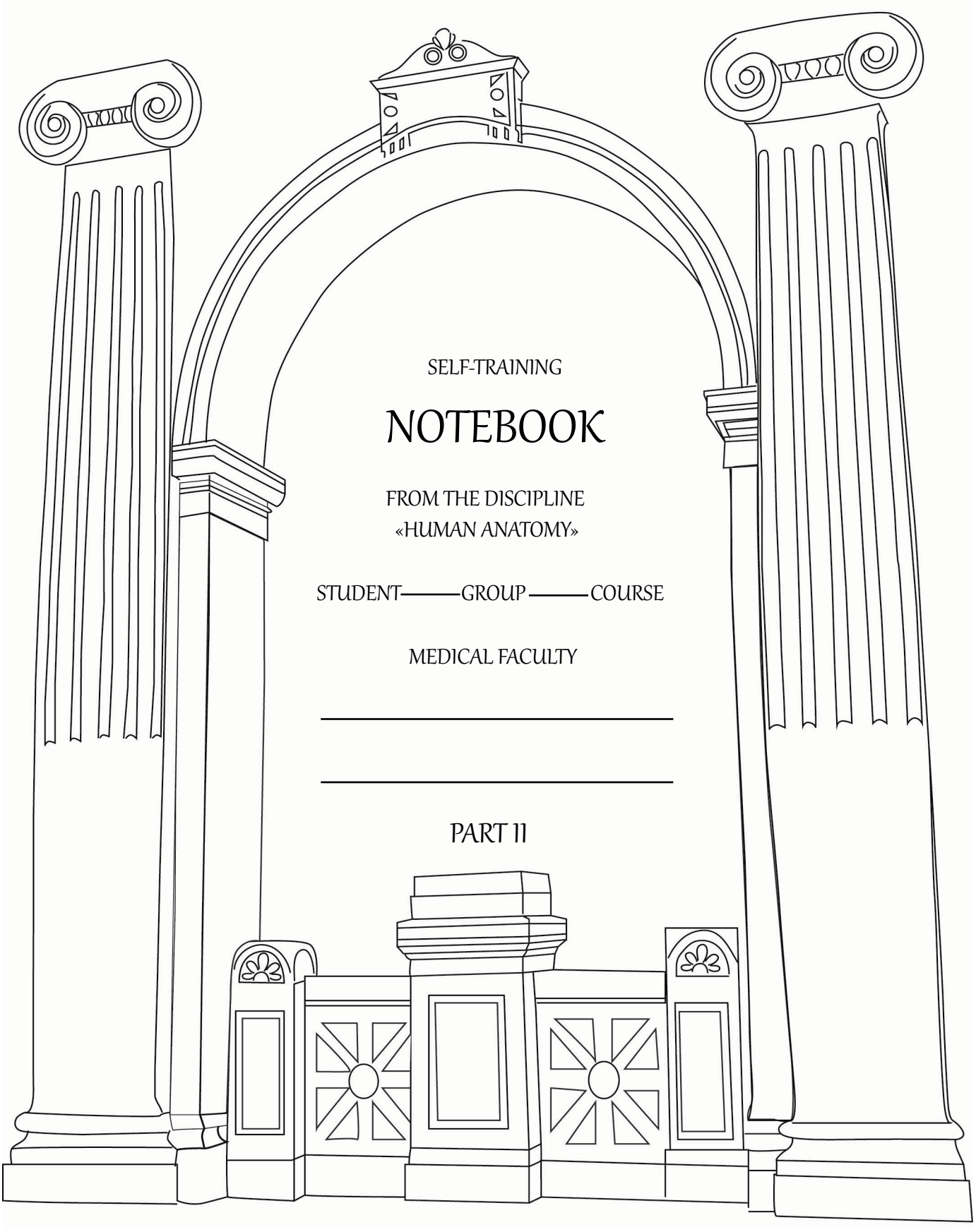
ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CLINICAL ANATOMY



SELF-TRAINING

NOTEBOOK

FROM THE DISCIPLINE
«HUMAN ANATOMY»

