvis
32. The course of the peritoneum above the transverse colon
33. Wonderful Liver Network

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
1. Borders of the parietal pleura.
2. The ventricles of the larynx. Glottis.
3. Classification of the muscles of the larynx. Muscles that alter the tension of the vocal folds.
4. Classification of the muscles of the larynx. Muscles that narrow and widen the glottis.
5. Microscopic structure of the lungs. The structure of the acinus.
6. Muscles of the larynx
7. Nasal cavity, walls and posts
8. General characteristics of the laryngeal cavity, its departments.
9. General plan of the structure of the respiratory system. Upper and lower respiratory tract. Air jet stroke.
10. Paranasal sinuses
11. Organs that form the posterior mediastinum.
12. Sections of the larynx. Voice formation.
13. Departments of the mediastinum

14. Pleura, its leaves and departments. Pleural sinuses.
15. Pleural cavity. Lung boundaries.
16. The threshold of the larynx. The boundaries and structure of the walls.
17. Sinuses and dome of the pleura. Topography.
18. Actually the laryngeal cavity, its walls.
19. Mediastinum, departments.
20. Structure and topography of the lungs. Age features. Bronchial tree.
21. The structure and topography of the trachea. Age features.
22. Structures and communications of the nasal cavity. Paranasal sinuses.
23. The joints of the larynx and the muscles acting on them
24. Joints and ligaments of the larynx.
25. Topography of the pleural sinuses
26. Topography of the contents of the gates of the right and left lungs. Differences.
27. Topography of the trachea
28. The course of the pleura
29. Cartilage and ligaments of the larynx. Laryngeal cavity.
30. Cartilage, joints and ligaments of the larynx

ORGANS OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

1. Development and general plan of the structure of the urinary system. Urine flow.
2. The structure and topography of the kidneys. Age features.
3. The membranes and fixation of the kidneys.
4. Skeletopia and topography of the kidneys. Muscular bed of the kidney.
5. Wonderful kidney network. The structure of the nephron.
6. The structure and topography of the ureter. Its divisions and contractions.
7. The structure and topography of the urinary bladder. Attitude to the peritoneum.
8. Internal structure of the kidneys.
9. The prostate gland. Topography and age features.
10. The structure of the male urethra. Departments.
11. Internal structure of the testicle and epididymis.
12. Testicular membranes. The structure of the scrotum.
13. The vas deferens, its departments. Seed excretion routes.
14. External male genital organs.
15. The structure, topography and age characteristics of the uterus, its ligaments.
16. The structure of the parametrium.
17. Structure, topography and age features of the fallopian tubes.
18. Structure, topography and age characteristics of the ovary. Abdominal ligaments.
19. The structure, topography and age characteristics of the vagina.
20. External female genital organs.
21. Topography of the female pelvis organs. Peritoneal course.
22. Topography of the male pelvic organs. Peritoneal course.
23. Muscles of the perineum.
24. Fascia of the perineum.

PRACTICAL SKILLS

Questions for the modular lesson:

(show on macro-preparations and correctly name in Latin)

SPLANCHNOLOGY

Show and name in Latin

1. Ampoule of the fallopian tube.
2. Bifurcation of the trachea
3. Large oil seal.
4. Large papilla of the duodenum.
5. Greater curvature of the stomach.
6. Coronary ligament of the liver.
7. Vagina
8. The vaginal part of the cervix.
9. Internal opening of the urethra.
10. Gate of the lung.
11. Gate of the liver.
12. The ascending colon.
13. Entrance to the larynx.
14. Main bronchi
15. The pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube.
16. Pharyngeal tonsil.
17. Vocal folds.
18. Spongy part of the male urethra
19. Spongy bodies of the penis
20. Duodenal jejunal flexure
21. Duodenum
22. The fundus of the stomach.
23. The bottom of the bladder
24. Lobes of the left lung.
25. Grooved papillae of the tongue.
26. The ventricles of the larynx.
27. Gallbladder.
28. Posterior cricoid muscle
29. Zev.
30. Ileocecal valve.
31. Cardiac part of the stomach.
32. The square lobe of the liver.
33. The root of the lung.
34. The root of the tongue.
35. Cortical substance of the kidney
36. Slanting slit of the lung.
37. Round ligament of the uterus.
38. Round ligament of the liver.
39. Lateral cricoid muscle
40. Left kidney.
41. Left triangular ligament of the liver.
42. Lesser curvature of the stomach.
43. Small oil seal.
44. Fallopian tube.
45. Bladder.
46. Urogenital diaphragm
47. Bladder-uterine cavity.
48. Bladder triangle
49. Ureters.
50. Soft palate.
51. The supravaginal part of the cervix.
52. Palatine tonsil.
53. Palatine arch
54. The descending colon.
55. The descending part of the duodenum.
56. Nasal passages
57. Common hepatic duct
58. Parotid salivary gland
59. The opening of the uterus (pharynx).
60. Sections of the pharynx
61. The membranous part of the male urethra
62. The isthmus of the fallopian tube.

63. Cricoid cartilage of the larynx.
64. Cavernous bodies of the penis
65. Lung surface.
66. Suspension ligament of the ovary
67. Pancreas and its parts.
68. Sublingual and submandibular salivary glands
69. The transverse colon.
70. Transverse slit of the lung.
71. Renal pelvis.
72. Renal sinus.
73. Kidney pyramid.
74. Renal gate
75. Right kidney.
76. Right triangular ligament of the liver.
77. Vestibule of the oral cavity.
78. Foredoor folds of the larynx.
79. The prostate gland.
80. Prostate part of the male urethra
81. Pylorus of the stomach.
82. Pylorus sphincter.
83. The epididymis.
84. Recto-uterine cavity.
85. Recto-urinary cavity.
86. Rectum.
87. Cystic duct.
88. Costo-phrenic sinus of the pleura.
89. Omental processes.
90. The vault of the pharynx.
91. Spermatic cord
92. Seminal vesicles.
93. Ejaculatory duct
94. The vas deferens.
95. Sickle ligament of the liver.
96. Sigmoid colon.
97. Blind hole of the tongue.
98. The blind intestine.
99. Layers of the uterine wall
100. Actually the oral cavity.
101. Own ligament of the ovary.
102. Mediastinum
103. Walls of the oral cavity
104. Narrowing of the esophagus
105. Pelvic diaphragm
106. The jejunum.
107. Tubal tonsil
108. Tubal tonsil.
109. Fibrous capsule of the kidney.
110. Caudate lobe of the liver.
111. The appendix and its mesentery.
112. Arytenoid cartilage of the larynx.
113. Wide ligament of the uterus.
114. Thyroid cartilage of the larynx.
115. Lingual tonsil.
116. Testicle.
117. Ovary.

FINAL SESSION ON THE TOPIC: "Heart, arteries, veins"
Questions for the modular lesson:

1. Arterial arch of the foot.
2. Arteries of the hand.
3. Arteries of the foot.
4. Femoral artery.
5. Venous anastomoses along the posterior surface of the ascending and descending colon.
6. Veins of the anterior wall of the trunk, anastomoses.
7. Veins of the heart.
8. Superior vena cava, topography, course, tributaries.
9. Branches of the abdominal aorta.
10. Branches of the thoracic aorta.
11. Internal iliac artery.
12. Internal iliac vein, topography, course, tributaries.
13. Internal carotid artery. Topography and departments
14. Internal jugular vein, topography, course, tributaries.
15. Age features of the heart.
16. Portal vein, topography, course, roots.
17. Deep palmar arch.
18. Deep veins of the upper limb, topography, course, tributaries.
19. Deep veins of the lower limb, topography, course, tributaries.
20. Posterior intercostal veins. External and internal venous plexus of the spine.
21. Kava-caval anastomoses, formation and location.
22. Chambers of the heart. Circles of blood circulation.
23. Valvular apparatus of the heart.
24. Heart valves.
25. Blood supply to the thigh.
26. Blood supply to the lower leg.
27. Blood supply to the brain.
28. Blood supply to the teeth of the upper jaw.
29. Blood supply to the teeth of the lower jaw.
30. Blood supply to the knee joint.
31. Blood supply to the sacrum.
32. Blood supply to the wrist joint.
33. Blood supply to facial muscles.
34. Blood supply to the bladder.
35. Blood supply to the neck muscles.
36. Blood supply to the pelvic organs.
37. Blood supply to the shoulder joint.
38. Blood supply to the perineum.
39. Blood supply to the heart wall.
40. Blood supply to the walls of the abdominal cavity.
41. Blood supply to the walls of the chest cavity.
42. Circles of blood circulation.
43. Radial artery. Topography and branches.
44. External iliac artery.
45. External iliac vein, topography, course, tributaries.
46. External carotid artery. Topography and its branches.
47. External jugular vein, topography, course, tributaries.
48. The outer structure of the heart. Furrows, their contents.
49. Unpaired vein, topography, course, tributaries.
50. Inferior mesenteric artery.
51. Inferior vena cava, topography, course, roots.
52. General characteristics of the aorta, departments.
53. Pericardial bag.
54. Features of venous outflow from the anterior abdominal wall, umbilical ring, anastomosis.
55. Features of venous outflow from the esophageal-gastric section, anastomosis.
56. Features of venous outflow from the rectum, anastomosis.
57. Features of fetal blood circulation.
58. Features of the blood supply to the liver.
59. Paired branches of the thoracic and abdominal aorta.
60. Anterior tibial artery.
61. Brachial artery.
62. Superficial palmar arch.
63. Superficial veins of the upper limb, topography, course, tributaries.

64. Superficial veins of the lower extremity, topography, course, tributaries.
65. Superficial and deep veins of the pelvis. Venous plexus of the pelvis.
66. Subclavian artery.
67. Popliteal artery
68. Axillary artery.
69. Semi-unpaired and half-unpaired accessory veins, topography, course, tributaries.
70. Porto-caval anastomoses, formation and location.
71. Conductive system of the heart.
72. The projection of the heart valves is not the anterior chest wall.
73. Sinuses of the pericardium.
74. Own skeleton of the heart.
75. The structure of the stomach and its blood supply.
76. The structure and blood supply of the pharynx.
77. The structure and blood supply of the larynx.
78. The structure and blood supply of the teeth.
79. The structure and blood supply of the esophagus
80. The structure and blood supply of the rectum.
81. The structure and blood supply of the colon.
82. The structure of the myocardium.
83. The structure of the pericardium and its sinuses.
84. The structure of the heart wall.
85. Topography and borders of the heart.
86. Topography of the heart. Valve projection.

PRACTICAL SKILLS

Questions for the modular lesson:

(show on macro-preparations and correctly name in Latin)

Angiology

Show and name in Latin

1. Artery around the scapula.
2. Basilar artery.
3. Femoral artery.
4. Femoral vein.
5. Large saphenous vein of the leg.
6. Coronal groove of the heart.
7. Superior mesenteric artery.
8. Superior mesenteric vein.
9. Superior epigastric artery.
10. Superior vena cava.
11. Superior perforating artery.
12. Superior rectal artery.
13. Superior thyroid artery.
14. Internal thoracic artery.
15. Internal thoracic vein.
16. Internal iliac artery.
17. Internal iliac vein.
18. Internal carotid artery.
19. Internal jugular vein.
20. Portal vein.
21. Ascending cervical artery.
22. Deep thigh artery.
23. Deep shoulder artery.
24. Deep artery, bending around the iliac bone.
25. Deep vein of the thigh.
26. Sternoacromial artery
27. Thoracic artery.
28. Dorsal artery of the foot.
29. The arch of the aorta.
30. Gastro-duodenal artery.
31. The posterior artery, bending around the humerus.
32. Posterior tibial artery.
33. Posterior interventricular groove
34. Posterior intercostal artery.
35. Posterior cerebral artery.
36. Posterior connecting artery.
37. Aortic valve.
38. Pulmonary valve.
39. Lateral circumflex artery of the thigh.
40. Lateral saphenous vein of the arm.
41. Lateral plantar artery.
42. Left coronary artery.
43. Left gastroepiploic artery.
44. Left gastric artery.
45. Left colic artery.
46. Left atrioventricular valve.
47. Left aortic sinus.
48. Left sinus of the pulmonary trunk.
49. Facial artery.
50. Ulnar artery.
51. Elbow vein.
52. Ulnar recurrent artery.
53. Radial artery.
54. Radial vein.
55. Radial recurrent artery.
56. Small saphenous vein of the leg.
57. Medial circumflex artery of the thigh.
58. Medial saphenous vein of the arm.
59. Medial plantar artery.
60. Interventricular septum.
61. Atrial septum.
62. Fleshy trabeculae of the heart.
63. Suprascapular artery.
64. External iliac artery.
65. External iliac vein.
66. External carotid artery.
67. Inferior mesenteric artery.
68. Inferior mesenteric vein.
69. Inferior epigastric artery.
70. Inferior vena cava.
71. Inferior thyroid artery.
72. Common interosseous artery.
73. Common hepatic artery.
74. Common iliac artery.
75. Common iliac vein.
76. Common carotid artery.
77. Oval fossa of the heart.
78. Opening of the coronary sinus.
79. Anterior artery, bending around the humerus.
80. Anterior tibial artery.
81. Anterior interventricular groove.
82. Anterior interosseous artery.
83. Anterior cerebral artery.
84. Anterior connecting artery.
85. Brachial artery.
86. Brachial vein.
87. Brachiocephalic trunk.
88. Brachiocephalic vein.
89. Superficial artery, bending around the iliac bone.
90. Superficial temporal artery.
91. Superficial palmar arch.
92. Iliac arteries.

93. The iliocolic artery.
94. The ilio-lumbar artery.
95. Infraorbital artery.
96. Subclavian artery.
97. Subclavian vein.
98. Popliteal artery.
99. Popliteal vein.
100. Subscapular artery.
101. Axillary artery.
102. Axillary vein.
103. Vertebral artery.
104. Transverse neck artery.
105. Renal artery.
106. Renal vein.
107. Lumbar arteries.
108. Right coronary artery.
109. Right gastric artery.
110. Right colic artery.
111. Right atrioventricular valve.
112. Intermediate vein of the elbow.
113. Umbilical artery.
114. Splenic artery.
115. Splenic vein.
116. Sigmoid arteries.
117. Papillary muscles of the heart.
118. Middle cerebral artery.
119. Middle colon artery.
120. Tendon threads of the heart.
121. Jejunal arteries.
122. Angular artery.
123. The mouth of the coronary arteries.
124. Atrial ears
125. Celiac trunk.
126. Shield-neck trunk.
127. Lingual artery.
128. Testicular (ovarian) artery.

1. Topography and boundaries of the pharynx
2. Topography and boundaries of the larynx
3. Topography and boundaries of the duodenum
4. Topography and boundaries of the stomach
5. Topography and borders of the gallbladder
6. Topography and boundaries of the lungs
7. Topography and borders of the bladder
8. Topography and boundaries of the ureters
9. Topography and borders of the liver
10. Topography and borders of the esophagus
11. Topography and borders of the kidneys
12. Topography and boundaries of the prostate gland
13. Topography and boundaries of the rectum
14. Topography and borders of the spleen
15. Topography and boundaries of the vas deferens
16. Topography and borders of the sigmoid colon
17. Topography and boundaries of the cecum and appendix
18. Topography and boundaries of the large intestine
19. Topography and boundaries of the jejunum and ileum
20. Topography and boundaries of the trachea

FINAL LESSON ON THE TOPIC:
"ORGANS OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM. IMMUNE SYSTEM. LYMPHATIC SYSTEM".
Questions for the modular lesson:

1. Features of the structure and topography of the lymphatic capillaries. Differences from lymphatic vessels.
2. Features of the structure and topography of the lymphatic vessels. Differences from lymphatic capillaries.
3. Features of the structure and topography of the lymph nodes.
4. Features of the structure and topography of the thoracic lymphatic duct.
5. Features of the structure and topography of the right lymphatic duct.
6. Features of the structure and topography of the jugular and subclavian trunks.
7. Lymphatic vessels and nodes of the lower limb.
8. Lymphatic vessels and visceral nodes of the pelvis.
9. Lymphatic vessels and parietal nodes of the pelvis.
10. Lymphatic vessels and visceral nodes of the abdominal cavity.
11. Lymphatic vessels and parietal nodes of the abdominal cavity.
12. Lymphatic vessels and visceral nodes of the chest cavity.
13. Lymphatic vessels and parietal nodes of the chest cavity.
14. Lymphatic vessels and nodes of the head.
15. Lymphatic vessels and nodes of the neck.
16. Lymphatic vessels and nodes of the upper limb.

1. General characteristics of the immune system.
2. Features of the topography and structure of the bone marrow.
3. Features of the topography and structure of the thymus gland.
4. Age features of the thymus gland.
5. Features of the topography and structure of the lingual and palatine tonsils of the Pirogov-Valdeyer lymphoepithelial ring.
6. Features of the topography and structure of the pharyngeal and tubal tonsils of the Pirogov-Valdeyer lymphoepithelial ring.
7. Group lymphoid nodules of the appendix.
8. Group lymphoid nodules of the ileum.
9. Solitary lymphoid nodules.
10. Topography of the spleen.
11. External structure of the spleen.
12. Internal structure of the spleen.

1. General characteristics of the endocrine glands, differences from exocrine glands.

2. General characteristics, topography and external structure of the thyroid gland. Blood supply
3. General characteristics, topography and internal structure of the thyroid gland. Blood supply.
4. General characteristics, topography and structure of the parathyroid glands. Blood supply.
5. General characteristics, topography of the pancreas. Features of the structure of the endocrine pancreas.
6. General characteristics, topography of the testicle. Features of the structure of the endocrine part of the testicle.
7. General characteristics, topography of the ovary. Features of the structure of the endocrine part of the ovary.
8. General characteristics, topography and structure of the adrenal gland.
9. General characteristics, topography and structure of the pineal gland.
10. General characteristics, topography and structure of the anterior pituitary gland. Features of the blood supply to the pituitary gland.
11. General characteristics, topography and structure of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. Features of the blood supply to the pituitary gland.

3 SEMESTER

Final lesson on the topic: "The Central Nervous System"

Questions for the modular lesson:

1. General structure of the spinal cord
2. White matter of the spinal cord.
3. Topography of the spinal cord, lower border.
4. Fixation of the spinal cord.
5. Furrows of the spinal cord.
6. Intershell space of the spinal cord
7. The structure of the spinal segments.
8. Cerebral cone and filum terminale.
9. Spinal cord membranes
10. Formation of the spinal nerve
11. The formation of the cauda equina.
12. Segmental and suprasegmental apparatus of the spinal cord.
13. Gray matter of the spinal cord.
14. Age-related changes in the spinal cord.
15. Differences between the membranes of the spinal cord and the brain.
16. Arachnoid and soft shell
17. The dura mater of the brain, processes.
18. Dura and sinuses.
19. The membranes of the brain. Intershell spaces.
20. General characteristics of the brain, topography and departments.
21. Development of the brain (departments).
22. Arch.
23. Brain stem, departments.
24. The structure of the cerebral cortex.
25. Shares of hemispheres.
26. Furrows and convolutions of the upper lateral surface of the hemispheres.
27. Furrows of the medial surface of the hemispheres
28. Lateral ventricles of the anterior horns
29. Inner capsule.
30. Basal nuclei, topography.
31. Posterior and lower horn of the lateral ventricles.
32. Corpus callosum, departments
33. Olfactory brain.
34. General characteristics of the diencephalon, departments.
35. Hypothalamus, the intersection of the optic nerves.
36. Topography of the pituitary gland.
37. Zathalamic region
38. The supra-thalamic region.
39. Optic hillock.
40. Pineal gland.
41. Crank bodies, topography.
42. III ventricle.
43. The walls of the third ventricle.
44. Messages of the III ventricle.
45. Mastoid bodies
46. External structure of the medulla oblongata.
47. Dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata
48. Rhomboid fossa.
49. Ventral surface of the medulla oblongata.
50. Roof of the IV ventricle
51. General characteristics of the midbrain.
52. Lower tubercles of the quadruple.
53. Legs of the brain
54. The structure of the legs of the brain.
55. Midbrain nuclei, characteristics.
56. Superior tubercles of the quadruple
57. Superior cerebral sail.
58. Isthmus of the rhomboid brain.
59. Subcortical center of vision.
60. Subcortical center of hearing.
61. Topography and connections of the red core.
62. Black substance.
63. Gray matter of the midbrain
64. Topography of the midbrain.
65. Midbrain cavity, topography.
66. External structure of the cerebellum.
67. The structure of the cerebellum.
68. Trapezoidal body.
69. Gray matter of the bridge.
70. The structure of the bridge.
71. Reticulated formation, topography.
72. Topography of nuclei and exit site at the base of the brain of II - IV cranial nerves.
73. Topography of nuclei and exit site at the base of the brain of the IV-VI cranial nerves.
74. Topography of nuclei and exit site at the base of the brain of the IX-XI cranial nerves.
75. Topography of nuclei and exit site at the base of the brain of the V-VII cranial nerves.
76. Topography of nuclei and exit site on the base of the brain of the VI-VIII cranial nerves.
77. Topography of nuclei and exit site at the base of the brain of the X-XII cranial nerves.
78. Topography of nuclei and exit site at the base of the brain of III - V cranial nerves.
79. Topography of nuclei and exit site on the base of the brain of I, II, III cranial nerves
80. Topography of nuclei and exit site on the base of the brain of the VIII-X cranial nerves
81. Topography of nuclei and exit site on the base of the brain of the VII-IX cranial nerves
82. Topography of nuclei and exit site on the base of the brain of VIII-XI cranial nerves
83. Topography of the nuclei of the cranial nerves in the upper rhomboid fossa
84. Topography of the nuclei of the cranial nerves in the lower rhomboid fossa.
85. Classification of descending paths.
86. Classification of pathways.
87. The auditory way.
88. Extrapyramidal pathways.
89. Pyramid path
90. Commissural pathways.
91. The way of pain and temperature sensitivity.
92. The way of the posterior cord.
93. Associative pathways.
94. The visual path.
95. The path of touch and pressure.
96. Ventral spinal tract.
97. Dorsal spinal path
98. Cortical-nuclear pathway (cortico-bulbar).

FINAL PRACTICAL SKILLS LESSON
Questions for the modular lesson:
(show on macropreparations and correctly name in Latin)

CNS

1. III ventricle
2. IV ventricle (on a sagittal section)
3. Basilar groove (bridge)
4. Pallidum.
5. Vagus nerve (exit site).
6. Lateral ventricle
7. Lateral ventricle, posterior horn.
8. Lateral ventricle, lower horn.
9. Lateral ventricle, anterior horn.
10. Lateral cord of the spinal cord
11. Groove of the hippocampus
12. Furrow of the corpus callosum
13. Tubercles of the thin and wedge-shaped nuclei.
14. Roll of the corpus callosum
15. Upper mounds of the midbrain roof
16. Superior petrosal sinus
17. Superior cerebral sail
18. Superior sagittal sinus (dura mater)
19. Superior temporal sulcus
20. Superior frontal sulcus
21. Superior cerebellar pedicle
22. Superior temporal sulcus
23. Superior temporal gyrus
24. Superior frontal sulcus
25. Superior frontal gyrus
26. Superior cerebellar pedicle
27. Superior parietal lobe
28. Vestibular field (rhomboid fossa)
29. Temporal lobe
30. Inner capsule and parts thereof.
31. Intra-parietal groove
32. Plumbing of the brain.
33. Midbrain aqueduct
34. Funnel III ventricle
35. Hypothalamic groove
36. Hypothalamus.
37. Hippocampus.
38. Orbital grooves
39. Head of caudate nucleus
40. Accessory nerve (exit site).
41. The tree of life of the cerebellum
42. Posterior perforated substance
43. Posterior roots of the spinal nerves.
44. Posterior cord of the spinal cord
45. Posterior horn of the spinal cord (cut)
46. The back leg of the inner capsule
47. Posterior median sulcus of the spinal cord
48. Rear part of the bridge
49. Back leg of the inner capsule
50. Posterior median fissure of the spinal cord
51. The posterior part (lining) of the midbrain
52. Occipital-temporal groove
53. Occipital lobe
54. Optic nerve.
55. Visual crossover
56. The optic tract
57. The dentate nucleus (on the section of the cerebellum)
58. Twists of the islet
59. Cords of the spinal cord.
60. Wedge
61. Beak of the corpus callosum
62. Knee of the inner capsule
63. Knee of the corpus callosum
64. Collateral groove
65. Ponytail.
66. End thread
67. Cerebral cortex
68. Cerebellar cortex
69. Red nucleus (in the midbrain section)
70. Roof of the midbrain (plate of the quadruple)
71. The roof of the midbrain
72. Hook
73. Lateral groove of the cerebral hemisphere
74. Lateral occipitotemporal gyrus
75. Lateral fossa of the large brain
76. Lateral geniculate body.
77. Lateral groove
78. Lateral pocket (IV ventricle)
79. Facial tubercle (rhomboid fossa)
80. Facial nerve (exit site).
81. Frontal lobe
82. Medial occipitotemporal gyrus
83. Medial eminence (diamond-shaped fossa)
84. Medial geniculate body.
85. Interventricular opening.
86. Interspecific fossa (midbrain)
87. Metathalamus.
88. Brain Cone
89. Brain stripes (rhomboid fossa)
90. Cerebellum
91. Corpus callosum and its parts.
92. Bridge
93. Supra-marginal gyrus
94. Marking the cerebellum.
95. Outer capsule (telencephalon)
96. Lower mounds of the midbrain roof
97. Inferior cerebral sail
98. Inferior horn of the lateral ventricle
99. Inferior sagittal sinus
100. Lower mound
101. Inferior temporal sulcus
102. Inferior temporal gyrus
103. Inferior frontal sulcus
104. Inferior frontal gyrus
105. Inferior cerebellar pedicle
106. Inferior temporal sulcus
107. Inferior temporal gyrus
108. Inferior frontal groove
109. Inferior frontal gyrus
110. Inferior cerebellar pedicle
111. Inferior parietal lobe
112. Stem of the brain.
113. Leg of the arch
114. Olfactory groove
115. Olfactory bulb.
116. Olfactory tract.
117. Olfactory triangle
118. Fence
119. Olive medulla
120. Islet for the large brain (islet)
121. Abducens nerve (exit site).
122. Parahippocampal gyrus
123. Parahippocampal groove
124. Parahippocampal gyrus.

125. Paracentral lobule
126. Anterior cord of the spinal cord
127. Anterior perforated substance
128. Anterior cord of the spinal cord (on a cut or on the whole brain)
129. Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle
130. Anterior horn of the spinal cord (in section)
131. Anterior branch of the lateral groove.
132. The front leg of the inner capsule
133. Anterior soldering.
134. Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord
135. The front of the bridge
136. Front leg of the inner capsule
137. Anterior commissure (brain)
138. Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord
139. Front part (base) of the midbrain
140. Cross of Pyramids
141. Isthmus of the cingulate gyrus
142. Cavernous sinus
143. Pyramid of the medulla oblongata
144. Pyramids and the cross of the pyramids.
145. Roof plate
146. Leashes and their soldering.
147. Borderline furrow (diamond-shaped fossa)
148. Lining of the midbrain.
149. Cerebral hemispheres
150. Hemispheres and cerebellar vermis.
151. Cerebellar hemispheres
152. Transverse fissure of the large brain
153. Transverse temporal gyri.
154. Transverse sine.
155. Postcentral groove
156. Postcentral gyrus
157. Lumbar groove
158. Cingulate gyrus
159. Lumbosacral thickening of the spinal cord.
160. Lumbar groove
161. Cingulate gyrus
162. The vestibular cochlear nerve (exit site).
163. Pre-Wedge
164. Precentral groove
165. Precentral gyrus
166. Medulla oblongata
167. Longitudinal slit of the large brain
168. Transparent septum (brain)
169. Diencephalon.
170. Direct gyrus
171. Straight sinus.
172. Direct gyrus.
173. Rhomboid fossa
174. Upper mound handle
175. Handle of the lower mound
176. The outermost capsule (telencephalon)
177. Fornix
178. Vaulted gyrus and its parts.
179. Sickle of the large brain
180. Gray bump
181. Sigmoid sinus
182. Shell
183. Choroid plexus.
184. Mastoid bodies.
185. Adhesions of the large brain.
186. Leash spike
187. Spinal node.
188. Median sulcus (rhomboid fossa)
189. Midbrain
190. Middle temporal gyrus
191. Middle frontal gyrus
192. Middle cerebellar pedicle
193. Middle temporal gyrus
194. Middle frontal gyrus
195. Middle cerebellar pedicle
196. The trunk of the corpus callosum
197. Drain of sinuses.
198. Vault Pillar
199. Thalamus.
200. The dura mater of the spinal cord.
201. Vault Body
202. Body of caudate nucleus
203. Parieto-occipital furrow
204. Parietal lobe
205. Terminal thread.
206. Trapezoidal body.
207. Third ventricle.
208. Hyoid nerve triangle (rhomboid fossa)
209. Triangles of the hypoglossal and vagus nerves.
210. Trigeminal nerve (exit site).
211. Angular gyrus
212. Tail of the caudate nucleus
213. Caudate nucleus
214. Central groove of the cerebral hemisphere
215. The central part of the lateral ventricle
216. The central part of the ventricle
217. Cerebellar worm
218. Black Matter
219. Fourth ventricle
220. Lenticular core
221. Cervical thickening of the spinal cord.
222. Pineal Gland
223. Spur groove
224. Epithalamic adhesion (posterior adhesion of the diencephalon)
225. Epithalamus
226. Glossopharyngeal nerve (exit site).
227. Lingual gyrus

FINAL LESSON ON THE TOPIC: "Cranial nerves"

Questions for the modular lesson:

1. The tympanic cavity, walls, communication.
2. Block nerve (IV).
3. Branches of the head and cervical regions n. vagus (X).
4. Branches of the thoracic and abdominal sections n. vagus (X).
5. Branches extending from the facial nerve (VII) in the canalis facialis.
6. Age features of the organ of vision.
7. Age features of the organ of hearing.
8. Oculomotor nerve (III).
9. Accessory nerve (XI), topography, nuclei and branching area.
10. Innervation of the larynx.
11. Innervation of the teeth of the upper and lower jaw.
12. Innervation of mimic and chewing muscles.
13. Innervation of the soft palate and pharynx.
14. Innervation of the tongue.
15. Blood supply to the organ of vision.
16. Pterygopalatine node, topography, branches.
17. Facial nerve (VII), nuclei, exit site at the base of the brain and from the cranial cavity, topography of the course in the facial canal.
18. Muscles of the eyeball, their innervation.
19. Outer ear.
20. Orbital nerves.
21. Olfactory (I) and optic (II) nerves.
22. Abducens nerve (VI).
23. Hyoid nerve (XII), topography, branching area.
24. The vestibular cochlear nerve (VIII).
25. Retina
26. Lacrimal apparatus of the eye.
27. Choroid of the eye.
28. Middle ear.
29. The structure of the semicircular canals.
30. The structure of the snail.
31. Topography of the course of the vagus nerve (X).
32. Topography of the nuclei of the vagus nerve (X).
33. Trigeminal nerve (V), topography, nuclei. Second branch.
34. Trigeminal nerve (V), topography, nuclei. First branch.
35. Trigeminal nerve (V), topography, nuclei. Third branch.
36. Fascia of the orbit.
37. Fibrous membrane of the eye
38. Formation of the parotid plexus, its branches.
39. Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)

FINAL LESSON ON THE TOPIC: "NERVES OF THE BODY, HEAD AND NECK"

Questions for the modular lesson:

1. Short branches of the brachial plexus.
2. Innervation of the thigh skin.
3. Median nerve, its topography, branching area.
4. Innervation of the muscles of the anterior surface of the leg.
5. The muscles of the shoulder, their innervation.
6. Topography of the sciatic nerve.
7. Innervation of the hand muscles.
8. Muscles of the posterior thigh group, their innervation.
9. Muscles of the anterior surface of the forearm, their innervation.
10. Innervation of the anterior leg muscles.
11. Long branches of the brachial plexus.
12. Short branches of the sacral plexus, branching area.
13. Muscles of the posterior group of the shoulder, their innervation.
14. Innervation of the thigh skin.
15. Axillary nerve, zones of innervation.
16. Sympathetic nervous system.
17. Cervical plexus, motor branches.
18. Innervation of the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall.
19. Muscles of the front of the thigh, their innervation.
20. Muscles of the anterior group of the shoulder, their innervation.
21. Obturator nerve, its topography, zones of innervation.
22. Radial nerve, branching area.
23. Spinal nerve, its structure, branches, plexus formation.
24. Innervation of the diaphragm.
25. Borderline sympathetic trunk, structure and branches.
26. Ulnar nerve, branching area.
27. Parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system.
28. Innervation of the forearm skin.
29. Features of the structure of the autonomic and somatic nervous system.
30. Innervation of the muscles of the foot.
31. Cutaneous branches of the cervical plexus.
32. Short branches of the sacral plexus.
33. Muscles of the posterior group of the shoulder, their innervation.
34. Short branches of the sacral plexus, branching area.
35. Long branches of the brachial plexus.
36. Innervation of the thigh skin.

FINAL PRACTICAL SKILLS LESSON

Questions for the modular lesson:

(show on macropreparations and correctly name in Latin)

Peripheral nervous system

1. Femoral genital nerve.
2. Femoral nerve
3. Femoral nerve (in the abdominal cavity)
4. Femoral nerve (at the thigh).
5. Block nerve (IV pair)
6. Vagus nerve (X pair)
7. Vagus nerve (on the neck).
8. Tibial nerve
9. Large visceral nerve.
10. Large ear nerve.
11. Superior mesenteric plexus.
12. Superior hypogastric plexus.
13. Maxillary nerve
14. Superior laryngeal nerve.
15. Superior gluteal nerve.

16. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
17. Eye nerve
18. Oculomotor nerve (III pair)
19. Deep peroneal nerve
20. Deep branch of the radial nerve.
21. Thoracic region of the sympathetic trunk.
22. Thoracic nerve.
23. Phrenic nerve
24. Phrenic nerve (in the chest cavity).
25. Phrenic nerve (in the neck).
26. Long pectoral nerve.
27. Accessory nerve (XI pair)
28. Posterior vagus trunk
29. Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh.
30. Posterior bundle of the brachial plexus.
31. Obturator nerve
32. Obturator nerve (in the pelvis).
33. Obturator nerve (on the thigh).
34. Optic nerve (II pair)
35. Sural nerve.
36. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
37. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the leg.
38. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm.
39. Lateral plantar nerve.
40. Lateral bundle of the brachial plexus.
41. Facial nerve
42. Frontal nerve
43. Ulnar nerve (on the shoulder).
44. Ulnar nerve (on the forearm).
45. Radial nerve
46. Radial nerve (on the shoulder).
47. Small visceral nerve
48. Small occipital nerve.
49. Medial cutaneous nerve of the leg.
50. Medial cutaneous nerve of the shoulder.
51. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm.
52. Medial plantar nerve
53. Medial bundle of the brachial plexus.
54. Intercostal nerve.
55. Internodal branches of the sympathetic trunk
56. Musculocutaneous nerve
57. Supraorbital nerve.
58. Supraclavicular nerves.
59. Suprascapular nerve.
60. Mandibular nerve
61. Inferior alveolar nerve
62. Inferior gluteal nerve.
63. Nasal nerve
64. Common peroneal nerve
65. Abducens nerve (VI pair)
66. Brachial plexus.
67. Superficial branch of the radial nerve.
68. Superficial peroneal nerve
69. Chin nerve.
70. Ilio-inguinal nerve.
71. Iliac-hypogastric nerve.
72. Infraorbital nerve.
73. Saphenous nerve.
74. Axillary nerve
75. Axillary nerve
76. Hyoid nerve (XII pair)
77. Transverse nerve of the neck.
78. Sciatic nerve
79. Sympathetic trunk
80. Connecting branches of the sympathetic trunk
81. Median nerve
82. Median nerve (on the shoulder).
83. Median nerve (on the forearm).
84. Trigeminal nerve (V pair)
85. Trigeminal knot
86. The nodes of the sympathetic trunk
87. Ear-temporal nerve
88. Celiac nodes (celiac plexus)
89. Celiac trunk.
90. Cervical plexus.
91. Neck loop.
92. Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX pair)
93. Lingual nerve

Sense organs

1. Eardrum
2. Tympanic cavity
3. Upper eyelid
4. Superior conjunctival sac
5. Eustachian Trumpet
6. Yellow Spot
7. Auricle Curl
8. Pupil
9. Tragus
10. Bone labyrinth
11. Lateral rectus muscle of the eye
12. Earlobe
13. External auditory canal
14. Lower eyelid
15. Inferior conjunctival sac
16. Nasolacrimal canal
17. Semicircular canals
18. The threshold of the bone labyrinth
19. Antihelix
20. Antigrass
21. Iris (on the section of the eyeball)
22. Ciliary body (on the cut of the eyeball)
23. Cornea
24. Retina (on the cut of the eyeball)
25. Sclera of the eyeball
26. Lacrimal Gland
27. Vitreous body (on the cut of the eyeball)
28. Inner Ear Cochlea
29. Lens (on the cut of the eyeball)
30. Superior oblique muscle of the eye
31. Superior rectus muscle of the eye

Вопросы к экзамену
по дисциплине «АНАТОМИЯ»
для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело
(программа, частично реализуемая на английском языке)
Theoretical questions for examination in human anatomy
(Questions for examination cards)

Chapters	*questions for exam*
General questions	1. Subject and contents of anatomy. Its place in biological disciplines. Significance of anatomy for learning clinical disciplines and for medical practice. 2. Modern principles and methods of anatomical research. Roentgenoanatomy and its significance for learning clinical disciplines. 3. Axes and planes in anatomy. Topographical lines on the body surface, their significance for denotation of projection of organs on the skin (examples). 4. Anatomy and medicine. Significance of anatomical knowledge for understanding of mechanisms of diseases, their preventive maintenance, diagnostics and treatment. 5. Methodological principles of anatomy (idea of dialectic development, integrity of an organism and interrelation of its parts, unity of structure and function etc.). 6. Individual variability of organs. Concept of variants of norm in structure of organs and organism as a whole. Types of constitution. 7. Anatomy and age of human. Features of structure of organs and body of children, teenagers, in youthful, mature, elderly and senile persons. Examples.
Anatomy of locomotor apparatus	8. Bone as an organ: development, structure, growth. Classification of bones. 9. Modes and mechanisms of bone formation. Features of bone structure in different age periods. 10. Vertebrae: development, structure in various parts of spine, variants and anomalies; junctions between vertebrae. Atlanto-occipital joint, movements in this joint. 11. Spine as a whole: anatomy, formation of its curvatures. Muscles performing movements of spine. 12. Ribs and sternum: development, structure, variants and anomalies. Joints of ribs with vertebrae and sternum. Thorax as a whole: its individual, age and typologic features. Movements of ribs, muscles performing these movements, their blood supply and innervation. 13. Development of skull during ontogenesis. Individual, age and sex features of skull. 14. Variants and anomalies of bones of skull, their significance in anatomy and practical medicine. 15. First (mandibular) and second (hyoid) visceral arcs, their derivatives. Anomalies of development of visceral arcs and branchial pouches. 16. Bones of facial skull. Orbit: structure of walls, foramina and their significance. 17. Temporal bone: parts, foramina, canals and their significance. 18. Sphenoid bone: parts, foramina and their significance. 19. Pterygopalatine fossa: walls, foramina and their significance. 20. Nasal cavity, structure of its walls. Paranasal sinuses, their significance, variants and anomalies. 21. Characteristics of internal surface of base of the skull: foramina and their significance. 22. Calvaria (roof) of the skull; bones forming it. 23. Anterior cranial fossa: walls and boundaries. Foramina and their significance. 24. Middle cranial fossa: walls and boundaries. Foramina and their significance. 25. Posterior cranial fossa: walls and boundaries. Foramina and their significance. 26. External surface of the base of the skull. Foramina and their significance. 27. Anatomy and topography of temporal and infratemporal fossae. 28. Anatomical and biomechanical classification of joints. Continuous joints. 29. Structure of joint. Classification of joints according to the shape of articular surfaces, number of axes and function. Range of movements in joints. 30. Joints of the skull, kinds of sutures. Temporo-mandibular joint: structure, shape, movements, muscles acting on this joint, their blood supply and innervation. 31. Development and structure of skeleton of upper extremity. Features of upper extremity as instrument of labour. Roentgenoanatomy of bones of upper extremity. 32. Bones and joints of shoulder girdle. Muscles acting on scapula and clavicle, their blood supply and innervation. 33. Shoulder joint: structure, shape, biomechanics; muscles acting on this joint, their blood supply and innervation, x-ray image of shoulder joint. 34. Joints of forearm and hand, their anatomical and biomechanical features in comparison with joints of leg and foot. 35. Elbow joint: structure, shape, biomechanics. Muscles acting on elbow joint, their innervation and blood supply; x-ray image of elbow joint. 36. Joints of a hand: structure, shape, movements. Muscles acting on joints of hand, their blood supply and innervation; x-ray image of joints of hand. 37. Development and structure of skeleton of lower extremity. Features of anatomy of skeleton, joints and muscles of lower extremity as organ of support and movement.

	38.	Bones of pelvis and their joints. Pelvis as a whole. Age and sex features. Dimensions of female pelvis.
	39.	Hip joint: structure, shape, movements; muscles making these movements, their blood supply and innervation. X-ray image of hip joint.
	40.	Knee joint: structure, shape, movements; muscles acting on knee joint, their blood supply and innervation. X-ray image ofkneejoint.
	41.	Talocrural joint: structure, shape, movements; muscles acting on this joint, their blood supply and innervation; X-ray image of talocrural joint.
	42.	Bones of leg and foot: their joints. Passive and active "tightenings" of foot arches, mechanism of their effect on foot.
	43.	General anatomy of muscles. Muscle as an organ. Classification of skeletal muscles depending on form, structure, position etc. Anatomical and physiological diameters of muscles».
	44.	Auxiliary apparatus of muscles: fascias, osteofibrous canals, synovial sheaths and sacks, blocks, their anatomy and significance. Sights of P.F.Lesgaft on relationships between function and structure of muscles and bones.
	45.	Muscles - synergists and antagonists. Action of muscles. Kinds of levers in biomechanics.
	46.	Muscles and fascias of spine: their topography, structure, function, blood supply and innervation.
	47.	Muscles and fascias of thorax: their topography, structure, function, blood supply and innervation.
	48.	Anatomy of muscles of abdomen: their topography, function, blood supply and innervation. Rectus sheath. Linea alba.
	49.	Inguinal canal: its walls, deep and superficial rings; contents of canal. Weak spots (sites of weakness) of anterior abdominal wall.
	50.	Diaphragm: parts, topography, function; blood supply and innervation.
	51.	Muscles of neck: their function, blood supply and innervation. Topography of muscles and fascias of neck.
	52.	Regions of neck, their boundaries. Triangles of neck, their practical significance.
	53.	Facial muscles: development, anatomy, topography, function, blood supply and innervation.
	54.	Masticatory muscles: development, anatomy, topography, function, blood supply and innervation. Fascias of masticatory muscles.
	55.	Muscle and fascias of shoulder girdle: structure, topography, function, blood supply and innervation.
	56.	Muscles and fascias of arm: anatomy, topography, function, blood supply and innervation.
	57.	Muscles and fascias of forearm: anatomy, topography, function, blood supply and innervation.
	58.	Muscles of hand: function, blood supply and innervation. Osteofibrous canals and synovial sheaths of hand.
	59.	Axillary fossa: its walls, foramina, their significance. Canal of radial nerve.
	60.	Anatomy of gluteal region: topography of muscles, their function, blood supply and innervation.
	61.	Foramina and canals in pelvic walls, their significance.
	62.	Anterior muscles and fascias of thigh: topography, function, blood supply and innervation. Muscular and vascular spaces.
	63.	Femoral canal, its walls and rings (deep and superficial).
	64.	Medial and posterior muscles and fascias of thigh: their topography, function, blood supply and innervation. Adductor canal.
	65.	Muscles and fascias of leg: topography, function, blood supply and innervation.
	66.	Muscles of foot: topography, function, blood supply, innervation.
Anatomy of internal organs Digestive system	67.	Development of digestive system. Relationships of stomach and gut with peritoneum at different stages of ontogenesis (dorsal and ventral mesenteries of stomach and gut).
	68.	Oral cavity: lips, vestibule of mouth, hard and soft palate. Their structure, function, blood supply and innervation.
	69.	Milk and permanent teeth, their structure, replacement. A tooth row, formula of milk and permanent teeth. Blood supply and innervation of teeth.
	70.	Tongue (muscles of tongue, papillae): development, structure, function, blood supply, innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	71.	Sublingual and submandibular glands: topography, structure, ducts, blood supply and innervation.
	72.	Parotid gland: topography, structure, duct, blood supply and innervation.
	73.	Pharynx: topography, structure, blood supply and innervation. Regional lymph nodes. Pharyngeal lymphoid ring.
	74.	Esophagus: topography, structure, blood supply and innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	75.	Stomach: anatomy, topography, x-ray image, blood supply and innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	76.	Small intestine: parts, their topography, relation to peritoneum, structure of wall, blood supply, innervation.
	77.	Duodenum: parts, structure, topography, relation to peritoneum, blood supply, innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	78.	Mesenteric part of small intestine (jejunum and ileum), structure of wall, blood supply, innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	79.	Large intestine: parts, their topography, relation to peritoneum; structure of wall, blood supply, innervation. Regional lymph nodes, x-ray image.
	80.	Cecum: structure, relation to peritoneum, topography of vermiform appendix; blood supply,

		innervation.
	81.	Rectum: topography, relation to peritoneum, structure of wall, blood supply and innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	82.	Liver: development, structure, topography, blood supply and innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	83.	Gallbladder: structure, topography. Ducts of gallbladder and liver. Blood supply and innervation.
	84.	Pancreas: development, topography, structure, ducts, blood supply, innervation. Regional lymph nodes.
	85.	Topography of peritoneum in upper compartment of peritoneal cavity; lesser omentum. Omental, hepatic, pregastric recesses (bursae), their walls.
	86.	Topography of peritoneum in middle and lower compartments of peritoneal cavity. Greater omentum. "Recesses", lateral canals, mesenteric sinuses.
Respiratory system	87.	External nose. Nasal cavity (olfactory and respiratory regions). Blood supply and innervation of mucous membrane of nasal cavity.
	88.	Larynx: cartilages, their joints. Elastic cone. Relief of internal surface of laryngeal mucous membrane.
	89.	Muscles of larynx: their classification, function, innervation and blood supply.
	90.	Trachea and bronchi: structure, topography, blood supply and innervation.
	91.	Lungs: development, topography. Segmental structure of lungs, acinus. X-ray image of lungs.
	92.	Blood supply and innervation of lungs. Paths of lymph outflow from right and left lungs, their regional lymph nodes.
	93.	Anatomy and topography of roots of right and left lungs. Anatomy and topography of tracheobronchial lymph nodes.
	94.	Pleura: parts, borders; pleural cavity, pleural sinuses.
	95.	Mediastinum: compartments, their topography; organs of mediastinum.
Urogenital apparatus	96.	Kidneys: development, anatomy, topography. Structure of nephron. Developmental anomalies of kidneys.
	97.	Topography of kidneys, their blood supply and innervation. Regional lymph nodes of kidneys.
	98.	Anatomy of urinary tracts: nephron, calices, pelvis. Roentgenoanatomy of kidneys.
	99.	Ureters and bladder: structure, topography, blood supply and innervation.
	100.	Male and female urethra: topography, parts, sphincters.
	101.	Testis, epididymis: development, structure, blood supply, innervation. Coverings of testis.
	102.	Prostate, seminal vesicles, bulbo-urethral glands: anatomy, topography, relation to urethra, blood supply, innervation. Regional lymph nodes of prostate.
	103.	Spermatic cord: topography, components. Male external genital organs, their anatomy.
	104.	Ovaries: topography, structure, relation to peritoneum; blood supply, innervation. Age features of ovary.
	105.	Appendages of ovary: their origin, topography, relation to peritoneum.
	106.	Uterus: development, parts, topography, ligaments, relation to peritoneum; blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.
	107.	Uterine tube: structure, topography, relation to peritoneum; blood supply and innervation.
	108.	Vagina: structure, topography, blood supply, innervation, relation to peritoneum.
	109.	Female external genital organs: structure, blood supply, innervation.
	110.	Muscle and fascias of male and female perineum. Their blood supply and innervation.
	111.	Anatomy of peritoneal cavity in male and female pelvis. Its relation to rectum, bladder, uterus and other organs of pelvis.
Anatomy of cardio-vascular system	112.	General anatomy of blood vessels, regularities of their position and branching. Main, extra- and intra-organic vessels. Age changes of blood vessels. Characteristics of microcirculatory bed.
	113.	Microcirculatory bed, regularities of its structure in various organs and tissues.
	114.	Arterial and venous anastomoses. Collateral blood flow (examples).
	115.	Venous plexuses. Inter- and intrasystemic venous anastomoses (cava-caval, cava-cava-portal, porto-caval), their structure, topography.
	116.	Features of blood circulation in fetus and changes of hemocirculatory system after birth.
	117.	Heart: development, topography, projection of borders and valves on anterior thoracic wall. X-ray image of heart.
	118.	Chambers of heart, their anatomy, relief of internal surface. Papillary muscles.
	119.	Structure of atrial and ventricular myocardium. Conducting system of heart.
	120.	Valves of heart, their structure, mechanism of regulation of blood inside heart.
	121.	Pericardium: structure, topography; pericardial sinuses.
	122.	Arteries of heart: features and variants of their branching. Veins of heart.
	123.	Innervation ofheart. Extra- and intracardiac nervous plexuses, their topography.
	124.	Vessels of greater circle of blood flow (general characteristics). Regularities of distribution of arteries in hollow and parenchymatous organs.
	125.	Vessels of lesser (pulmonary) circle of blood flow (general characteristics). Regularities of distribution of arteries and veins in lungs.
	126.	Aorta and its parts. Branches of aortic arc: their anatomy, topography, regions of branching (blood supply).
	127.	Branches of thoracic aorta (parietal and visceral): their anatomy, topography, regions of branching.

	128. Parietal and visceral (paired and unpaired) branches of abdominal aorta. Regularities of their branching and anastomoses. 129. Common, external and internal iliac arteries, their branches, regions of branching. 130. External carotid artery: topography, branches and supplied areas. 131. Internal carotid artery: topography, branches and supplied areas. 132. Subclavian artery, topography, branches and supplied areas. 133. Arteries of brain, sources of blood supply. Greater arterial (Willis) circle of brain. 134. Axillary and brachial arteries: topography, branches and supplied areas. Blood supply of shoulder joint. 135. Arteries of forearm: topography, branches and supplied areas. Blood supply of elbow joint. 136. Arteries of hand. Arterial palmar arcs and their branches. 137. Femoral artery: topography, branches and supplied areas. Blood supply of hipjoint. 138. Popliteal artery: topography and branches. Blood supply of knee joint. 139. Arteries of leg: topography, branches and supplied areas. Blood supply of talocruraijoint. 140. Arteries of foot: topography, branches, areas of supply. 141. Superior vena cava: sources of derivation, topography. Azygos and hemiazygos veins, their tributaries and anastomoses. 142. Brachiocephalic veins, their topography. Paths of venous blood flow from head, neck and upper extremities. 143. Veins of brain. Venous sinuses of dura mater. Venous emissaries and diploic veins. 144. Intra- and extracranial paths of venous outflow from brain. 145. Inferior vena cava: sources of derivation and topography. Tributaries of inferior vena cava and their anastomoses. 146. Portal vein: tributaries, their topography; branching of portal vein in the liver. Anastomoses of portal vein and its tributaries. 147. Superficial and deep veins of upper extremity: their anatomy, topography, anastomoses. 148. Superficial and deep veins of lower extremity: their anatomy, topography, anastomoses. Organs of lymphatic and immune systems
Lymphatic and immune system	149. Principles of structure of lymphatic system (capillaries, vessels, trunks and ducts, their general characteristics). Paths of lymph outflow from regions of the body into venous bed. 150. Structure of lymphatic capillaries and vessels. Anatomical structures ensuring lymph flow from site of formation into venous bed. 151. Thoracic duct: formation, structure, topography, variants of inflow to venous bed. 152. Right lymphatic duct, formation, topography, site of inflow into venous bed. 153. Lymph node as an organ (structure, function). Classification of lymph nodes. 154. Anatomy and topography of vessels and regional lymph nodes of head and neck. 155. Anatomy and topography of lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of upper extremity. 156. Anatomy and topography of lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of lower extremity. 157. Paths of lymph outflow from mammary gland; topography of regional lymph nodes. 158. Lymphatic bed of lungs and topography of lymph nodes of thoracic cavity. 159. Anatomy and topography of lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of abdominal organs. 160. Anatomy and topography of lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of pelvis. 161. Organs of immune system, their classification. Regularities of their structure in human ontogenesis. 162. Thymus: development, topography, structure, blood supply and innervation. 163. Central organs of immune system (bone marrow, thymus): their topography, development, structure in different age. 164. Peripheral organs of immune system: their topography, general features of structure in ontogenesis. 165. Immune organs of mucous membranes: tonsils, solitary lymphoid nodules, lymphoid (Peyer's) patches of small intestine; their topography and structure. 166. Spleen: development, topography, structure, blood supply and innervation.
Anatomy of central nervous system	167. Nervous system and its significance in the organism. Classification of nervous system, interrelationships of its parts. 168. Origin of nervous system. Principles of development and formation in ontogenesis. 169. Concept of neuron (neurocyte). Nervous fibres, roots and fascicles; neural nodes, their classification and structure. 170. Spinal cord: development, localization in vertebral canal, internal structure, blood supply. 171. Nuclei of grey matter of spinal cord, their significance. Localization of conducting tracts in white substance of spinal cord. 172. Development of the brain - cerebral vesicles and their derivatives. Formation of ventricular system of the brain. 173. Interrelationships of grey and white matter in hemispheres of cerebrum. Topography of basal nuclei, localization and functional significance of nervous tracts in internal capsule. 174. Sulci and gyri of dorsolateral surface of hemispheres of cerebrum. Localization of cortical centres. 175. Sulci and gyri of medial and basal surface of hemispheres of cerebrum. Localization of cortical centres. 176. Structure of cerebral cortex and associative conducting tracts of the brain and spinal cord, their

	topography. 177. Anatomy and topography of corpus callosum, fornix, anterior comissure, internal capsule, their functions. 178. Anatomy and topography of lateral ventricles, their walls. Choroid plexuses. Paths of outflow of liquor. 179. Anatomy and topography of rhinencephalon; its central and peripheral parts. 180. Anatomy and topography of diencephajon; parts, internal structure. Localization of nuclei and conducting tracts in diencephalon. 181. Anatomy and topography of midbrain; parts, internal structure. Localization of nuclei and conducting tracts in mesencephalon. 182. Anatomy and topography of pons; parts, internal structure. Localization of nuclei and conducting tracts in pons. 183. Cerebellum: structure, nuclei; pedunculi, their fibrillar composition. 184. Anatomy and topography of medulla oblongata. Localization of nuclei and conducting tracts in medulla oblongata. 185. Anatomy of rhomboid fossa: its relief. Projection of nuclei of cranial nerves on the surface of rhomboid fossa. 186. Anatomy and topography of lllrd and IVth ventricles, their walls. Paths of outflow of liquor. 187. Structure of simple and complex reflex arcs. Classification of conducting tracts of the brain and spinal cord. 188. Conducting tracts of exteroceptive sensitivity. Localization of conducting tracts of pain and temperature sensitivity in different parts of brain and spinal cord. 189. Conducting tracts of tactile sensitivity. Localization in different parts of brain and spinal cord. 190. Conducting tracts of proprioceptive sensitivity of cerebellar direction. Localization in different parts of brain and spinal cord. 191. Conducting tracts of proprioceptive sensitivity of cortical direction. Localization in different parts of brain and spinal cord. 192. Medial lemniscus, composition of fibres. Localization in different parts of brain. 193. Motor pyramidal conducting tracts. Localization in different parts ofbrain and spinal cord. 194. Reticular formation ofbrain: composition, localization in different parts of the brain, significance. 195. Limbic system, its nuclei, localization in brain, connections, functional significance. 196. Meninges, their structure. Subdural and subarachnoid spaces. 197. Sinuses of cerebral dura mater, their structure, topography, functional significance.
Anatomy of peripheral nervous system	198. Spinal nerve: formation, branches. Posterior branches of spinal nerves, areas of their distribution. Formation of plexuses of spinal nerves. 199. Cervical plexus: topography, nerves, area of innervation. 200. Branches of supraclavicular part of brachial plexus, areas of innervation. 201. Branches of subclavicular part of brachial plexus, areas of innervation. 202. Innervation of skin of upper extremity: origin and topography of nerves. 203. Innervation of muscles and skin of hand: origin and topography of nerves. 204. Intercostal nerves: their branches, areas of innervation. 205. Lumbar plexus: topography, nerves, areas of innervation. 206. Sacral plexus: topography, nerves, areas of innervation. 207. Sciatic nerve: branches, areas of innervation. 208. Innervation of skin of lower extremity. Origin and topography of cutaneous nerves (branches). 209. Olfactory and optic nerves: their anatomy and topography. Conducting tract of analyzer of vision. 210. Oculomotor, trochlear and abducens nerves: their anatomy and topography. Paths of pupillary reflex. 211. Trigeminal nerve: branches, their anatomy, topography, areas of innervation. 212. Facial nerve: branches, their anatomy, topography, areas of innervation. 213. Vestibulocochlear nerve: anatomy, topography, areas of innervation. 214. Glossopharyngeal nerve: branches, their anatomy, topography, areas of innervation. 215. Vagus nerve: branches, their anatomy, topography, areas of innervation. 216. Accessory and hypoglossal nerves: their anatomy, topography, branches, areas of innervation. 217. Autonomic nervous system: classification, characteristics of its parts. 218. Parasympathetic part of autonomic nervous system, general characteristics; centres and peripheral part (nodes, distribution of branches). 219. Sympathetic part of autonomic nervous system, general characteristic; centres and peripheral part (nodes, distribution of branches). 220. Cervical part of sympathetic trunk: topography, nodes, branches, areas of innervation. 221. Thoracic part of sympathetic trunk: topography, nodes, branches, areas of innervation. 222. Lumbar and sacral parts of sympathetic trunk: topography, nodes, branches, areas of innervation. 223. Sympathetic plexuses of abdomen and pelvis (celiac, mesenteric, hypogastric): sources of formation, nodes, branches.
Anatomy of sensory organs	224. Classification and characteristics of sensory organs. General plan of structure, connections with brain. 225. Organ of hearing and balance: general plan of structure and functional features. 226. External ear: parts, structure, blood supply, innervation.

	227. Middle ear: parts (tympanic cavity, auditory ossicles, auditory tube, mastoid cells), anatomical characteristics, blood supply and innervation. 228. Internal ear: vestibular apparatus, parts (osseous and membranous labyrinthes), anatomical characteristics. 229. Internal ear: organ of hearing (cochlea, its osseous and membranous labyrinthes, spiral organ), their anatomical characteristics. Conducting tract of acoustic analyzer. 230. Organ of vision: general plan of structure. Eyeball and its auxiliary apparatus. 231. Refracting structures of eyeball: cornea, aquous humor of cameras, lens, vitreous body, their anatomical characteristics. 232. Vascular coat of eyeball, its parts. Mechanism of accommodation. 233. Retina. Conducting tract of visual analyzer. 234. Auxiliary apparatus of eyeball: muscles, eyelids, lacrimal apparatus, conjunctiva, their anatomical characteristics, blood supply, innervation. 235. Organs of taste and smell: structure, topography, blood supply, innervation. 236. Anatomy of skin and its derivatives. Mammary gland: topography, structure, blood supply, innervation.
Anatomy of endocrine glands	237. Classification of endocrine glands, their general characteristics. 238. Branchiogenic endocrine glands: thyroid, parathyroid, their topography, structure, blood supply, innervation. 239. Neurogenic endocrine glands: posterior lobe of hypophysis, adrenal medulla and pineal body (epiphysis), their development, topography, structure. 240. Hypophysis, topography, structure, role in the system of endocrine glands. 241. Group of endocrine glands of adrenal system: chromaffin bodies (paraganglia) - carotid, coccygeal, interrenal bodies. Their development, structure, topography. 242. Adrenal glands: development, topography, structure, blood supply, innervation. 243. Endocrine part of pancreas, gonads: topography, structure, blood supply, innervation.

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 TRUNCl*
Vertebral body	*Corpus vertebrae*
Vertebral arch	*Arcus vertebrae*
Upper vertebral notch	*Incisura vertebral is superior*
Lower vertebral notch	*Incisura vertebralis inferior*
Vertebral foramen	*Foramen vertebrate*
Spinous process	*Processus spinosus*
Transverse process	*Processus transversus*
Upper articular process	*Processus articularis superior*
Lower articular process	*Processus articularis inferior*
Anterior arch of I 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	*Fades 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 (I rib)	*Tuberculum m. scaleni anterioris*
Sulcus of subclavian artery (I 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 MEMBRISUPER10R1S*
Acromion	*Acromion*
Glenoid cavity of shoulder blade	*Cavitas glenoidalis*
Supraglenoidal tubercle of shoulder blade	*Tuberculum supraglenoidale*
Infraglenoidal 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 collumn 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 hamaturn*
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 INFERIOR1S*
Obturate foramen of pelvic bone	*Foramen obturatum*
Acetabulum of pelvic bone	*Acetabulum*
Lunate surface of pelvic bone	*Fades 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	*Caput tali*
Trochlea of talus	*Trochlea tali*
Navicular bone of sole of foot	*Os Naviculare*
Cuboid	*Os cuboideum*
Medial cuneiform bone	*Os cuneiforme mediale*
Intermediate cuneiform bone	*Os cuneiforme intermedium*
Lateral cuneiform bone	*Os cuneiforme laterale*
Base, corpus and head of metatarsal bones	*Basis metatarsalis, corpus et caput metatarsale*
Proximal, middle and distal phalanges of fingers of foot	*Phalanxproximalis, media et distalis*

BONES OF THE SKULL	*OSSA CRAN11*
Frontal tuber of frontal bone	*Tuber frontale*
Glabella of frontal bone	*Glabella*
Supraorbital notch of frontal bone	*Incisura supraorbitalis*
Zygomatic process of frontal bone	*Processus zygomaticus*
Fossa of lacrimal gland of frontal bone	*Fossa glandullae lacrimalis*
Corpus of sphenoid bone	*Corpus sphenoidalis*
Turkish sella	*Sella turcica*
Pituitary fossa	*Fossa hypophysialis*
Dorsum sellae of sphenoid bone	*Dorsum sellae*
Lesser wing of sphenoid bone	*Ala minor*
Optical canal	*Canalis opticus*
Great wing of sphenoid bone	*Ala major*
Round foramen	*Foramen rotundum*
Oval foramen	*Foramen ovale*
Spinous foramen	*Foramen spinosum*
Lacrimal bone	*Os lacrimale*
Vomer	*Vomer*
Nasal bone	*Os nasale*
Pterygoid process of sphenoid bone	*Processus pterygoideus*
Pterygoid canal of sphenoid bone	*Canalis pterygoideus*
Pterygoid fossa of pterygoid process of sphenoid bone	*Fossa pterygoidea*
Basilar part of occipital bone	*Pars basillaris*
Pharyngeal tubercle of occipital bone	*Tuberculum pharyngeum*
Lateral part of occipital bone	*Pars lateralis*
Occipital condyle	*Condylus occipitalis*
Hypoglossal canal	*Canalis hypoglossi*
External occipital eminence	*Protuberantia occipitalis externa*
Internal occipital eminence	*Protuberantia occipitalis interna*
Great occipital foramen	*Foramen magnum*
Pyramid (petrous part) of temporal bone	*Pars petrosal*
Mastoid process of temporal bone	*Processus mastoideus*
Roof of tympanic cavity of temporal bone	*Tegmen tympani*
Trigeminal impression of the pyramid of temporal bone	*Impressio trigemini*
Internal acoustic foramen and internal acoustic meatus	*Porus et meatus acusticus internus*
Zygomatic process of temporal bone	*Processus zygomaticus*
Mandibular fossa of temporal bone	*Fossa mandibularis*
Carotid canal of temporal bone	*Canalis caroticus*
External foramen of carotid canal	*Foramen caroticum externum*
Internal foramen of carotid canal	*Foramen caroticum internum*
Musculo-tubal canal of temporal bone	*Canalis musculo-tubarius*
Orbital lamina of ethmoid bone	*Lamina orbitalis*
Upper orbital fissure	*Fissura orbitalis superior*
Lower orbital fissure	*Fissura orbitalis inferior*
Corpus of maxilla	*Corpus maxillae*
Orbital surface of maxilla	*Fades orbitalis*

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

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

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

MYOLOGY

MUSCLES OF THE BACK	*MUSCULI DORSI*
Trapezius	*M- trapezius*
Rhomboid major	*M. rhomboideus major*
Levator scapulae	*M. levator scapulae*
Latissimus dorsi	*M. latissimus dorsi*
Rhomboid minor	*M. rhomboideus minor*
Splenius capitis	*M. splenius capitis*
Splenius cervicis	*M. splenius cervicis*
Iliocostalis	*M. iliocostalis*
Longissimus	*M. longissimus*
Spinalis	*M. spinalis*
Semispinalis	*M. semispinalis*
Rectus capitis posterior major	*M. rectus capitis posterior major*
Rectus capitis posterior minor	*M. rectus capitis posterior minor*
Obliquus capitis superior	*M. obliquus capitis superior*
Obliquus capitis inferior	*M. obliquus capitis inferior*
MUSCLES OF THE THORAX	*MUSCUl THORACIS*
Pectoralis major	*M. pectoralis major*
Pectoralis minor	*M. pectoralis minor*
Subclavius	*M. subclavius*
Serratus anterior	*M. serratus anterior*
Extrenal intercostal muscles	*M. intercostales externi*
Internal intercostal muscles	*M. intercostales inlerni*
Diaphragm	*M. phrenicus*
Lumbar part	*Pars lumbalis*
Right crus	*Crus dexlrum*
Left crus	*Crus sinistrum*
Costal part	*Pars costalis*
Sternal part	*Pars sternalis*
Aortic hiatus	*Hiatus aorlicus*
Esophageal hiatus	*Hiatus esophageus*
Caval opening	*Foramen venae cavae*
MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN	*MUSCUl ABDOMINIS*
Rectus abdominis	*M. rectus abdominis*
Externa! oblique	*M. obliquus abdominis externus*
Inguinal ligament	*Ligamentum inguinale*
Internal oblique	*M. obliquus abdominis interims*
Trans versus abdominis	*M. transversus abdominis*
MUSCLES OF THE NECK	*MUSCUl COLLI (cervicis)*
Platysma	*Platysma*
Longus colli	*M. longus colli*
Longus capitis	*M. longus capitis*
Scalenus anterior	*M. scalenus anterior*
Scalenus medius	*M. scalenus medius*
Scalenus posterior	*M. scalenus posterior*
Sternocleidomastoid	*M. sternocleidomastoideus*
Digastric	*M. digastricus*
Stylohyoid	*M. styiohyoideus*
Mylohyoid	*M. mylohyoideus*
Geniohyoid	*M. geniohyoideus*
Sternohyoid	*M. sternohyoideus*
Omohyoid	*M. omohyoideus*
Sternothyroid	*M. slernothyroideus*
Thyrohyoid	*M. thyrohyoideus*
MUSCLES OF THE HEAD	*MUSCUl CAPITIS*
Epicranius	*M. epicranius*
Procerus	*M. procerus*
Nasalis	*M. nasalis*
Orbicularis oculi	*M. orbicularis oculi*
Orbicularis oris	*M. orbicularis oris*
Risorius	*M. risorius*
Zygomaticus major	*M. zygomaticus major*
Zygomaticus minor	*M. zygomaticus minor*
Levator anguli oris	*M. levator anguli oris*
Levator labii superioris	*M. levator labii superioris*
Depressor anguli oris	*M. depressor anguli oris*
Depressor labii inferioris	*M. depressor labii inferioris*
Buccinator	*M. buccinator*
Mentalis	*M. mentalis*
Masseter	*M. masseter*
Temporalis	*M. temporalis*
Lateral pterygoid	*M. pterygoideus lateralis*
Medial pterygoid	*M. pterygoideus medialis*
MUSCLES OF THE UPPER LIMB	*MUSCUl MEMBRl SUPERIORIS*
Deltoid	*M. deltoideus*
Supraspinatus	*M. supraspinatus*

MUSCLES OF THE LOWER LIMB	*MUSCUl MEMBRl INFERIORIS*

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

Popliteus	*M. popliteus*
Tibialis posterior	*M. tibialis posterior*
Flexor digitorum longus	*M. flexor digitorum longus*
Flexor hallucis longus	*M. flexor hallucis longus*
Extensor hallucis brevis	*M. extensor hallucis brevis*

Extensor digitorum brevis	*M. extensor digitorum brevis*
Abductor hallucis	*M. abductor hallucis*
Flexor hallucis brevis	*M. flexor hallucis brevis*
Adductor hallucis	*M. adductor hallucis*
Abductor digiti minimi	*M. abductor digiti minimi*
Flexor digiti minimi brevis	*M. flexor digiti minimi brevis*
Flexor digitorum brevis	*M. flexor digitorum brevis*
Quadratus plantae	*M. quadratus plantae*
Lumbricals	*Mm. lumbricales*
Dorsal interossei	*Mm. interossei dorsales*
Plantar interossei	*Mm. interossei plantares*
TOPOGRAPHY OF MUSCLES	
Anterior cervical triangle	*Trigonum colli anterius*
Lateral cervical triangle	*Trigonum colli laterale*
Submandibular triangle	*Trigonum submandibulare*
Submental triangle	*Trigonum submentale*
Carotid triangle	*Trigonum caroticum*
Muscular triangle	*Trigonum musculare*
Omoclavicuiar triangle	*Trigonum omoclaviculare*
Antescalene space	*Spatium antescalenum*
Interscalene space	*Spatium interscalenum*
Lumbocostal triangle	*Trigonum lumbocostale*
Sternocostal triangle	*Trigonum sternocostale*
Lumbar triangle	*Trigonum lumbale*
Linea alba	*Linea alba*
Rectus sheath	*Vagina m. recti abdominis*
Inguinal canal	*Canalis inguinalis*
Superficial inguinal ring	*Anulus inguinalis superficialis*
Deep inguinal ring	*Anulus inguinalis profundus*
Axillary fossa	*Fossa axillaris*
Trilateral foramen	*Foramen trilaterum*
Quadrilateral foramen	*Foramen quadrilaterum*
Humeromuscular canal	*Canalis humeromuscularis*
Carpal canal	*Canalis carpi*
Extensor retinaculum	*Retinaculum extensorum*
Suprapiriform foramen	*Foramen suprapiriforme*
Infrapiriform foramen	*Foramen infrapiriforme*
Ischiorectal fossa	*Fossa ischiorectalis*
Muscular space	*Lacuna musculorum*
Vascular space	*Lacuna vasorum*
Femoral canal	*Canalis femoralis*
Deep femoral ring	*Anulus femoralis profundus*
Saphenous opening	*Hiatus saphenus*
Obturator canal	*Canalis obturatorius*
Femoral triangle	*Trigonum femorale*
Adductor canal	*Canalis adductorius*
Popliteal fossa	*Fossa poplitea*
Cruropopliteal canal	*Canalis cruropopliteus*
Superior musculoperoneal canal	*Canalis musculo-peroneus superior*
Inferior musculoperoneal canal	*Canalis musculo-peroneus inferior*

SPLANCHNOLOGY

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	*SYSTEMA DIGESTORIUM*
Oral cavity	*Cavilas oris*
Oral vestibule	*Vestibulum oris*
Oral fissure	*Rima oris*
Lips	*Labia oris*
Cheek	*Bucca*
Papilla of parotid duct	*Papilla ductus parotidei*
Oral cavity proper	*Cavitas oris propria*
Hard palate	*Palatum durum*
Soft palate	*Palatum molle*
Gum	*Gingiva*
Sublingual fold	*Plica sublingualis*
Sublingual caruncle	*Caruncula sublingualis*
Parotid gland	*Glandula parotidea*
Parotid duct	*Ductus parotideus*
Sublingual gland	*Glandula sublingualis*
Submandibular gland	*Glandula submandibular is*
Teeth	*Dentes*
Incisor tooth	*Dens incisivus*
Canine tooth	*Dens caninus*
Premolar tooth	*Dens premolaris*
Molar tooth	*Dens molar is*
Wisdom tooth	*Dens serotinus*
Crown	*Corona dentis*
Neck	*Cervix dentis*
Root	*Radix dentis*
Tongue	*Lingua*
Body	*Corpus linguae*
Dorsum	*Dorsum linguae*
Root	*Radix linguae*
Tip	*Apex linguae*
Fungiform papillae	*Papillae fungiformes*
Vallate papillae	*Papillae vallatae*
Foliate papillae	*Papillae foliatae*
Foramen cecum	*Foramen caecum linguae*
Palatoglossal arch	*Arcus palatoglossus*
Palatopharyngeal arch	*Arcus palatopharyngeus*
Nasopharynx	*Pars nasalis pharyngis*
Vault of pharynx	*Fornix pharyngis*
Pharyngeal opening of auditory tube	*Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae*
Torus tubarius	*Torus tubarius*
Oropharynx	*Pars oralis pharyngis*
Laryngopharynx	*Pars laryngea pharyngis*
Superior constrictor	*M. constrictor pharyngis superior*
Middle constrictor	*M. constrictor pharyngis medius*
Inferior constrictor	*M. constrictor pharyngis inferior*
Stylopharyngeus	*M. stylopharyngeus*
Esophagus	*Oesophagus*
Cervical part	*Pars cervicalis*
Thoracic part	*Pars thoracica*
Abdominal part	*Pars abdominalis*
Stomach	*Gaster (Ventriculus)*
Anterior wall	*Paries anterior*
Posterior wall	*Paries posterior*
Greater curvature	*Curvatura major*
Lesser curvature	*Curvatura minor*
Cardiac part (Cardia)	*Pars car dial is*
Fundus (Fornix)	*Fundus (Fornix) gastricus*
Body	*Corpus gastricus*
Pyloric part	*Pars pylorica*
Small intestine	*Intestinum tenue*
Circular folds	*Plicae cir cut ares*
Duodenum	*Duodenum*
Superior part	*Pars superior*
Descending part	*Pars descendens*
Horizontal part	*Pars horizontalis*
Ascending part	*Pars ascendens*
Duodenojejunal flexure	*Flexura duodenojejunalis*
Longitudinal fold	*Plica longitudinalis duodeni*
Major duodenal papilla	*Papilla duodeni major*
Minor duodenal papilla	*Papilla duodeni minor*
Jejunum	*Jejunum*
Ileum	*Ileum*
Large intestine	*Intestinum crassum*
Cecum	*Caecum*
Heal orifice	*Ostium ileale*
Vermiform appendix	*Appendix vermiformis*
Ascending colon	*Colon ascendens*
Right colic flexure	*Flexura coli dextra*
Transverse colon	*Colon transversum*
Left colic flexure	*Flexura coli sinistra*
Descending colon	*Colon descendens*
Sigmoid colon	*Colon sigmoideum*
Haustrae	*Haustrae coli*
Fatty appendices of colon	*Appendices omentales*
Mesocolic tenia	*Tenia mesocolica*
Omental tenia	*Tenia omentalis*
Free tenia	*Tenia libera*
Rectum	*Rectum*
Liver	*Hepar*
Diaphragmatic surface	*Fades diaphragmatica*
Visceral surface	*Fades visceralis*
Fossa for gallbladder	*Fossa vesicae biliaris*
Porta hepatis	*Porta hepatis*
Gastric impression	*Impressio gastrica*
Renal impression	*Impressio renalis*
Right lobe	*Lobus dexter hepatis*
Left lobe	*Lobus sinister hepatis*
Quadrate lobe	*Lobus quadratus*
Caudate lobe	*Lobus caudatus*
Groove for vena cava	*Sulcus venae cavae*
Fissure for ligamentum teres	*Fissura ligamenti teretis*
Ligamentum teres	*Lig. teres hepatis*
Common hepatic duct	*Ductus communis hepatis*
Right hepatic duct	*Ductus hepaticus dexter*
Left hepatic duct	*Ductus hepaticus sinister*
Gallbladder	*Vesica biliaris (Vesica fellea)*
Fundus	*Fundus*
Body	*Corpus*
Neck	*Collum*
Cystic duct	*Ductus cysticus*
Bile duct	*Ductus choledochus (Ductus biliaris)*
Pancreas	*Pancreas*
Head	*Caput pancreatis*
Neck	*Collum pancreatis*
Body	*Corpus pancreatis*
Tail	*Cauda pancreatis*
Pancreatic duct	*Ductus pancreaticus*
PERITONEUM	*PERITONEUM*
Mesentery	*Mesenterium*
Transverse mesocolon	*Mesocolon transversum*
Sigmoid mesocolon	*Mesocolon sigmoideum*
Lesser omentum	*Omentum minus*
Coronary ligament of liver	*Lig. coronarium hepatis*
Falciform ligament of liver	*Lig. falciforme hepatis*
Greater omentum	*Omentum majus*
Omental bursa	*Bursa omentalis*
Omental foramen	*Foramen omentale*
Subphrenic space (Hepatic bursa)	*Recessus subphrenicus (Bursa hepatica)*
Subhepatic space (Pregastric bursa)	*Recessus subhepaticus (Bursa pregastrica)*

Right mesenteric sinus	*Sinus mesentericus dexter*
Left mesenteric sinus	*Sinus mesentericus sinister*
Paracolic gutters	*Sulci paracolici*
Intersigmoid recess	*Recessus intersigmoideus*
Vcsico-uterine pouch	*Excavatio vesicouterina*
Recto-uterine pouch	*Excavatio rectouterina*
Recto-vesical pouch	*Excavatio rectovesicalis*

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	*SYSTEMA RESPIRATOR1UM*
Nasal cavity	*Cavitas nasi*
Nasal septum	*Septum nasi*
Olfactory region	*Regio olfactoria*
Respiratory region	*Regio respiratoria*
Superior nasal concha	*Concha nasalis superior*
Middle nasal concha	*Concha nasalis media*
Inferior nasal concha	*Concha nasalis inferior*
Superior nasal meatus	*Meatus nasi superior*
Middle nasal meatus	*Meatus nasi medius*
Inferior nasal meatus	*Meatus nasi inferior*
Maxillary sinus	*Sinus maxillaris*
Frontal sinus	*Sinus frontalis*
Sphenoidal sinus	*Sinus sphenoidalis*
Larynx	*Larynx*
Thyroid cartilage	*Cartilago thyroidea*
Laryngeal prominence	*Prominentia laryngea*
Cricoid cartilage	*Cartilago cricoidea*
Arytenoid cartilage	*Cartilago arytenoidea*
Vocal process	*Processus vocalis*
Muscular process	*Processus muscularis*
Epiglottis	*Epiglottis*
Cricothyroid joint	*Articulatio cricothyroidea*
Cпco-arytenoid joint	*Articulatio cricoarytenoidea*
Thyrohyoid membrane	*Membrana thyrohyoidea*
Median thyrohyoid ligament	*Lig. thyrohyoideum medianum*
Cricothyroid	*M. cricothyroideus*
Posterior crico-arytenoid	*M. cricoarytenoideus posterior*
Laryngeal cavity	*Cavitas laryngis*
Laryngeal inlet	*Aditus laryngis*
Laryngeal vestibule	*Vestibulum laryngis*
Vestibular fold	*Plica vestibularis*
Laryngeal ventricle	*Ventriculus laryngis*
Glottis	*Glottis*
Vocal fold	*Plica vocalis*
Rima glottidis	*Rima glottidis*
Infraglottic cavity	*Cavitas infraglottica*
Trachea	*Trachea*
Cervical part	*Pars cervical is tracheae*
Thoracic part	*Pars thoracica tracheae*
Tracheal cartilages	*Cartilagines tracheales*
Anular ligaments	*Ligg. anularia*
Membranous wall	*Paries membranaceus*
Tracheal bifurcation	*Bifurcatio tracheae*
Right main bronchus	*Bronchus principalis dexter*
Left main bronchus	*Bronchus principalis sinister*
Lungs	*Pulmones*
Base	*Basis pulmonis*
Apex	*Apex pulmonis*
Costal surface	*Fades costalis*
Mediastinal surface	*Fades mediastinal is*
Diaphragmatic surface	*Fades diaphragmatica*
Anterior border	*Margo anterior*
Cardiac notch of left lung	*Incisura cardiaca pulmonis sinistri*
Lingulaof left lung	*Lingula pulmonis sinistri*
Superior lobe	*Lobus superior*
Middle lobe of right lung	*Lobus medius pulmonis dextri*
Inferior lobe	*Lobus inferior*
Oblique fissure	*Fissura obliqua*
Horizontal fissure of right lung	*Fissura horizontalis pulmonis dextri*
Hilumof lung	*Hilum pulmonis*
Root of lung	*Radix pulmonis*

Pleural cavity	*Cavitas pleural is*
Visceral pleura	*Pleura visceralis*
Parietal pleura	*Pleura parietalis*
Dome of pleura	*Cupula pleurae*
Costal pleura	*Pleura costalis*
Mediastinal pleura	*Pleura mediastinalis*
Diaphragmatic pleura	*Pleura diaphragmatica*
Costodiaphragmatic recess	*Recessus costo-diaphragmaticus*

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

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

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

IMMUNE ORGANS	*ORGANA IMMUNIORA*
Thymus	*Thymus*
Lingual tonsil	*Tons ilia lingua I is*
Palatine tonsil	*Tonsilla palatina*
Pharyngeal tonsil	*Tonsilla pharyngeals*
Tubal tonsil	*Tonsilla tubaria*
Spleen	*Splen (Lien)*

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	SYSTEMA LYMPHATICA
LYMPHATIC TRUNKS AND DUCTS	*TRUNCIETDUCTUS L YMPHATICI*
Thoracic duct	*Ductus thoracicus*
Cisterna chyli; Chyle cistern	*Cisterna chyli*
REGIONAL LYMPH NODES	*NODI L YMPHOIDEI REGION ALES*
Occipital nodes	*Nodi occipitales*
Mastoid nodes	*Nodi mastoidei*
Parotid nodes	*Nodi parotidei*
Facial nodes	*Nodi faciales*
Submental nodes	*Nodi submentales*
Submandibular nodes	*Nodi submandibulares*
Anterior cervical nodes	*Nodi cervicales anteriores*
Lateral cervical nodes	*Nodi cervicales laterales*
Supraclavicular nodes	*Nodi supraclaviculares*
Axillary lymph nodes	*Nodi lympholdei axillares*
Interpectoral nodes	*Nodi interpectorales*
Cubital nodes	*Nodi cubitales*
Parasternal nodes	*Nodi parasternales*
Intercostal nodes	*Nodi intercostales*
Tracheobronchial nodes	*Nodi tracheobronchiales*
Bronchopulmonary nodes	*Nodi bronchopulmonales*
Left lumbar nodes	*Nodi lumbales sinistri*
Intermediate lumbar nodes	*Nodi lumbales intermedii*
Right lumbar nodes	*Nodi lumbales dextri*
Coeliac nodes	*Nodi coeliaci*
Right/left gastric nodes	*Nodi gastrici dextri/sinistri*
Right/left gastro-omental nodes	*Nodi gastroomentales dextri/sinistri*
Pyloric nodes	*Nodi pylorici*
Pancreatic nodes	*Nodi pancreatici*
Splenic nodes	*Nodi splenici; Nodi lienales*
Hepatic nodes	*Nodi hepatici*
Superior mesenteric nodes	*Nodi mesenterici superiores*
Inferior mesenteric nodes	*Nodi mesenterici inferiores*
Common iliac nodes	*Nodi iliaci communes*
External iliac nodes	*Nodi iliaci externi*
Internal iliac nodes	*Nodi iliaci interni*
Para-uterine nodes	*Nodi parauterini*
Pararectal nodes	*Nodipararectales; Nodi anorectales*
Inguinal lymph nodes	*Nodi lymphoidei inguinales*
Popliteal nodes	*Nodi poplitei*

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

Mitral valve; Left atrioventricular valve	*Valva atrioventricularis sinistra; Valva mitralis*
Anterior cusp	*Cuspis anterior*
Posterior cusp	*Cuspis posterior*
Aortic orifice	*Ostium aortae*
Aortic valve	*Valva aortae*
Right semilunar cusp;	*Valvula semilunaris dextra;* R i g h t
coronary cusp	*Valvula coronaria dextra*
Left semilunar cusp; Left coronary cusp	*Valvula semilunaris sinistra; Valvula coronaria sinistra*
Posterior semilunar cusp;	*Valvula semilunaris posterior;*
Noncoronary' cusp	*Valvula non coronaria*
Pericardial cavity	*Cavitas pericardiaca*
Transverse pericardial sinus	*Sinus transversus pericardii*
Posterior communicating artery	*A. communicans posterior*
Ophthalmic artery	*A. ophthalmica*
Anterior cerebral artery	*A. cerebri anterior*
Precommunicating part	*Pars precommunicalis*
Anterior communicating artery	*A. communicans anterior*
Postcommunicating part	*Pars postcommunicalis*
Middle cerebral artery	*A. cerebri media*
Sphenoid part; Horizontal part	*Pars sphenoidalis; Pars horizontalis*
Insular part	*Pars insularis*
Terminal branches; Cortical branches	*Rr. terminales; Rr. corticales*
Posterior communicating artery	*A. communicans posterior*
Cerebral arterial circle	*Circulus arteriosus cerebri*
Posterior cerebral artery	*Arteria cerebri posterior*
Subclavian artery	*Arteria subclavia*
Vertebral artery	*Arteria vertebralis*
Prevertebral part	*Pars prevertebralis*
Cervical part	*Pars transversaria; Pars cervicalis*
Atlantic part	*Pars atlantica*
Intracranial part	*Pars intracranialis*
Basilar artery	*Arteria basilaris*
Internal thoracic artery	*A. thoracica interna*
Thyrocervical trunk	*Truncus thyrocervicalis*
Inferior thyroid artery	*A. thyroidea inferior*
Ascending cervical artery	*A. cervicalis ascendens*
Suprascapular artery	*A. suprascapular is*
Transverse cervical artery	*A. transversa colli*
Costocervical trunk	*Truncus costocervicalis*
Deep cervical artery	*A. cervicalis profunda*
Supreme intercostal artery	*A. intercostalis suprema*
Axillary artery	*Arteria axillaris*
Thoracoacromial artery	*A. thoracoacromialis*
Lateral thoracic artery	*A. thoracica lateralis*
Subscapular artery	*A. subscapulars*
Thoracodorsal artery	*A. thoracodorsalis*
Circumflex scapular artery	*A. circumflexa scapulae*
Anterior circumflex humeral artery	*A. circumflexa humeri anterior*
Posterior circumflex humeral artery	*A. circumflexa humeri posterior*
Brachial artery	*A. brachial is*
Profunda brachii artery; Deep artery of arm	*A. profunda brachii*

Oblique pericardial sinus	*Sinus obliquus pericardii*
ARTERIES	*ARTERIAE*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ЛД-21 ИН

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

STANDARDS OF TEST TASKS

of discipline «Anatomy»
of the main professional educational program of higher education - specialty program
in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine **(**Educational program, partially implemented in English**)**, approved in May 24, 2023

for students of 1-2 courses

in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine **(**Educational program, partially implemented in English**)**

Vladikavkaz, 2023

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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?
a - 1^{st};
b – 2^{nd};
c - 10^{th};
d - $11^{th}$and 12^{th}.

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 arc 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 arc 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 tlic 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 musculotubal canal.

034. What canals pass through the pyramid of temporal bone?
a - optic canal;
b - facial canal;
c - condyllar 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 labirynthus;
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 - maxillar process.

043. What anatomical formations are located on the body of mandible?
a - oblique line;
b - pterygoid lossa;
c - digastric fossa;
d - mylohyoid line.

044. What anatomical formations are located on ramus of mandible?
a - articular tubercle;
b - coronoid process;
c - condyliar process;
d - articular fossa.

045. Name anatomical formations of anterior cranial fossa.
a - cribriform lamina;
b - foramen cecum;
c - laceral 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 - condyliar canal,
d - hypoglossal canal.

048. Name openings in infratemporal fossa.
a - pterygomaxillary fissure;
b - incisival 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

1. What junctions of bones are regarded as continuous?
   a-cartilaginous;
   b - osteal;
   c - synovial;
   d - fibrous.
2. 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.
3. Denote fibrous junctions.
   a - sutures;
   b – gomphosis;
   c - symphyses;
   d - membranes.
4. 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.
5. What anatomical structures a synovial joint has?
   a - joint cavity;
   b - articular lip;
   c - articular cartilage,
   d - synovial fluid.
6. What joints (in shape) relate to 1-axial?
   a - cellar joint;
   b - pivot joint;
   c - ellipsoid joint;
   d - hinge joint.
7. What joints (in shape) relate to 2-axial?
   a - condyllar joint;
   b - plane joint;
   c - spherical joint;
   d - trochoginglymus.
8. What is the shape of temporomandibular joint?
   a – hinge;
   b - spherical;
   c - ellipsoid;
   d - plane
9. What ligaments join the arches of vertebrae?
   a - ligamenta flava;
   b - tectorial membrane;
   c - posterior longitudinal ligament;
   d - nuchal ligament.
10. What is the shape of median atlanlo-axial joint?
    a - hinge;
    b - pivot;
    c – spherical;
    d - plane.
11. 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.
12. What movements are possible in median atlanto-axial joint?
    a - flexion and extension;
    b - abduction of head;
    c - adduction of head;
    d - rotation.
13. What type of junctions articulations of 2-7 ribs with sternum belong to?
    a - fibrous;
    b – hemiarthroses;
    c – discontinuous;
    d - cartilaginous.

14. To what junctions costotransverse joints are related to?
    a - compound joints;
    b - combined joints;
    c - simple joints;
    d - complex joints.
15. 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.
16. What movements are possible in sternoclavicular joint?
    a - elevation and depression;
    b - protraction and retraction;
    c – circumduction;
    d - rotation.
17. Denote joints, haying intra-articular disk.
    a - sternoclavicular joint;
    b - sacroiliac joint;
    c - radiocarpal joint;
    d - talocalcancal joint.
18. Denote anatomical formations, restricting abduction of upper limb in shoulder joint.
    a - deltoid muscle;
    b - subscapular muscle;
    c - coracohumeral ligament;
    d - coraco-acromial ligament.
19. Name the proper ligaments of scapula.
    a - coraco-acromiai ligament;
    b - upper transverse ligament of scapula;
    c - lower transverse ligament of scapula;
    d - coracoclavicular ligament.
20. What ligaments consolidate the shoulder joint?
    a - coraco-acromiai ligament;
    b - coracoclavicular ligament:
    c - upper transverse ligament of scapula;
    d - coracohumeral ligament.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. What movements are possible in elbow joint?
    a - abduction and adduction;
    b - flexion and extension;
    c - rotation of radius;
    d - circular movements.
25. Name ligaments of the elbow joint.
    a - ulnar collateral ligament;
    b - radial collateral ligament;
    c - annular ligament of radius;
    d - medial ligament.
26. 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.
27. 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.

28. What bones participate in the formation of radiocarpal joint?
a – pisiform;
b - triquetrum;
c - scaphoid;
d - radius.

29. What bones participate in the formation of mediocarpal joint?
a – scaphoid;
b - capitate;
c - pisiform;
d - hamate.

30. 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.

31. Denote ligaments, bracing intercarpal joints.
a - radiate lipament of carpus;
b - palmar intercarpal ligaments;
c - dorsal intercarpal ligaments;
d - interosseal intercarpal ligaments.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. Denote combined joints.
a - intervertebral joints;
b - atlanto-occipital joints;
c - vertebrocostal joints;
d - proximal and distal radio-ulnar joints.

35. What movements are possible in the 2-5 metacarpophalangeal joints?
a - flexion and extension;
b - adduction and abduction;
c - circular movement;
d - opposition.

36. What joints of the lower extremity are multi-axial?
a - hip joint;
b - knee joint;
c - talocrural joint;
d - tarsometatarsal joints.

37. What anatomical formations form the greater sciatic foramen?
a - sacrotuberal ligament;
b - sacrospinous ligament;
c - obturator membrane;
d - greater sciatic notch.

38. Denote joints, having intracapsular ligaments.
a - shoulder joint;
b - sternoclavicular joint;
c - hip joint;
d - sacro-iliac joint.

39. Denote anatomical structures, forming the lesser sciatic foramen.
a - sacrospinous ligament;
b - sacrotuberal ligament;
c - lesser sciatic notch;
d - obturator membrane.

40. What ligament of the hip joint is the most strong?
a - pubofemoral ligament;

b - ischiofemoral ligament;
c - annular zone;
d - ileofemorai ligament.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. Name intracapsular ligaments of the knee joint.
a - oblique popliteal ligament;
b - anterior cruciate ligament;
c - posterior cruciate ligament;
d - transverse ligament of knee.

45. What movements are possible in the knee joint?
a - flexion and extension;
b - abduction and adduction;
c - circular movements;
d - rotation.

46. Denote extracapsular ligaments of the knee joint.
a - transverse ligament of knee;
b - oblique popliteal ligament;
c - arcuate popliteal ligament;
d - posterior cruciate ligament.

47. Denote synovial bursae of the knee joint.
a - suprapatellar bursa;
b - deep infrapatellar bursa;
c - subcutaneous prepatellar bursa.
d - subtendinous bursa of sartorius muscle.

48. 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.

49. What bones participate in the formation of the knee joint?
a - femur;
b- fibula;
c - tibia;
d - patella.

50. 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.

51. What bones participate in the formation of the talocrural joint?
a - calcaneus;
b – tibia;
c – fibula;
d - talus.

52. What movements are possible in the talocrural joint?
a - rotation of fibula;
b - rotation of tibia;
c - flexion and extension;
d - circular movements.

53. Name anatomical structures passively restricting longitudinal arches foot.
a - plantar aponeurosis;
b - bifurcate ligament;

c - long plantar ligament;
d - interosseal metatarsal ligaments.

54. Denote bones forming the first (medial) arch of foot.
a - talus;
b - intermediate cuneiform;
c - cuboid.
d – 1st metatarsal.

55. 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.

56. To what joints (in shape) the calcaneocuboid joint is related to?
a - to spherical joints;
b - to ellipsoid joints;
c - to condyliar joints;
d - to saddle joints.

57. What ligament is the most strong on the foot?
a - long plantar ligament;
b - plantar calcaneonavicular ligament;
c - talonavicular ligament;
d - bifurcate ligament.

58. What ligaments consolidate the transverse joint of the tarsus?
a - talonavicular ligament;
b - calcaneonavicular ligament;
c - calcaneocuboid ligament;
d - interosseal talocalcaneal ligament.

59. What joints participate in the formation of transverse joint of the tarsus?
a - calcaneocuboid joint;
b - subtalar joint;
c - cuneonavicular joint;
d - talonavicular joint.

60. Point out the bone, where bifurcate ligament originates.
a - talus;
b – tibia;
c - calcaneus;
d - navicularis.

61. What bones participate in the formation of the tarsometatarsal joints?
a - cuboid;
b - navicularis;
c - cuneiform bones;
d - metatarsals.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65 Point out ligaments, bracing metatarsophalangeal joints.
a - collateral ligaments;
b - plantar ligaments;
c - profound transverse metatarsal ligament;
d - dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments.

66 Among which ligaments a ligament, being the key of tarsometatarseal join resides?
a - dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments;
b - plantar tarsometatarsal ligaments;
c - interosseal cimcometatarsal ligaments;
d - dorsal metatarsal ligaments.

MYOLOGY

1. 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 - encrease angle of attachment of muscle to bone;
   d - encrease strength of muscule.
2. Denote elements of synovial sheaths of the tendons of muscles.
   a - parietal lamina;
   b - mesentery of tendon:
   c - tendon;
   d - visceral lamina.
3. Name muscles having two bellies, joined by intermediate tendon.
   a - biceps brachii;
   b - biceps femoris;
   c - rectus abdominis;
   d - omohyoid.
4. 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.
5. Denote the function of latissimus dorsi.
   a - adduction of arm;
   b - outward rotation of arm;
   c - abduction of arm;
   d - inward rotation of arm.
6. 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.
7. Name sites of attachment of the greater rhomboid muscle.
   a - angles of 2^{nd} – 5^{th} ribs;
   b - body of humerus;
   c - medial margin of scapula;
   d - lateral margin of scapula.
8. Name parts of the erector spinae.
   a – ilioeostalis;
   b - splenitis capitis and cervieis;
   c - transversospinaiis;
   d - spinalis.
9. 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.
10. Name sites of attachment of the posterior inferior serratus?
    a – 6^{th}-8^{th} ribs:
    b – 9^{th}-12^{th} ribs;
    c - crest of ilium;
    d - lower angle of scapula.
11. 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.
12. Denote parts of the transversospinaiis.
    a - rotatores;
    b - multilidus;
    c - spinalis;
    d - semispinalis.
13. 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.

14. 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.
15. Denote muscles, elevating the ribs (participating in inspiration).
    a - superior posterior serratus;
    b - anterior serratus;
    c - transversus thoracis;
    d - external intercostal muscles.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19 Denote muscles, participating in respiration.
    a - superior posterior serratus;
    b - anterior scalene;
    c – splenitis;
    d - pectoralis minor.
20. 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.
21. Denote anatomical structures, which pass through hiatuses in tendinous
    center of the diaphragm.
    a - ductus thoracicus;
    b – aorta;
    c - inferior vena cava;
    d - esophagus.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. Denote weak spots in the walls of the abdominal cavity.
    a – linea alba;
    b - umbilical ring;
    c - medial inguinal fossa;
    d - lateral inguinal fossa.
25. Denote anatomical structures on the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall, corresponding to the deep inguinal ring.
    a - medial inguinal fossa;
    b - supravesical fossa;
    c - lateral inguinal fossa;
    d - vascular space.
26. 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.

27. 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 - supravesical fossa;
    c - muscular space;
    d - medial inguinal fossa.
28. Name muscles, extending the head.
    a - trapezius;
    b - longus colli;
    c - sternocleidomastoid;
    d - semispinalis capitis.
29. Denote sources of development of digastric.
    a - dorsal parts of myotomes;
    b - mesenchyme of 1st visceral arch;
    c - ventral parts of myotonies;
    d - mesenchyme of 2nd visceral arch.
30. Name suprahyoid muscles.
    a - mylohyoid;
    b - digastric;
    c - thyrohyoid;
    d - stylohyoid.
31. 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.
32. Denote structures, bordering the carotid triangle.
    a - omohyoid;
    b - digastric;
    c- mandible;
    d - sternocleidomastoid.
33. Denote structures, bordering the submandibular triangle.
    a - stylohyoid;
    b - mylohyoid;
    c - submandibular salivary gland;
    d - digastric.
34. Denote the deep muscles of the neck, attaching to the I st rib.
    a - medial scalene;
    b - posterior scalene;
    c - longus colli;
    d - anterior scalene.
35. 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.
36. Denote functions of the scalene muscles.
    a - pull hyoid bone down;
    b - bend the cervical part ofspinc forward;
    c - bend the cervical part of spine to the side;
    d - lift 1st and 2nd ribs.
37. 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.
38. Denote muscles - antagonists of the orbicularis oris.
    a - procerus;
    b - depressor anguli oris;
    c - greater zygomaticus;
    d - risorius.
39. Denote muscles, forming transverse folds on the forehead (the expression of surprise).
    a - procerus;
    b- orbicularis oculi;
    c - corrugator supercilii;

d - occipilofrontalis.

40. Name muscles simultaneously moving the angle of the mouth outwards and upwards.
    a - lesator labii superioris;
    b - greater zygomaticus;
    c - levator anguli oris;
    d - rizorius.
41. Denote muscles, protracting mandible.
    a - masseter;
    b - temporalis;
    c - medial pterygoid;
    d - lateral pterygoid.
42. On what bones the masseter originates?
    a - pterygoid process;
    b - zygomatic process of maxilla;
    c - zygomatic bone;
    d - alveolar arch of maxilla.
43. Denote muscles, abducting the upper extremity above horizontal plane.
    a - teres major;
    b - serratus anterior;
    c - subscapulars;
    d - trapezius.
44. 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.
45. Denote muscles, contiguous with deltoid.
    a - subscapularis;
    b - supraspinatus;
    c - pectoralis major;
    d - sternocleidomastoid.
46. What is the function of the supraspinatus?
    a - abducts arm;
    b - rotates arm outwards;
    c - adducts arm;
    d - pulls the capsule of shoulder joint.
47. What muscles simultaneously turn the arm inwards (pronation) and adduct it?
    a - deltoid;
    b - coracobrachialis:
    c - teres major;
    d - subscapulars.
48. On what bones the biceps brachii originates?
    a - acromion;
    b - supraglenoid tubercle of scapula;
    c - coraeoid process of scapula;
    d - infraglenoid tubercle of scapula.
49. Denote muscles, abducting the arm.
    a – infraspinatus;
    b - supraspinatus;
    c – subseapularis;
    d - deltoid.
50. Denote muscles of shoulder girdle, rotating the arm outwards (supination).
    a - teres minor;
    b - teres major;
    c - infraspinatus;
    d - subseapularis.
51. Denote topographical formations on the anterior wall of the axillary ca\ity.
    a - clavipectoral triangle;
    b - trilateral foramen;
    c - pectoral triangle;
    d - subpectoral triangle.
52. Denote anatomical structures, bordering the trilateral foramen.
    a - subscapularis;
    b – humerus;
    c - teres major;
    d - triceps brachii.

53. Denote structures, forming the walls of the canal of radial nerve (humero-muscular canal).
a - coraeobrachialis;
b - humerus;
c - triceps brachii;
d - brachioradialis.
54. 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.
55. 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 linger.
56. Denote muscles of the arm, acting on the elbow joint.
a - biceps brachii;
b - coracobrachialis;
c - pronator teres;
d - triceps brachii.
57 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.
58. 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.
59. Denote bones where the extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis insert.
a - navicularis.
b – 1st metacarpal;
c – 2nd metacarpal;
d – 3rd metacarpal.
60. 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.
61. Denote muscles, adducting the hand to the medial side.
a - flexor carpi radialis;
b - extensor digitorum;
c - flexor carpi ulnaris;
d - extensor carpi ulnaris.
62. Denote muscles simultaneously bending the proximal phalanges and extending medial and distal phalanges of the ***2"'-*** 5lh fingers of the hand
a - palmar interossei;
b - dorsal interossei;
c - brachioradialis;
d - lumbricals.
63. Denote muscles of the thenar.
a - opponens pollicis;
b - flexor pollicis brevis;
c- l st dorsal interosseus;
d - extensor pollicis brevis.
64. 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.
65. Name parts of flexor pollicis brevis.
a - oblique head;
b - superficial head;
c - transverse head;

d - deep head.

66. Denote tendons of muscles-extensors, located in the 4^{th} 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.
67. 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.
68. Denote muscles of the hypothenar.
    a - lateral lumbrical;
    b - palmaris brevis;
    c - abductor digiti minimi;
    d - opponens digiti minimi.
69. Denote functions of the palmar interossei of the hand.
    a - adduct 2^{nd}, 4^{th}. 5^{th} fingers to 3^{rd};
    b - abduct I^{st}, 2^{nd}, 4^{th} fingers from 3^{rd};
    c - flex 2^{nd}, 3^{rd}, 4^{th}, 5^{th} fingers;
    d - extend 2^{nd} – 5^{th} fingers.
70. Denote muscles-extensors, their tendons passing in the 1^{st} osteofibrous canal of the wrist.
    a - abductor pollicis longus;
    b - extensor carpi radialis longus;
    c - extensor pollicis longus;
    d - extensor pollicis brevis.
71. Denote muscles, their tendons passing in the 3^{rd} 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.
72. Denote muscles of the internal group of the pelvis.
    a - obluratorius intemus;
    b - piriformis;
    c - psoas minor;
    d - iliopsoas.
73. Denote muscles simultaneously extending the thigh and turning it outwards.
    a - gluteus medius;
    b - gluteus minimus;
    c - gluteus maximus;
    d - quadratus femoris.
74. Denote muscles simultaneously adducting and flexing the thigh.
    a - pectineus;
    b - adductor magnus;
    c - adductor longus;
    d - gracilis.
75. Denote muscles adducting the thigh.
    a – semimembranosus;
    b – pectineus;
    c – gracilis;
    d - sartorius.
76. Denote muscles turning the thigh outwards.
    a-gluteus minimus;
    b - quadratus femoris;
    c - obluratorius externus;
    d - obluratorius internus.
77. Denote muscles of the posterior group of the thigh.
    a - gluteus maximus;
    b - biceps femoris;
    c - semitendinosus;
    d - gracilis.
78. What muscle passes through the lesser schiatic foramen?
    a - gluteus minimus;
    b - obturatorius internus;
    c - piriformis;

d - obturatorius externus.

79. Denote structures, forming the walls of the femoral canal.
    a - inguinal ligament;
    b - transverse fascia;
    c - femoral vein;
    d - deep lamina of fascia lata.
80. Denote structures, bordering the femoral triangle.
    a - inguinal ligament;
    b – Sartorius;
    c - rectus femoris;
    d - adductor longus.
81. 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.
82. Denote the site of location of the muscular space.
    a - greater schiatic foramen;
    b - lesser schiatic foramen;
    c - behind medial part of inguinal ligament;
    d - behind lateral part of inguinal ligament.
83. What anatomical structures pass through the muscular space?
    a - tendon of rectus femoris;
    b - iliopsoas;
    c - lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh;
    d - femoral nerve.
84. Denote structures, forming the walls of the adductor canal.
    a - adductor magnus;
    b - vastus lateralis;
    c - vastus medialis;
    d - adductor longus.
85. Denote anatomical structures, passing through the adductor canal.
    a - femoral artery;
    b - obturator nerve:
    c - saphenus nerve;
    d - descending genicular artery.
86. Denote canals, opening into the popliteal fossa.
    a - femoral canal;
    b - adductor canal;
    c - cruropopliteal canal;
    d - superior musculoperoneal canal
87. Denote muscles, simultaneously flexing the leg in the knee joint and rotating it outwards.
    a – sartorius;
    b - biceps femoris;
    c - semitendinosus;
    d - semimembranosus.
88. Denote muscles, simultaneously extending the thigh, bending the leg and rotating it inwards.
    a - biceps femoris;
    b - semitendinosus;
    c - quadriceps femoris;
    d - semimembranosus.
89. Denote muscles of the anterior group of the leg.
    a - tibialis anterior;
    b - extensor digitorum longus;
    c - flexor digitorum longus;
    d - peroneus tertius.
90. Denote muscles, forming the deep layer of the posterior group of the leg.
    a - popliteus;
    b - flexor digitorum longus;
    c - plantaris;
    d - tibialis posterior.
91. Denote muscles, pronating the foot.
    a - tibialis anterior;
    b - tibialis posterior;
    c - peroneus longus;
    d - peroneus brevis.

92. Denote muscles, extending the foot in the talocrural joint.
    a - extensor digitorum longus;
    b - extensor hallucis longus;
    c - peroneus longus;
    d - tibialis anterior.
93. 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.
94. Denote muscles, forming walls of the cruropopliteal canal.
    a - soleus;
    b – gastrocnemius;
    c - tibialis posterior;
    d - peroneus longus.
95. Denote the canal, communicating with the cruropopliteal canal.
    a - inferior musculoperoneal canal;
    b - adductor canal;
    c - superior musculoperoneal canal;
    d - femoral canal.
96. Denote structures, forming the walls of the superior musculoperoneal canal.
    a - tibialis anterior;
    b – fibula;
    c - flexor digilorum longus;
    d - peroneus longus.
97. Denote structures, forming the walls of the inferior musculoperoneal canal
    a - fibula;
    b - flexor digilorum longus;
    c - flexor hallucis longus;
    d - peroneus brevis.
98. Name muscles of the medial group on the sole of the foot.
    a - flexor hallucis brevis;
    b - adductor hallucis;
    c - plantaris;
    d - quadratus plantae.
99. Denote muscles, bending proximal and extensing medial and distal phalange of 2^{st}- 5^{th} fingers of the foot.
    a - lumbricals;
    b - quadratus plantae;
    c - plantar interossei;
    d - dorsal interossei.
100. Denote muscles of the central group on the sole of the foot.
    a - lumbricals;
    b - plantar interossei;
    c - flexor digitorum brevis;
    d - quadratus plantae.
101. Denote muscles, rotating the foot outwards.
    a - triceps surae;
    b - flexor digitorum longus:
    c - tibialis anterior:
    d - tibialis posterior.

SPLANCHNOLOGY

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. Denote muscles of the soft palate.
   a - palatopharyngeus;
   b - levator veil palatini;
   c - stylopharyngeus;
   d - salpingopharyngeus.
2. 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.
3. Denote muscles, constricting the fauces.
   a - tensor veli palatini;
   b - palatoglossus;
   c - constrictor pharyngis medius;
   d - palatopharyngeus.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Where in the oral cavity the submandibular duct opens?
   a - frenulum of tongue;
   b - frenulum of lower lip;
   c - sublingual caruncle;
   d - sublingual fold.
7. What muscles strain the soft palate in transverse direction and simultaneously broaden the lumen of the auditive tube.
   a - m. uvulae;
   b - tensor veli palatini;
   c - levator veli palatini;
   d - palatopharyngeus.
8. Denote papillae on the side surface of the tongue, having taste buds.
   a - fungiform;
   b - vallate;
   c - foliate;
   d - filiform.
9. 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.
10. Denote muscles, pulling the tongue forwards and downwards.
    a - hyoglossus;
    b - genioglossus;
    c - superior longitudinal;
    d - inferior longitudinal.
11. Point out anatomical formations on the skuil, where pharynx is attached.
    a - tuberculurn pharyngeum;
    b - pyramid of temporal bone;
    c - medial lamina of pterygoid process;
    d - base of skull.
12. 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.
13. Indicate sites of origin of the constrictor pharyngis inferior.
    a -hyoid bone;
    b - cricoid cartilage;
    c - mandible;

d - sphenoid bone.

14. Indicate orifices, opening into the nasopharynx.
    a - choanae;
    b - fauces;
    c - sphenoidal sinus;
    d - auditive tubes.
15. Indicate the level of transition of pharynx into esophagus in the adult.
    a – 6^{th} cervical vertebra;
    b – 7^{th} cervical vertebra;
    c - 5^{th} cervical vertebra;
    d – 4^{th} cervical vertebra.
16. Point out anatomical formations, adjacent anteriorly to the esophagus.
    a - aorta;
    b - trachea;
    c - pericardium;
    d - thymus.
17. Indicate the level of entrance into the stomach.
    a – 9^{th} thoracic vertebra;
    b – 10^{th} thoracic vertebra;
    c – 12^{th} thoracic vertebra;
    d – 1^{st} lumbar vertebra.
18. Name organs, located behind the body of the stomach.
    a - transverse colon;
    b - left kidney;
    c - pancreas;
    d - left adrenal gland.
19. 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.
20. Indicate anatomical formations, located behind the stomach.
    a - omental bursa;
    b - transverse colon and its mesentery;
    c - left kidney;
    d - pancreas.
21. Point out parts of the stomach.
    a - body;
    b - cardiac part;
    c - fundus;
    d - pyloric part.
22. Denote ligaments, originating from the greater curvature of the stomach.
    a - gastrophrenic;
    b - hepatogastric;
    c - gastrocolic;
    d - gastrosplenic.
23. Denote the directions of muscular fascicles in the muscular tunic of the stomach.
    a - circular;
    b - oblique;
    c - spiral;
    d - longitudinal.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.

27. What is the most frequent shape of the duodenum?
    a - shape of circle;
    b - shape of loop;
    c - transitional shape;
    d - horseshoe shape.
28. Point out parts of the duodenum, located at the level of 12^{th} thoracic – 1^{st} lumbar vertebrae,
    a - horizontal part;
    b - superior part;
    c - descending part;
    d - ascending part.
29. 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.
30. Indicate parts of the intestine, having lymphoid patches in its walls.
    a - cecum;
    b - ileum;
    c - jejunum;
    d - sigmoid colon.
31. Denote the most frequent position of the appendix.
    a - ascending;
    b - horizontal;
    c - medial;
    d - descending.
32. Indicate ducts, opening on the greater papilla of duodenum.
    a - main pancreatic duel;
    b - accessory pancreatic duct;
    c - common bile duct;
    d - common hepatic duct.
33. Indicate part of duodenum, where the greater papilla is situated.
    a - superior part;
    b - horizontal part;
    c - descending part;
    d - ascending part.
34. 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.
35. Point out parts of the large intestine, having a mesentery.
    a - sigmoid colon;
    b - transverse colon;
    c - ascending colon;
    d - cecum.
36. Indicate anatomical formations, characteristic for rectum.
    a - transverse folds;
    b - intestinal villi;
    c - grouped lymphoid nodules;
    d - longitudinal folds.
37. Name organs, where grouped lymphoid nodules are located?
    a-jejunum;
    b - rectum;
    c- ileum;
    d - appendix.
38. Indicate formations on the internal surface of rectum.
    a - circular folds;
    b - anal columns;
    c - anal sinuses;
    d - transverse folds.
39. Indicate biliary ducts, forming common bile duct.
    a - cystic duct;
    b - right hepatic duct;
    c - left hepatic duct;
    d - common hepatic duct.
40. Indicate the level of localization of pancreas.

a – 12th thoracic vertebra;
b – 11th thoracic vertebra;
c - 2nd lumbar vertebra;
d – 1st lumbar vertebra.

41. Point out organs, contacting with the head of the pancreas.
a - transverse mesocolon;
b - stomach;
c - right kidney;
d - duodenum.

42. Denote surfaces of the pancreas.
a - anterior surface;
b - posterior surface;
c - inferior surface;
d - superior surface.

43. Denote the position of pancreas in relation to peritoneum.
a - intraperitoneal position;
b - mesoperitoneal position;
c - extraperitoneal position;
d - intraperitoneal position with mesentery.

44. Point out part of duodenum, where pancreatic duct opens.
a - superior part;
b - descending part;
c - ascending part;
d - horizontal part.

45. Indicate surfaces of the liver.
a - anterior surface;
b - visceral surface;
c - posterior surface;
d - diaphragmatic surface.

46. Denote ligaments of the liver, located on its visceral surface.
a - falciform ligament;
b - cruciate ligament;
c - coronary ligament;
d - left deltoid ligament.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. Denote impressions on the visceral surface of the liver.
a - gastric;
b - esophageal;
c - renal;
d - cardiac.

50. 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.

51. Denote anatomical formations, entering the portal fissure.
a - proper hepatic artery;
b - portal vein;
c - common hepatic artery;
d - umbilical vein.

52. Name organs of the abdominal cavity relating to peritoneum mesoperitoneally?
a - pancreas;
b - descending colon;
c - spleen;
d - sigmoid colon.

53. Name organs of the abdominal cavity relating to peritoneum intraperitoneally?
a - sigmoid colon;

b - transverse colon;
c - appendix;
d - stomach.

54. Indicate the number of the liver acini in the human liver.
a - about 5000;
b - about 500000;
c - about 1000000;
d - about 50000.

55. Point out impressions on the left lobe of the liver.
a - duodenal;
b - gastric;
c - esophageal;
d - renal.

56. Point out impressions on the right lobe of the liver.
a - colic;
b- duodenal;
c - renal;
d - gastric.

57. Denote structures, forming the lesser omentum.
a - hepatorenal ligament;
b - hepatogastric ligament;
c - gastrocolic ligament;
d - hepatoduodenal ligament.

58. Point out anatomical structures, forming anterior wall of the omental bursa
a - lesser omentum;
b - pancreatic gland;
c - abdomen;
d - mesentery' of transverse colon.

59. Indicate structures, forming the greater omentum.
a - phrenicosplenic ligament,
b - gastrocolic ligament;
c - gastrophrenic ligament;
d - mesentery of stomach.

60. Point out anatomical structures, forming the lower wall of omental bursa
a - hepatogastric ligament;
b - parietal peritoneum;
c - transverse mesocolon;
d - mesentery of stomach.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. Point out anatomical structures, forming walls of the omental foramen
a - caudate lobe of liver;
b - hepatorenal ligament;
c - duodenum;
d - hepatoduodenal ligament.

64. 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

1. 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.
2. What cavities communicate directly with the nasopharynx?
   a - oral cavity;
   b - tympanic cavity;
   c - laryngopharynx;
   d - trachea.
3. Point out formations, communicating with inferior nasal meatus.
   a - medial cellulac of ethmoid bone;
   b - nasolacrimal canal;
   c - maxillary sinus;
   d - posterior celluae of ethmoid bone.
4. What paranasal sinuses communicate with the middle nasal meatus?
   a - frontal sinus;
   b - maxillary sinus;
   c - sphenoidal sinus;
   d - middle cellulae of ethmoid bone.
5. What paranasal sinuses communicate with the superior nasal meatus?
   a - posterior cellulac of ethmoid bone;
   b - sphenoid sinus;
   c - maxillary sinus;
   d - frontal sinus.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Point out muscles of the larynx, narrowing laryngeal inlet.
   a - ary-epiglottic;
   b - lateral cricoarytenoid;
   e - thyro-arytenoid;
   d - oblique arytenoid.
9. Indicate functions of the larynx.
   a - vocal;
   b - respiratory;
   c - protective;
   d - secretory.
10. Point out anatomical formations, concealing larynx anteriorly.
    a - digastric;
    b - pretracheal lamina of cervical fascia;
    c - sternothyroid;
    d - mylohyoid.
11. Denote anatomical formations, contacting larynx posteriorly.
    a - infrahyoid muscles;
    b - thoracic duct;
    c - pharynx;
    d - prevertebral lamina of cervical fascia.
12. Point out anatomical formations, bordering laryngeal inlet.
    a - epiglottis;
    b - ary-epiglottic folds;
    c - cricoid cartilage;
    d - arytenoid cartilages.
13. Point out anatomical formations, bordering entrance into the laryngeal ventricle.
    a - vestibular folds;
    b - vocal folds;
    c - ary-epiglottic folds;
    d - glosso-epiglottic folds.

14. Indicate anatomical formations, between which vocal ligaments are tightenned.
a - vocai processes of arytenoid cartilages;
b - muscular processes of arytenoid cartilages;
c - brim of arch of cricoid cartilage;
d - internal surface of thyroid cartilage.
15. Point out laryngeal cartilages, consisting of hyaline carriage.
a - sphenoid cartilage;
b - thyroid cartilage;
c - cricoid cartilage;
d - arytenoid cartilage.
16. 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.
17. Point out paired cartilages of the larynx.
a - arytenoid cartilage;
b - cricoid cartilage:
c - sphenoid cartilage;
d - corniculate cartilage.
18. What is the orientation of the arch of the cricoid cartilage?
a - forwards;
b - backwards;
c - upwards;
d - downwards.
19. Denote anatomical formations on the thyroid cartilage.
a - lamina;
b - superior cornu;
c - vocal processes;
d - base.
20. Denote anatomical formations on the cricoid cartilage.
a - arch;
b - muscular process;
c - apex;
d - lamina;
21. Denote anatomical formations, located in the thoracic cavity in front of trachea.
a - sternothyroid;
b - thymus;
c - thoracic duct;
d - aortic arch.
22. 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.
23. Denote muscles, widenning the rima glottidis.
a - thyro-arytenoid;
b - transverse arytenoid;
c - lateral crico-arylenoid;
d - posterior crico-arytenoid.
24. Point out muscles of the larynx, narrowing the rima glottidis.
a - lateral crico-arytenoid;
b - sternothyroid:
c - transverse arytenoid;
d - oblique arytenoid.
25. Denote muscles, inserting to the oblique line of the thyroid cartilage.
a - sternothyroid;
b - thyrohyoid;
c - thyro-arytenoid;
d - cricothyroid.
26. 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.

27. 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.
28. 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.
29. Denote anatomical formations, residing behind the trachea.
    a - esophagus;
    b - vagus nerve;
    c - aortic arch;
    d - thymus.
30. Indicate anatomical formations in the tracheal mucous membrane.
    a - tracheal glands;
    b - lymphoid nodules;
    c - cardiac glands;
    d - lymphoid patches.
31. Indicate anatomical formations, located above the root of the left lung.
    a - aortic arch;
    b - azygos vein;
    c - hemiazygos vein;
    d - thymus.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. 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.
37. Denote anatomical formations, bordering the cardiac notch of the left lung from bellow.
    a - lingula;
    b - oblique fissure:
    c - hilum of lung;
    d - horizontal fissure.
38. 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.
39. Denote anatomical formations, entering the hilum of the lung.
    a - pulmonary artery:
    b - pulmonary vein;
    c - chief bronchus:
    d - lymphatic vessels.

40. 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.
41. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the right superior lobar bronchus.
    a - anterior basal,
    b - apical;
    c - posterior;
    d - anterior.
42. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the right middle lobar bronchus.
    a - medial basal;
    b - anterior basal;
    c- lateral;
    d - medial.
43. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the right inferior lobar bronchus.
    a - medial basal;
    b - anterior basal;
    c - superior;
    d - posterior basal.
44. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the left superior lobar bronchus.
    a - inferior lingular;
    b - apicoposterior;
    c - anterior;
    d - superior lingular.
45. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the left inferior lobar bronchus.
    a - posterior basal;
    b - lateral basal;
    c - inferior lingular;
    d - medial basal.
46. Indicate anatomical formations, located in the center of the pulmonary segment.
    a - segmental vein;
    b - segmental artery;
    c - segmental bronchus;
    d - lobar vein.
47. Denote the projection of the apex of right lung on the body surface.
    a - 3-4 cm above clavicle;
    b - spinous process of 7^{th} cervical vertebra;
    c - 3-4 cm above the I^{st} rib;
    d - 2 cm above clavicle.
48. Indicate structures, branching into the respiratory bronchioles.
    a - segmental bronchi;
    b - lobular bronchi;
    c - terminal bronchioles;
    d - lobar bronchi.
49. 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.
50. Denote anatomical formations the mediastinal pleura is contiguous with on the left.
    a - esophagus;
    b - superior vena cava;
    c - thoracic aorta:
    d - azygos vein.
51. Denote anatomical formations the mediastinal pleura is contiguous with on the right.
    a - thoracic aorta:
    b - superior vena cava;
    c - azygos vein;
    d - esophagus.
52. Point out anatomical formations of the middle mediastinum.
    a - trachea;
    b - chief bronchi;
    c - pulmonary veins;
    d - internal thoracic arteries and veins.
53. Point out organs of the posterior mediastinum.

a - chief bronchi;
b - vagus nerves;
c - azygos and hemiazygos veins;
d - trachea.

54. Denote compartments of mediastinum the phrenic nerve is passing through.
a - superior:
b - anterior;
c - posterior:
d - middle.

55. Indicate the site of the superior interpleural field.
a - behind pericardium:
b - above sternum;
c - behind manubrium of sternum;
d - beside vertebral column.

56. 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.

57. Indicate anatomical formations, located behind the pleural dome.
a - longus colli;
b - posterior scalenus;
c - head of 1^{st} rib;
d - subclavian artery.

58. Indicate anatomical formations, located in front of the pleural dome.
a - head of 1^{st} rib;
b - longus colli;
c - subclavian artery;
d - subclavian vein.

59. On which rib along medioclavicular line the inferior border of the right lungs projected?
a – 9^{th} rib;
b – 7^{th} rib;
c – 8^{th} rib;
d – 6^{th} rib.

60. 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.

61. Indicate compartments of the mediastinum, where thymus is located.
a - anterior;
b - superior;
c - middle;
d - posterior.

URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS

1. Denote anatomical formations, composing the renal crus.
   a - renal pelvis:
   b - renal vein;
   c - lymphatic vessels;
   d - capsule of kidney.
2. Indicate the projection of the superior pole of the left kidney.
   a - inferior margin of 11^{th} thoracic vertebra:
   b - center of 11^{th} thoracic vertebra;
   c - superior margin of 11^{th} thoracic vertebra;
   d - inferior margin of 12^{th} thoracic vertebra.
3. Denote anatomical formations, located in the renal sinus.
   a - blood vessels;
   b - ureter:
   c - major cal ices:
   d - minor calices.
4. Denote anatomical formations, adjacent to the lateral margin of the left kidney.
   a - spleen;
   b - pancreas:
   c - left colic flexure:
   d - left adrenal gland.
5. Indicate structures of the fixing apparatus of the kidney.
   a - coverings of kidney:
   b - intra-abdominal pressure;
   c - renal crus;
   d - renal bed.
6. Denote organs, adjacent to the anterior surface of the left kidney.
   a - jejunum;
   b - colon:
   c - spleen;
   d - sigmoid colon.
7. Name segments of the kidney.
   a - middle;
   b - anterior superior;
   c - posterior;
   d - anterior inferior.
8. Indicate structures in the cortex of the kidney.
   a - renal bodies;
   b - straight renal tubules;
   c - proximal convoluted tubules;
   d - distal convoluted tubules.
9. Denote component parts of juxtamedullary nephron located in the cortex.
   a - renal body;
   b - loop;
   c - proximal convoluted tubule;
   d - distal convoluted tubule.
10. Denote anatomical structures the retrorenal lamina of renal fascia is fixed to.
    a - aorta;
    b - inferior vena cava;
    c - vertebral column;
    d - parietal peritoneum.
11. 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.
12. Name structures of the nephron.
    a - capsule of glomerulus;
    b - glomerulus;
    c - collecting duct;
    d - distal convoluted tubule.
13. 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.

14. Denote shapes of the renal pelvis.
    a - spindle-shaped;
    b - ampullar;
    c - mixed;
    d - dendritic,
15. Denote parts of the kidney, where stellate veines are formed.
    a - medulla;
    b - superficial layers of cortex;
    c - deep layers of cortex;
    d - Fibrous capsule.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. Name organs the posterior surface of the male urinary bladder is adjacent to.
    a - rectum;
    b - seminal vesicles:
    c - prostate;
    d - sigmoid colon.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. Point out parts of the urinary bladder.
    a - apex;
    b- cervix;
    c - bottom;
    d - body.
23. Indicate glands simultaneously endocrine and exocrine in the male.
    a - testis;
    b - prostate;
    c - bulbo-urethral glands;
    d - seminal vesicjes.
24. 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.
25. Where spermatozoons are formed?
    a - efferent ductules:
    b - convoluted seminiferous tubules;
    c - straight tubules;
    d - rete testis.
26. 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.
27. What part of ductus deferens forms its ampulla?

a - pelvic part;
b - testicular part;
c - inguinal part;
d - funicular part.

28. What part of ductus deferens resides behind and medial to the epididymis?
a - funicular part;
b - inguinal part;
c - pelvic part;
d - testicular part.

29. 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.

30. Denote the site of localization of the prostate.
a - in postero-inferior compartment of lesser pelvis;
b - in antcro-inferior compartment of lesser pelvis;
c - in urogenital triangle;
d - on the pelvic diaphragm.

31. Name parts of the prostate.
a - superior lobe;
b - inferior lobe:
c-median lobe;
d - anterior lobe.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. Indicate anatomical formations, composing the penis.
a - one cavernous body;
b - two cavernous bodies;
c - two spongiosis bodies;
d - one spongious body.

38. Indicate anatomical formations, composing the ovary.
a - cortex;
b - vesicular appendices;
c - paroophoron;
d - medulla.

39. 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.

40. Denote ligaments, connecting ovary with the pelvic wall.
a - ligament of ovary;

b - mcsovarium;
c - suspensory ligament of ovary;
d - round ligament of uterus.

41. Denote ligaments of uterus.
a - fundiform ligament;
b - broad ligament;
c - round ligament;
d - cardinal ligaments.

42. 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 - media! to ovary.

43. Denote layers of the wall of uterus.
a - perimetrium;
b - parametrium;
c - endometrium;
d - myometrium.

44. Indicate parts of uterus.
a - bottom;
b - body;
c - isthmus:
d - cervix.

45. 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

46. Denote parts of the uterine tube.
a - uterine part,
b - ampulla,
c - isthmus:
d - infundibulum,

47. Denote anatomical formations, located behind the vagina.
a - sigmoid colon;
b - rectum;
c - round ligament of uterus;
d - peritoneum.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. Indicate superficial muscles of the urogenital triangle.
a - bulbospongiosus;
b - ischiocavernosus;

c - sphincter of urethra;
d - deep transverse muscle of perineum

54. Indicate deep muscles of the urogenital triangle.
a - ischiocavernosus;
b - deep transverse muscle of perineum:
c - sphincter urethrae;
d - levator ani.

55. Denote deep muscles of the pelvic diaphragm.
a - bulbospongiosus;
b - coccygeus;
c - levator ani;
d - external sphincter ani.

56. Denote superficial muscles of the pelvic diaphragm.
a - coccygeus;
b - levator ani;
c - external sphincter ani;
d - sphincter urethrae.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

1. Indicate the branchiogenic endocrine glands.
   a - pancreas;
   b- interstitial cells of gonads;
   c - pineal gland;
   d - parathyroid glands.
2. 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.
3. Indicate organs the medial margin of the left adrenal gland contacts with.
   a - left kidney;
   b - inferior vena cava;
   c - aorta;
   d - pancreas.
4. Name anatomical structures in the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
   a - tuberal part;
   b - neural lobe;
   c- infundibulum;
   d - distal part.
5. Denote zones of the adrenal gland where cells produce glucocorticoids.
   a - glomerular zone;
   b - medulla;
   c - reticular zone;
   d - fascicular zone.

IMMUNE ORGANS

6. Indicate parts of small and large intestine having lymphoid patches in walls.
   a - cecum;
   b - sigmoid colon;
   c - ileum;
   d - jejunum.
7. Point out anatomical formations, lying behind the thymus.
   a - aortic arch;
   b - left brachiocephalic vein;
   c - pericardium;
   d - azygos vein.
8. 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.
9. Denote parts of thymus where thymic bodies are located.
   a - subcapsular zone:
   b - cortex;
   c - interlobular septules;
   d - medulla.
10. 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.
11. Indicate arteries, surrounded by periarteriolar lymphoid sheaths (immune apparatus of spleen).
    a - segmental arteries;
    b - penicilli;
    c - trabecular arteries;
    d - pulpar arteries.
12. 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

1. Indicate the localization of the oval fossa.
   a - wall of right atrium;
   b - interventricular septum;
   c - wall of left atrium;
   d - interatrial septum.
2. Indicate blood vessels, opening into the right atrium.
   a - pulmonary veins;
   b - coronary sinus;
   c - superior vena cava;
   d - inferior vena cava.
3. 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.
4. Indicate outside borders of the right ventricle of the heart.
   a - coronary sulcus;
   b - anterior interventricular sulcus;
   c - posterior interventricular sulcus;
   d - boundary sulcus.
5. 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.
6. Indicate elements of the conducting system of the heart.
   a - atrioventricular bundle;
   b - sinu-atrial node;
   c - atrioventricular node;
   d - vortex of heart.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Indicate cusps of the left atrioventricular valve of the heart.
   a - posterior;
   b - septal;
   c - lateral;
   d - anterior.
10. Indicate sheets of the serous pericardium,
   a - mediastinal;
   b - parietal;
   c- visceral;
   d - diaphragmatic.
11. Indicate the site of projection of the apex of the heart on the anterior thoracic wall.
   a - cartilage of 4^{th} left rib;
   b - left 4^{th} rib on niedioclavicular line;
   c - left 5^{th} intercostal space 1,5 cm medial to medioclavicular line;
   d - left 5^{th} rib on medioclavicular line.
12. Indicate the position of the heart in mesomorphic persons.
   a - vertical;
   b - horizontal (transverse);
   c - oblique:
   d - horizontal (sagittal).
13. Indicate the site of projection of the opening of pulmonary trunk on the anterior thoracic wall.
   a - above attachment of 3^{rd} 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.

14. 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.

15. Name the largest branches of the right coronary artery.
a - anterior interventricular branch;
b - circumflex branch;
c - posterior interventricular branch;
d - anterior septal branch.

16. 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.

17. Indicate blood vessels, branching from the left coronary artery.
a - posterior interventricular branch;
b - thymic branches;
c - circumflex branch;
d - anterior interventricular branch.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. Indicate branches of pulmonary artery in the upper lobe of the left lung.
a - lingular branch;
b - apical branch;
c - media! branch;
d - posterior branch.

22. 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.

23. Indicate branches of the thoracic aorta.
a - anterior intercostal arteries;
b - posterior intercostal arteries;
c-visceral branches;
d - inferior phrenic arteries.

24. 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.

25. Name organs, located in front of the abdominal aorta.
a - inferior vena cava;
b - pancreas;
c - root of mesentery;
d - duodenum.

26. Indicate vertebra- the level of bifurcation of the aorta.
a - 3rd lumbar;
b – 4th lumbar;

c – 5th lumbar;
d – 1st sacral.

27. Indicate sites of localization of the extenal carotid artery.
a - under sternocleidomastoid;
b - under superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
c - in parotid gland;
d - internal to stylohyoid.

28. Indicate anatomical structures anterior to the common carotid artery.
a - internal jugular vein;
b - vagus nerve;
c - sternocleidomastoid;
d - omohyoid.

29. What anatomical structures are external to the common carotid artery?
a - larynx;
b - internal jugular vein;
c - esophagus;
d - vagus nerve.

30. Indicate branches of the lingual artery.
a - dorsal branches;
b - profound lingual artery;
c - infrahyoid artery;
d - sublingual branch.

31. Indicate posterior branches of the external carotid artery.
a - superficial temporal artery;
b - sternocleidomastoid artery;
c - occipital artery;
d - posterior auricular artery.

32. Indicate medial branches of the external carotid artery.
a - lingual artery;
b - maxillary artery;
c - ascending pharyngeal artery;
d - ascending palatine artery.

33. Indicate terminal branches of the external carotid artery.
a - superficial temporal artery;
b - maxillary artery;
c - supraorbital artery;
d - infraorbital artery.

34. 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.

35. Indicate branches of the pterygoid part of the maxillary artery.
a - masseteric artery;
b - pterygoid branches;
c - profound temporal artery;
d - buccal artery.

36. Indicate the site of division of terminal branches from the external carotic artery.
a - level of upper border of thyroid cartilage;
b - level of collum of mandibie;
c - in parotid gland;
d - inside to stylohyoid.

37. Indicate sites of localization of the facial artery.
a - anterior to masseter:
b - in hyoglossus;
c - in submandibular gland;
d - in carotid triangle.

38. What anatomical structures are anterior to the extrenal carotid artery?
a - sternocleidomastoid;
b - omohyoid;
c - superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
d - pretracheal sheet of cervical fascia.

39. 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.

40. Indicate branches of the upper thyroid artery.
a - superior laryngeal artery;
b - inferior laryngeal artery;
c - anterior branch;
d - posterior branch.

41. Indicate branches of the superficial temporal artery.
a - parotid branch;
b - frontal branch;
c - supraorbital branch;
d - parietal branch.

42. Indicate parts of the internal carotid artery.
a - cerebral part;
b - cavernous part;
c - petrous part;
d - cervical part.

43. Indicate anatomical structures, located behind and medial to the internal carotid artery.
a - vagus nerve;
b - glossopharyngeal nerve;
c - hypoglossal nerve;
d - sympathetic trunk.

44. 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.

45. Indicate branches of the ophthalmic artery.
a - lacrimal artery;
b - central artery of retina;
c - supratrochlear artery;
d - infraorbital artery.

46. 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.

47. Name parts of the middle cerebral artery.
a - cavernous;
b - sphenoidal;
c - insullar;
d - terminal (cortical).

48. 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.

49. Indicate parts of the vertebral artery.
a - intracranial part;
b - atlantic part;
c - transversal (cervical) part;
d - prevertebral part.

50. Indicate terminal branches of the basilar artery.
a - middle cerebral arteries;
b - posterior cerebral arteries:
c - cerebellar arteries;
d - spinal arteries.

51. Indicate branches of the intracranial part of the vertebra! artery.
a - anterior spinal artery;
b - middle cerebral artery;
c - posterior inferior cerebellar artery;
d - superior cerebellar arteries.

52. Indicate arteries, forming the cerebral arterial circle.
a - anterior communicating artery;
b - anterior cerebral arteries;

c - posterior cerebral arteries;
d - anterior choroidal arteries.

53. 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.

54. Indicate branches of the subclavian artery in interscalene space.
a - superficial cervical artery;
b - suprascapular artery;
c - costocervical trunk:
d - thyrocervical trunk.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. Indicate arteries, forming anastomoses around scapula.
a - transverse cervical artery;
b - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
c - thoraco-acromial artery;
d - circumflex scapular artery.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. Indicate the localization of the ulnar artery.
a - under muscles of hypothenar;
b - under pronator teres;
c - in carpal canal;
d - between superficial and deep flexors of digits.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. Indicate branches of the abdominal aorta.
a - lumbar arteries;
b - inferior epigastric arteries;
c - superior suprarenal arteries;
d - superios phrenic arteries.

65. Indicate paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta.
a - middle suprarenal arteries:
b - pancreaticoduodenal arteries;

c - testicular arteries;
d - inferior phrenic arteries.

66. Indicate non-paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta.
a - coeliac trunk;
b - superior rectal artery;
c - inferior mesenteric artery;
d - middle colic artery.

67. Indicate the site of division of the coeliac trunk.
a - above upper margin of a body of pancreas;
b - at level of 1st lumbar vertebra;
c - at level of 2nd lumbar vertebra;
d - below upper margin of a body of pancreas.

68. Name branches of the coeliac trunk.
a - left gastric artery;
b - right gastric artery;
c - superior mesenteric artery;
d - splenic artery.

69. Designate branches of the proper hepatic artery.
a - right gastric artery;
b - right gastro-omental artery;
c - gastroduodenal artery;
d - left gastric artery.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. What blood vessels form anastomosis in the transverse mesocolon
a - right colic artery;
b - left colic artery;
c - ileocolic artery;
d - middle colic artery.

73. 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.

74. Indicate branches of the inferior mesenteric artery.
a - middle colic artery;
b - left colic artery;
c - right colic artery;
d - superior rectal artery.

75. Indicate source of origin of the rectal arteries.
a - abdominal aorta;
b - common iliac artery;
c - internal iliac artery:
d - inferior mesenteric artery.

76. Name blood vessels, branching from the umbilical artery.
a - superior vesical arteries;
b - artery to ductus deferens;
c - inferior vesical arteries;
d - ureteric arteries.

77. Indicate the site of passage of the internal pudendal artery into the ischi anal fossa?
a - obturator canal;
b - lesser schiatic foramen;
c - infrapiriform foramen;
d - suprapiriform foramen.

78 Name branches of the obturator artery.
a - pubic branch;
b - inferior rectal artery;

c - anterior branch;
d - posterior branch.

79. 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.

80. Name branches of the inferior epigastric artery.
a - artery of round ligament of uterus;
b - pubic branch;
c - testicular artery;
d - cremasteric artery.

81. Indicate sites of passage of the femoral artery.
a - femoral triangle;
b - iliopectineal sulcus;
c - vascular space;
d - adductor canal.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. Indicate muscles, supplied by the medial circumflex femoral artery.
a - pectineus,
b - obturatorius externus;
c - obturatorius internus;
d - quadratus femoris.

85. Indicate arteries, giving recurrent branches to joints.
a - radial artery;
b - ulnar artery;
c - anterior tibial artery;
d - posterior tibial artery.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. What arteries form the plantar arch?
a - deep plantar artery;
b - medial plantar artery;
c - lateral plantar artery;
d - arcuate artery.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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 2^{nd} intermetatarsal space;
d - in 1^{st} intermetatarsal space.

94. 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

1. 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 3rd 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.
2. Indicate the tributaries of brachiocephalic veins.
   a - azygos vein;
   b - inferior thyroid vein;
   c - deep cervical vein;
   d - supreme intercostal vein.
3. Indicate anatomical structures, residing behind hemiazygos vein.
   a - intrathoracic fascia;
   b - left posterior intercostal arteries;
   c - thoracic aorta;
   d - posterior intercostal veins.
4. Indicate vein, flowing into hemiazygos vein.
   a - right superior intercostal vein;
   b - esophageal veins;
   c - mediastinal veins;
   d - left ascending lumbar vein.
5. Indicate vein the hemiazygos vein flows into,
   a - superior vena cava;
   b - left brachiocephalic vein;
   c - azygos vein;
   d - right brachiocephalic vein.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Indicate veins, having valves.
   a - azygos vein;
   b - superior cava vein;
   c- interna! jugular vein:
   d - brachiocephalic vein.
9. Indicate veins, accompanying arteries (concomitant or satellite veins).
   a - subclavian vein;
   b - ulnar vein;
   c - brachial vein;
   d - axillary vein.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Indicate variants of ending of the external jugular vein.
   a - venous angle:
   b - subclavian vein;
   c - anterior jugular vein;
   d - brachiocephalic vein.
13. Indicate a vein, receiving the anterior jugular vein.
   a - internal jugular vein;
   b - subclavian vein;
   c - brachiocephalic vein;

d - jugular arc.

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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 Ist and 2nd ribs
17. 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.
18. What venous sinus directly receives the labyrinthic veins?
    a - sigmoid sinus:
    b - marginal sinus;
    c - superic petrous sinus;
    d - inferior petrous sinus.
19. Indicate the emissary veins.
    a - occipital vein;
    b - parietal vein;
    c - posterior temporal vein;
    d - mastoid vein.
20. Indicate anatomical structures, receiving diploic veins.
    a - superior sagittal sinus:
    b - external jugular vein;
    c- internal jugular vein;
    d - transverse sinus.
21. Indicate extracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein.
    a - lingual vein;
    b - pharyngeal veins;
    c - facial vein;
    d - superior thyroid vein.
22. Indicate tributaries, forming the external jugular vein.
    a - facial vein;
    b - retromandibular vein;
    c - occipital vein:
    d - posterior auricular vein.
23. Indicate vessels, anastomosing with esophageal veins.
    a - right gastric vein;
    b - left gastro-omental vein;
    c - right gastro-omental vein;
    d - left gastric vein.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.

27. Indicate sites of localization of the cephalic vein.
    a - in deitoideopectoral sulcus;
    b - in lateral bicipital sulcus;
    c - in carpal canal;
    d - below clavicle.
28. Indicate veins, receiving veins of the superficial palmar venous arch.
    a - brachial vein;
    b - radial vein;
    c - ulnar vein;
    d - axillary vein.
29. Indicate veins, receiving veins of the deep palmar venous arch.
    a-radial vein;
    b - ulnar vein;
    c - brachial vein;
    d - axillary vein.
30. Indicate the level of formation of the inferior vena cava.
    a – 3rd lumbar vertebra;
    b – l st sacral vertebra;
    c – 4th lumbar vertebra;
    d – 5th lumbar vertebra.
31. Indicate anatomical structures posterior to the inferior vena cava.
    a - head of pancreas:
    b - sympathetic trunk;
    c - duodenum;
    d - right renal artery.
32. 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.
33. Indicate veins, running into the inferior vena cava.
    a - lumbar veins;
    b - inferior mesenteric vein;
    c - renal veins:
    d - splenic vein.
34. Indicate organs, their venous blood flowing into the portal vein.
    a - diaphragm;
    b - liver;
    c - intestines;
    d - right kidney.
35. Indicate blood vessels, by which blood flows into the hepatic lobules.
    a-interlobular vein;
    b - sublobular vein;
    c - central vein;
    d - interlobular artery.
36. 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.
37. Indicate a vessel, the hepatic veins are flowing into.
    a - inferior mesenteric vein;
    b - azygos vein;
    c - splenic vein;
    d - inferior vena cava.
38. Indicate veins, located in the round ligament of the liver.
    a - para-umbilical veins;
    b - esophageal veins;
    c - hepatic veins;
    d - cystic veins.
40. Indicate tributaries of the inferior mesenteric vein.
    a - ileocolic vein;
    b - superior rectal vein:
    c - left colic vein;

d - right colic vein.

41. Indicate tributaries of the superior mesenteric vein.
    a - pancreatic veins;
    b - right gastro-omental vein;
    c - left gastro-omental vein;
    d - appendicular vein.
42. 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.

43. Indicate variants of termination of the inferior mesenteric vein.
    a - inferior vena cava:
    b - splenic vein;
    c - portal vein;
    d - superior mesenteric vein.
44. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the greater omentum.
    a - superior mesenteric vein;
    b- splenic vein;
    c - inferior mesenteric vein;
    d - portal vein.
45. 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.
46. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the left adrenal gland.
    a - left renal vein;
    b - inferior vena cava;
    c - superior phrenic vein;
    d - lumbar vein.
47. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the pancreas.
    a - splenic vein;
    b - inferior vena cava;
    c - inferior mesenteric vein:
    d - hepatic veins.
48. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the rectum.
    a - inferior mesenteric vein;
    b - internal iliac vein;
    c - superior mesenteric vein;
    d - external iliac vein.
49. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the cecum.
    a - inferior mesenteric vein;
    b - inferior vena cava;
    c - common iliac vein;
    d - superior mesenteric vein.
50. At what level the internal and external iliac veins unite.
    a – 4^{th} lumbar vertebra;
    b – 5^{th} lumbar vertebra;
    c - sacro-iliac joint;
    d – 1^{st} sacral vertebra.
51. Indicate visceral tributaries of the internal iliac vein.
    a - inferior gluteal veins;
    b - superioi recta! vein;
    c - inferior rectal vein;
    d - superior gluteal veins.
52. Indicate parietal tributaries of the internal iliac vein.
    a - superior gluteal veins;
    b - inferior rectal veins;
    c - inferior gluteal veins;

d - lateral sacral veins.

53. 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.
54. Indicate the localization of the great saphenous vein.
    a - anterior to medial malleolus;
    b - on posterior surface of leg:
    c - posterior to media! femoral epicondyle;
    d - on anteromedia! surface of thigh.
55. Indicate vein, receiving the small saphenous vein.
    a - great saphenous vein;
    b - femoral vein;
    c - posterior tibial vein;
    d - popliteal vein.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. Indicate vein, receiving blood from the plantar venous arch.
    a - great saphenous vein;
    b - anterior tibial vein;
    c - lateral plantar vein;
    d - fibular vein.
59. Indicate vein, receiving blood from the placenta.
    a - inferior epigastric vein;
    b - placental veins;
    c - uterine vein;
    d - umbilical vein.
60. 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.
61. 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.
62. 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

1. Indicate sites of termination of lymphatic ducts.
   a - brachiocephalic vein;
   b - venous angle;
   c - external jugular vein;
   d - internal jugular vein.
2. Indicate parietal lymph nodes.
   a - common iliac nodes;
   b - mesenteric nodes;
   c - superior phrenic nodes;
   d - inferior epigastric nodes.
3. Indicate visceral lymph nodes.
   a - inferior phrenic nodes;
   b - mediastinal nodes:
   c - parasternal nodes;
   d - inferior epigastric nodes.
4. 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.
5. Indicate (he 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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 fool;
   d - skin of dorsomedial surface of leg.
9. 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.
10. Indicate organs, their lymphatic vessels running into the anterior mediastinal nodes.
    a-pericardium;
    b - thymus;
    c - heart;
    d - esophagus.
11. Indicate the localization of occipital nodes.
    a - posterior to origin of sternocleidomastoid;
    b - anterior to origin of sternocleidomastoid;
    c - externa! to superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
    d - internal to superficial sheet of cervical fascia.
12. Indicate groups of lymph nodes, receiving lymphatic vessels from ovaries.
    a - common iliac nodes;
    b - external iliac nodes;
    c - inguinal nodes;
    d - lumbar nodes.
13. Indicate sites of formation of the superficial lymphatic vessels of the lateral group of the upper limb.
    a - skin of $I^{st} – 2^{nd}$ fingers;
    b - skin of 3^{rd} finger;
    c - skin of medial margin of hand,

d - skin of lateral margin of hand.

14. What groups of lymph nodes receive lymph from the mammary gland?

a - interpecloral;

b - parasternal;

c - deep cervical;

d - axillary.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. 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 1st pair of spinal nerves.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. What anatomical structures form the elementary reflex arch?
   a - afferent neuron;
   b - interposed neuron;
   c - conductor neuron;
   d - efferent neuron.
5. Indicate nuclei of the anterior horn of the spinal cord.
   a - central nucleus;
   b - thoracic nucleus;
   c - anterolateral nucleus;
   d - posterolateral nucleus.
6. Indicate nuclei of the posterior horn of the spinal cord.
   a - thoracic nucleus;
   b - central nucleus;
   c - posterolateral nucleus;
   d - nucleus proprius.
7. Indicate anatomical structures of the intermediate zone of the spinal cord.
   a - central nucleus;
   b - thoracic nucleus;
   c - central intermediate substance;
   d - reticular formation.
8. What anatomical structures are connected by the anterior comissure?
   a - column of fornix and lamina terminalis;
   b - crura of fornix and lamina terminalis;
   c - hemispheres of cerebrum;
   d - thalamuses.
9. Indicate part of the brain the cerebral peduncles belong to.
   a - midbrain;
   b - diencephalon;
   c - telencephalon;
   d - metencephalon.
10. What parts of the brain are related to cerebrum?
   a - insula;
   b - corpus callosum;
   c - rhinencephalon;
   d - basal nuclei.
11. What anatomical structures belong to telencephalon?
   a - black substance;
   b - basal nuclei;
   c - internal capsule;
   d - fornix.
12. Indicate sulci on the dorsolateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere.
   a - rhinal sulcus;
   b - central sulcus;
   c - inferior frontal sulcus;
   d - sulcus cinguli.
13. What lobes of the brain are connected by corpus callosum?
   a - frontal;
   b - temporal;
   c - parietal;
   d - occipital.

14. Between what gyri of the brain the sulcus of corpus callosum is located?
    a - lingual gyrus:
    b - cingulatc gyrus;
    c - superior frontal gyrus;
    d - corpus callosum.
15. Indicate gyri on the inferior surface of cerebral hemispheres.
    a - precuneus;
    b - straight gyrus;
    c - orbital gyrus;
    d - angular gyrus.
16. Indicate a sulcus of hemisphere of the brain, the posterior part of which known as subparietal sulcus.
    a - parieto-occipital sulcus;
    b - hippocampa! sulcus;
    c - calcarine sulcus;
    d - cingulate sulcus.
17. Near what sulcus the supramarginal gyrus is located?
    a - superior temporal sulcus;
    b - lateral sulcus;
    c - central sulcus;
    d - calcarine sulcus.
18. Indicate gyri of the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere.
    a - opercular part;
    b - triangular part;
    c - supramarginal gyrus;
    d - precentral gyrus.
19. Between what gyri the collateral sulcus is located?
    a - lingual gyrus;
    b - parahippocampal gyrus;
    c - medial occipitoparietal gyrus;
    d - occipitotemporal gyrus.
20. Indicate a sulcus the olfactory tract is adjacent to from below.
    a - orbital sulcus;
    b - rhinal sulcus;
    c - olfactory sulcus;
    d - collateral sulcus.
21. 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.
22. In what gyrus a cortical motor center is located?
    a - superior frontal gyrus;
    b - postcentral gyrus;
    c - middle temporal gyrus;
    d - precentral gyrus.
23. Indicate the site of localization of cortical centre of general sensitivity
    a - middle frontal gyrus;
    b - occipital lobe;
    c - postcentral gyrus;
    d - opercular part.
24. Between what sulci the precuneus is located?
    a - parieto-occipital sulcus;
    b - cingulate sulcus;
    c - sulcus of corpus callosum;
    d - occipitotemporal sulcus.
25. What parts of brain are related to rhinencephalon?
    a - insula;
    b - supramarginal gyrus;
    c - uncus;
    d - hippocampus.
26. What gyri are located in the temporal lobe of the cerebral hernispher
    a - supramarginal gyrus;
    b - transverse temporal gyrus;
    c - angular gyrus;
    d - triangular gyrus.
27. Indicate sulcuses of the parietal lobe.

a - precentral sulcus;
b - postcentral sulcus;
c - central sulcus;
d - cingulate sulcus.

28. What anatomical structures border the internal capsule?
a - head of caudate nucleus;
b - thalamus;
c - lentiform nucleus;
d - claustrum.

29. What anatomical structures are adjacent to claustrum?
a - external capsule;
b - internal capsule;
c - putamen;
d - extreme capsule,

30. Indicate basal nuclei of the brain.
a - red nucleus;
b - corpus striatum;
c - amygdaloid body;
d - claustrum.

31. Indicate the site of localization of the amygdaloid body.
a - insula;
b - occipitrl lobe;
c - temporal lobe;
d - parietal lobe.

32. Indicate structures of the central part of rhinencephalon.
a - dentate gyrus;
b - olfactory triangle;
c - hippocampus;
d - olfactory bulb.

33. 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.

34. What anatomical structures form walls of the central part of lateral ventricle?
a - thalamus;
b - body of fornix;
c - corpus callosum;
d - caudate nucleus.

35. What anatomical structures form walls of the inferior horn of lateral ventricle?
a - fimbria of hippocampus;
b - corpus callosum;
c - thalamus;
d - hippocampus.

36. What anatomical structures belong to dicncephalon?
a - inferior olive;
b - septum pcllucidum;
c - mamillary body;
d - optic chiasm.

37. What anatomical structures belong to epithaiamus?
a - habenular trigone;
b - medial geniculate body;
c - interthaiamic adhesion;
d - pineal body.

38. What anatomica! structures belong to hypothalamus?
a - tuber cinereum;
b - supraoptic nucleus;
c - lamina terminalis;
d - posterior comissure.

39. What anatomical structures belong to metathaiamus?
a - hypophysis;
b - pineal body;
c - media! geniculate body;
d - lateral geniculate body.

40. What structures form walls of the 3rd ventricle?
a - hypothalamus;

b - column of fornix;
c - thalamus;
d - corpus callosum.

41. Indicate an opening, connecting 3rd ventricle with late
    a - median aperture;
    b - lateral aperture;
    c - orifice of aqueduclus cerebri;
    d - interventricular foramen.
42. Indicate hypothalamic nuclei.
    a - caudate nucleus;
    b - paraventricular nucleus;
    c - suprachiasmatic nucleus;
    d - red nucleus.
43. Indicate limbic structures.
    a - dentate gyrus;
    b - anterior perforated substance;
    c - hippocampus;
    d - olfactory bulb.
44. Indicate structures of the midbrain.
    a - black substance;
    b - peduncles of brain;
    c - trapezoid body;
    d - superior medullary velum.
45. Indicate subcortical optic centers.
    a - medial geniculate body;
    b - lateral geniculate body:
    c - posterior perforated substance;
    d - superior colticuli of midbrain.
46. Indicate conducting tracts in the tegmentum of the midbrain.
    a - lateral spinothalamic tract;
    b - lateral corticospinal tract;
    c - acoustic tract;
    d - optic tract.
47. Name extrapyramidal structures.
    a - black substance;
    b - medial lemniscus;
    c - red nucleus;
    d - intermediate nucleus.
48. Indicate subcortical acoustic centers.
    a - lateral geniculate body;
    b - pulvinar.
    c - medial geniculate body;
    d - inferior colticuli of midbrain.
49. Indicate anatomical structures, relating to isthmus of rhombencephalon.
    a - superior medullary velum;
    b - trigone of lemniscus:
    c - superior cerebellar peduncles;
    d - brachii of inferior colliculi.
50. What structures divide pons into tegmentum and basis?
    a - medial lemniscus;
    b - trapezoid body;
    c - spinal lemniscus;
    d - transverse pontine fibres.
51. 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.
52. Indicate cranial nerves, having nuclei in pons.
    a - 7th pair;
    b - 9th pair;
    c - 6th pair;
    d - 10th pair.
53. Indicate nuclei of cerebellum.
    a - emboliform nucleus;
    b - nuclei ol reticular formation:

c - fastigial nucleus:
d - dorsal nucleus of trapezoid body.

54. What parts of the brain are connected by middle cerebellar peduncles?
a - midbrain;
b - myelenecephalon:
c - cerebellum:
d - pons.

55. 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.

56. What parts of the brain arc connected by inferior cerebellar peduncles.
a - pons.
b - myelenecephalon;
c - cerebellum;
d - superior segments of spinal cord.

57. Indicate the site of localization of nucleus of accessory nerve.
a - midbrain;
b - myelenecephalon;
c - pons;
d - superior segments of spinal cord.

58. Indicate the site of localization of motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve.
a - pons.
b - midbrain;
c - myelenecephalon;
d - isthmus of rhombencephalon.

59. 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.

60. Indicate parts of the bruin, where (he nucleus of solitary tract is located.
a - midbrain;
b - pons;
c - superior segments of spinal cord:
d - myelenecephalon

61. Indicate parts of the brain, where superior salivatory nucleus is located.
a - pons:
b - diencephalon;
c - midbrain;
d - myelenecephalon.

62. Indicate cranial nerves, for which the nucleus ambiguus is a common one.
a - 7 th nerve;
b - 10 th nerve;
c - 9 th nerve;
d - 12 th nerve.

63. Indicate parts of the brain, where the inferior salivatory nucleus is located.
a - pons;
b - midbrain;
c - myelenecephalon:
d - dienceplialon.

64. Indicate anatomical structures, containing contissural conducting tracts.
a - corpus callosum;
b - anterior comissure;
c - internal capsule;
d - epithalamic comissure.

65. Indicate conducting tracts in the inferior cerebellar peduncles.
a - posterior spinocerebellar;
b- posterior longitudinal fascicle;
c - internal arcuate fibres;
d - external arcuate fibres.

66. 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.

67. 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.
68. What conducting tracts pass through the genu of internal capsule.
    a - anterior spinothalamic:
    b - corticothalamic;
    c - frontopontine;
    d - corticonuclear.
69. What conducting tracts pass through the posterior limb of interna! capsule.
    a - acoustic;
    b - corticospinal;
    c - frontopontine;
    d - lateral spinothalamic.
70. 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.
71. 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.
72. Indicate conducting tracts in the iaterai funiculi of the spinal cord.
    a - lateral proper fasciculus;
    b- lateral lemniscus;
    c - vestibulospinal tract;
    d - rubrospinal tract.
73. 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 myelcncephalon.
74. Indicate conducting tracts in the internal capsule.
    a - long associative fibres;
    b - comissural fibres;
    c - projectional fibres;
    d - short associative fibres.
75. 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.
76. 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.
77. What parts of the spinal cord the pyramidal tract is passing through?
    a - lateral funiculus;
    b - anterior funiculus;
    c - posterior funiculus;
    d - white (anterior) comissure.
78. 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.
79. 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.

80. Indicate structures of the brain, where the fibres of lateral lemniscus terminate.
    a - nuclei of media! geniculate body;
    b - nuclei of superior collides;
    c - motor nucleus of oculomotor nerve;
    d - nuclei of inferior collides.
81. Indicate anatomical structures, residing in epidural space of the vertebral canal,
    a - liquor;
    b - fatty tissue;
    c - venous plexus;
    d - spinal nerves.
82. 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 venlricle.
83. 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.
84. 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.
85. Indicate subarachnoid cisterns, located on the basal surface of the brain.
    a - interpedunculary cistern;
    b - cerebellomedullary cistern;
    c - cistern of corpus callosum;
    d - chiasmatic cistern.
86. 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.
87. 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.
88. What sinus the inferior sagittal sinus flows into?
    a - superior sagittal sinus;
    b - sigmoid sinus;
    c - straight sinus;
    d - transverse sinus.
89. 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.
90. 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.
91. 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.
92. 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.
93. What openings of the skul! the branches of trigeminal nerve are leaving through

a - foramen laeerum;
b - round foramen;
c - oval foramen;
d - superior orbital fissure.

94. What crania! 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.

95. 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.

96. 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

1. Indicate layers of an eyeball,
    a - mucous layer,
    b - fibrous layer;
    c - retina;
    d - serous layer.
2. Name parts of an analyzer?
    a - peripheral part;
    b - nervous centres in the brain cortex;
    c - descending conducting tract:
    d - ascending conducting tract.
3. Indicate anatomical structures of vascular layer of an eyeball.
    a - ciliary zonule;
    b - iridocorneal angle;
    c - ciliary body:
    d - pupil.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. What part of a tympanic membrane is represented by pars tensa?
    a - inferior;
    b - anterior;
    c - posterior;
    d - superior.
12. What muscles originate from cartilaginous part of auditory tube?
    a - palatoglossus;
    b - tensor veli palatini;
    c - levator veli palatini;
    d - genioglossus.
13. Indicate lateral and posterior walls of tympanic cavity.
    a - mastoid wall;
    b - labyrinthine wall;
    c - membranous wall;
    d - carotid wall.

14. 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.
15. What anatomical structures arc 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.
16. What orifices open into utricle?
    a - ductus reuniens;
    b - anterior semicircular duct;
    c - posterior semicircular duct;
    d - lateral semicircular duct.
17. Indicate orientation oHhe anterior semicircular duct.
    a - parallel to superior surface of pyramid;
    b - parallel to posterior surface of pyramid;
    c - perpendicular lo longitudinal axis of pyramid;
    d - perpendicular to transverse axis of pyramid.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. Indicate structures of the central part of rhinencephalon.
    a - subcallosal area;
    b - diagonal band;
    c - parahippocampal gyrus;
    d - uncus.
21. 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.
22. Indicate papillae of tongue, having no taste buds.
    a - foliate;
    b - valate;
    c - filiform;
    d - fungiform.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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

1. 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.
2. Indicate muscles, innervated by the inferior branch of oculomotor nerve.
    a - levator palpcbrac superioris:
    b - inferior rectus;
    c - medial rectus:
    d - superior rectus.
3. Indicate muscles, innervated by trochlear nerve.
    a - superior oblique:
    b - inferior oblique;
    c - medial rectus;
    d - lateral rectus
4. Indicate muscles, innervated by abducent nerve.
    a - medial rectus;
    b- inferior oblique;
    c - lateral rectus;
    d - superior oblique.
5. 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.
6. Indicate a nerve, its. sensory fibres directed to ciliary ganglion.
    a - nasociliary nerve;
    b - frontal nerve;
    c - lacrimal nerve;
    d - oculomotor nerve.
7. Indicate branches of ophthalmic nerve.
    a - lacrimal nerve;
    b - infraorbital nerve;
    c - frontal nerve;
    d - nasociliary nerve.
8. 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.
9. Indicate branches of mandibular nerve.
    a - buccal nerve;
    b - auriculotemporal nerve;
    c- lingual nerve;
    d - inferior alveolar nerve.
10. 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.
11. Indicate nerves forming the nerve of pterygoid canal.
    a - lesser petrosal nerve;
    b - tympanic chord;
    c - greater petrosal nerve;
    d - deep petrosal nerve.
12. 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.
13. Indicate branches of facial nerve in facia! canal.
    a - zygomatic branches;
    b - greater petrosal nerve;
    c - tympanic chord;
    d - nerve to stapedius.

14. Indicate branches of glossopharyngeal nerve.
    a - pharyngeal branches;
    b - tonsillar branches;
    c - tympanic nerve;
    d - temporal branches.
15. Indicate nerves, forming pharyngeal plexus.
    a - vagus nerve;
    b - glossopharyngeal nerve;
    c - trigeminal nerve;
    d - sympathetic trunk.
6. 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.
17. Indicate organs, innervated by the posterior trunk of vagus nerve.
    a - rectum;
    b - liver;
    c - small intestine;
    d - stomach.
18. Indicate organs, innervated by the anterior trunk of vagus nerve.
    a - kidney:
    b - vermiform appendix;
    c - liver:
    d - stomach.
19. Indicate sites of passage of the vagus nerve.
    a - posterolateral sulcus ol'myeleneephalon;
    b - posterior to root of lung;
    c - on pretracheal sheet of cervical fascia;
    d - on prevertebral sheet of cervical fascia.
20. 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.
21. Indicate branches of accessory nerve.
    a - anterior branch;
    b - external branch:
    c - internal branch;
    d - posterior branch.
22. Indicate muscles, innervated by accessory nerve.
    a - rhomboid muscle;
    b - sternocleidomastoid;
    c - digastric;
    d - trapezius.

SPINAL NERVES AND AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. Indicate anatomical structures relating to peripheral nervous system.
    a - cranial nerves;
    b - spinal nerves;
    c - splanchnic nerves;
    d - sensory ganglia of spinal nerves.
2. Indicate nervous fibres in spinal nerves.
    a - postganglionic parasympathetic;
    b - sensory;
    c - preganglionic sympathetic;
    d - motor.
3. Indicate nerves of mammary gland.
    a - medial branches of 4^{th} - 6^{th} intercostal nerves;
    b - lateral branches of 4^{th} - 6^{th} intercostal nerves;
    c - anterior branches of 2^{nd} - 4^{th} intercostal nerves;
    d - anterior branches of 5^{th} - 6^{th} intercostal nerves.
4. 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.
5. Indicate spinal nerves, having white communicating branches.
    a - thoracic nerves;
    b - cervical nerves;
    c - 1^{st} and 2^{nd} lumbar nerves;
    d - sacral nerves.
6. Indicate cutaneous branches of cervical plexus.
    a - great auricular nerve;
    b - transverse cervical nerve;
    c - lesser occipital nerve;
    d - supraclavicular nerve.
7. Indicate muscles, innervated by cervical plexus.
    a - scalene muscles;
    b - longus colli and capitis;
    c - rectus capitis anterior;
    d - levator scapulae.
8. Indicate muscles, innervated by ansa cervicalis.
    a - sternohyoid;
    b - sternothyroid;
    c - omohyoid;
    d - thyrohyoid.
9. Indicate sites of passage of greater occipital nerve?
    a - foramen magnum;
    b - between occipital bone and alias;
    c - between alias and axis;
    d - through trapezius.
10. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by transverse cervical nerve.
    a - trapezius;
    b - sternocleidomastoid;
    c - skin of anterior cervical region.
    d - skin of lateral cervical region.
11. 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.
12. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by phrenic nerve.
    a - liver;
    b - pericardium;
    c - pleura;
    d - peritoneum.
13. 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.

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. Indicate muscles, supplied by the dorsal scapular nerve.
    a - posterior scalene muscle;
    b - levator scapulae;
    c - rhomboid muscle;
    d - greater pectoral muscle.
17. 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.
18. Indicate muscles, innervated by the axillary nerve.
    a - anterior scalene muscle;
    b - deltoid muscle;
    c - lesser pectoral muscle;
    d - greater pectoral muscle.
19. Indicate muscles, innervated by the long thoracic nerve.
    a - subscapulars;
    b - anterior serratus;
    c - latissimus dorsi;
    d - intercostal muscles.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. Indicate muscles, innervated by musculocutaneous nerve.
    a - coracobrachialis;
    b - biceps brachii;
    c - triceps brachii;
    d - teres pronator.
23. 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.
24. Indicate muscles of hand, innervated by the ulnar nerve.
    a - flexor digili minimi brevis:
    b - abductor digili minimi;
    c - opponcns digiti minimi;
    d - palmar interossei.
25. 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.
26. Indicate sites of passage of the radial nerve.
    a - between axillary artery and subscapuiaris;
    b - through medial intermuscular septum:
    c - through lateral intermuscular septum:
    d - between brachialis and brachtoradialis.
27. 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.

28. Indicate muscles, innervated by the radial nerve.
a - triceps brachii;
b - brachialis;
c - anconeus;
d - pronator teres.

29. Indicate muscles, innervated by intercostal nerves.
a - subcostalis;
b - transversus thoracis:
c - levatores of ribs:
d - rectus abdominis.

30. 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.

31. Indicate branches of the lumbar plexus.
a - iliohypogastric nerve;
b - subcostal nerve;
c - obturator nerve;
d - lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh.

32. Indicate muscles, innervated by ilioinguinal nerve.
a - rectus abdominis;
b - transversus abdominis:
c - internal oblique;
d - external oblique.

33. Indicate muscles, innervated by iliohypogastric nerve.
a - transversus abdominis:
b - internal oblique:
c - diaphragm;
d - rectus abdominis.

34. Indicate nerves innervating quadriceps femoris.
a - femoral nerve:
b - sciatic nerve;
c - obturator nerve;
d - common fibular nerve.

35. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by the sapheno
a - skin of anterior surface of leg;
b - skin of lateral edge of fool;
c - skin of medial surface of knee joint:
d - skin of medial edge of fool.

36. Indicate short branches of the sacral plexus.
a - pudendal nerve;
b - genitofemoral nerve;
c - superior gluteal nerve;
d - inferior gluteal nerve.

37. Indicate branches of the pudendal nerve.
a - inferior rectal nerves;
b - perineal nerves;
c - posterior scrotal nerves;
d - inferior clunial nerves.

38. Indicate nerves passing through infrapiriform foramen.
a - nerve to obturator interims;
b - nerve to piriformis;
c - sciatic nerve.
d - nerve to quadratus femoris.

39. Indicate a nerve, innervating gluteus maximus.
a - sciatic nerve;
b - inferior gluteal nerve;
c - superior gluteal nerve;
d - femoral nerve.

40. Indicate sites of localization of the common fibular nerve.
a - in cruropopliteal 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.

41. Indicate muscles, innervated by the superficial fibular nerve.
a - tibialis anterior:
b - fibularis longus;
c - fibularis brcvis;
d - tibialis posterior.

42. 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.

43. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by the tibial nerve.
a - triceps surae:
b - plantaris;
c - poplilcus;
d - knee joint.

44. 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.

45. Indicate muscles, innervated by medial plantar nerve.
a - flexor hallucis longus;
b - flexor hallucis brevis;
c - abductor hallucis;
d - flexor digitorum brevis.

46. 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.

47. Indicate anatomical structures, related to peripheral part of autonomic nervous system.
a - coeliac ganglia;
b - pterygopalatine ganglion;
c - ganglia of sympathetic trunk:
d - inlermediolateral nucleus in spinal cord.

48. Indicate branches, approaching the sympathetic trunk.
a - white rami communicantes;
b - grey rami communicantes;
c - interganglionic branches;
d - lesser splanchnic nerve.

49. Indicate branches, departing from sympathetic trunk.
a - white rami communicantes;
b - least splanchnic nerve;
c - meningeal branches;
d - grey rami communicantes.

50. Indicate site of localization of the superior cervical ganglion.
a - anterior to bodies of 2^{nd} -3^{rd} cervical vertebrae:
b - anterior to transverse processes of 2^{nd} - 5^{th} cervical sertebrae;
c - posterior to internal carotid artery;
d - lateral to vagus nerve.

51. Indicate branches, departing from the internal carotid plexus.
a - tympanic nerve;
b - pharyngolaryngeal branches;
c - caroticotympanic nerves;
d - deep petrosal nerve.

52. Indicate branches, departing from thoracic ganglia of sympathetic trunk.
a - pulmonary nerves:
b - esophageal nerves;
c - phrenic nerves;
d - thoracic cardiac nerves.

53. Indicate nerves, approaching the coeliac plexus.
a - greater splanchnic nerves:
b - hypogastric nerves;

c - lesser splanchnic nerves;
d - lumbar splanchnic nerves.

54. 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 12^{th} thoracic vertebra.

55. Indicate autonomic ganglion, its secretory fibres innervating the lacrima gland.
a - pterygopalatine ganglion;
b - ciliary ganglion;
c - submandibular ganglion;
d - otic ganglion.

56. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the optic canal.
    a - ophthalmic nerve;
    b - ophthalmic artery:
    c - infraorbital artery;
    d - optic nerve
4. Indicate anatomical structures, passing through the spinous foramen.
    a - meningeal branch (artery);
    b - posterior meningeal artery;
    c - middle meningeal artery;
    d - meningeal branch (nerve).
5. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the superior orbital fissure.
    a - infraorbital artery:
    b - ophthalmic vein;
    c - trochlear nerve;
    d - abducent nerve.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the internal acoustic meatus.
    a - facial nerve;
    b - vestibulocochlear nerve;
    c - labyrinthine artery;
    d - labyrinthine vein.
10. What anatomical structures pass through the musculotubal canal?
    a - tympanic chord;
    b - tensor tympani;
    c - stapedius;
    d - auditive tube.
11. What anatomical structures pass through the carotid canal?
    a - internal carotid artery;
    b - vertebral artery;
    c - sympathetic nerves;
    d - caroticotympanic nerves.
12. 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.
13. 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.

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. Indicate vessels adjacent to the median nerve.
    a - radial artery;
    b - profunda brachii artery;
    c - axillary artery and vein;
    d - ulnar artery.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. What vessels and nerves pass through the trilateral foramen?
    a - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
    b - circumflex scapular artery;
    c - thoracodorsal artery;
    d - axillary nerve.
21. Indicate vessels and nerves passing through the humeromuscular canal.
    a - musculocutaneous nerve;
    b - profunda brachii artery;
    c - superior collateral ulnar artery;
    d - radial nerve.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. What vessels and nerves pass through suprapiriform foramen?
    a - superior gluteal nerve;
    b - superior gluteal veins;
    c - superior gluteal artery;
    d - pudendal nerve.
25. What vessels and nerves pass through the vascular space?
    a - femoral nerve;
    b - femoral artery;
    c - greater saphenous vein;
    d - femoral vein.
26. Indicate anatomical structures in cruropopliteal canal.
    a - anterior tibial artery;
    b - tibial nerve;
    c - posterior tibial artery;

d - deep fibular nerve.

27. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the adductor canal.
    a - medial superior genicular artery;
    b - femoral vein;
    c - obturator nerve;
    d - saphenous nerve.
28. What vessels and nerves pass through the inferior musculoperoneal canal
    a - dorsalis pedis artery;
    b - common fibular nerve;
    c - anterior tibial artery;
    d - fibular artery.
29. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the superior muscuioperonea canal.
    a - superficial fibular nerve;
    b - deep fibular nerve;
    c - medial inferior genicular artery;
    d - sural nerve.
30. Indicate anatomical structures, covering from inside the interna! femoral rin
    a - rectum;
    b - femoral septum (transverse fascia of abdomen);
    c - lymph node;
    d - bladder;
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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