STUDENT_____GROUP_____COURSE

MEDICAL FACULTY

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PART II

УДК 611(076)
3-88

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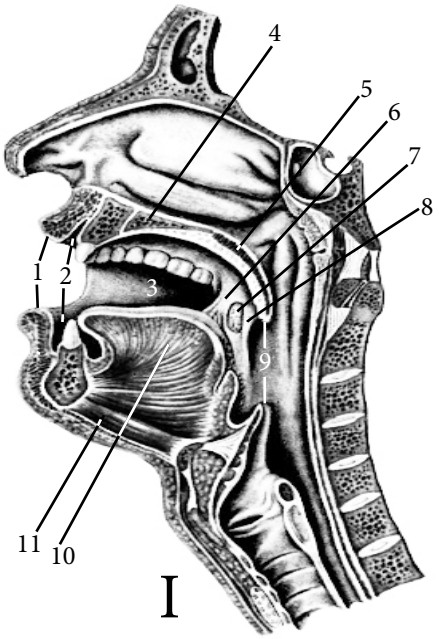
The self-study notebook is designed to improve the knowledge and practical skills of students of medical and dental faculties.
УДК 611(076)

1. THE ORAL CAVITY, LIPS, CHEEKS, PALATE



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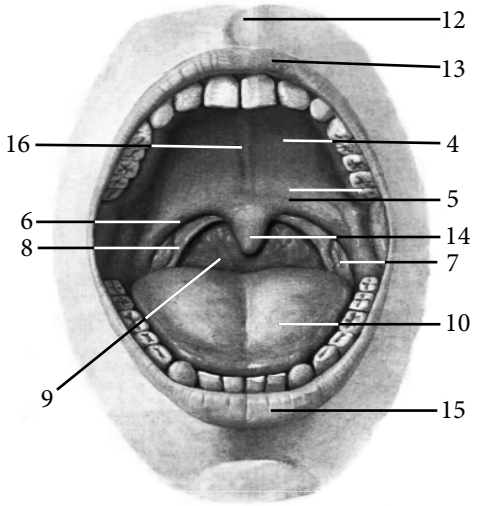

I	The oral cavity —
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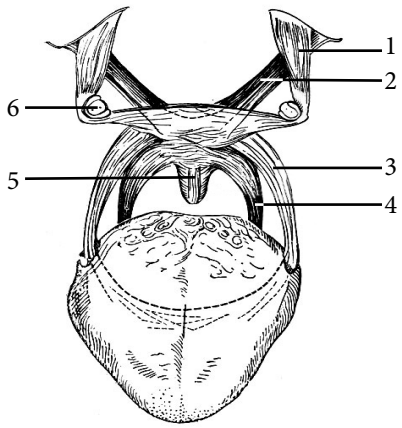
II



II	The muscles of the soft palate
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ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Oral cavity —
2. Oral vestibul —
3. Oral cavity proper —
4. Oral fissure —
5. Upper lip —
6. Labial comissures —
7. Frenulum of upper lip —
8. Cheeks –
9. Papilla of parotid duct —
10. Oral diaphragm —
11. Palatoglossal arch —
12. Palatopharyngeal arch —
13. Tonsillar sinus —
14. Palatine tonsile —
15. Hard palate —
16. Palatine raphe —
17. Soft palate —
18. Tensor veli palatini —
19. Levator veli palatini —
20. Musculus uvulae —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The patient was diagnosed with an inflammatory process in the diaphragm of the oral cavity. What muscles form it?
A - Stilohyoid
B - Digastric
C - Geniohyoid
D - Mylohyoid
E - Sternohyoid

2. Examination of the oral cavity revealed hyperemia of the tonsils and anterior arches. What a muscle forms these arches?
A -M. palatoglossus
B - M. levator veli palatini
C - M. tensor veli palatini
D - M. palatopharyngeus
E - M. uvulae

3. Examination of the oral cavity of the patient revealed hyperemia of the palatine tonsils and posterior arches. What a muscle forms these arches?
A - M. palatoglossus
B - M. levator veli palatini
C - M. tensor veli palatini
D - M. palatopharyngeus
E - M. uvulae

4. The patient was brought to the clinic with a cut wound in the upper lip. Which muscle was affected?
A - M. orbicularis oris
B - M. zygomaticus major
C - M. buccinator
D - M. mentalis
E - M. risorius

5. The patient was brought to the clinic with a cut wound in the cheek. Which of the facial muscles is damaged due to injury?
A - M. levator labii superior
B - M. mentalis
C - M. buccinator
D - M. orbicularis oris
E - M. depresor labii inferior

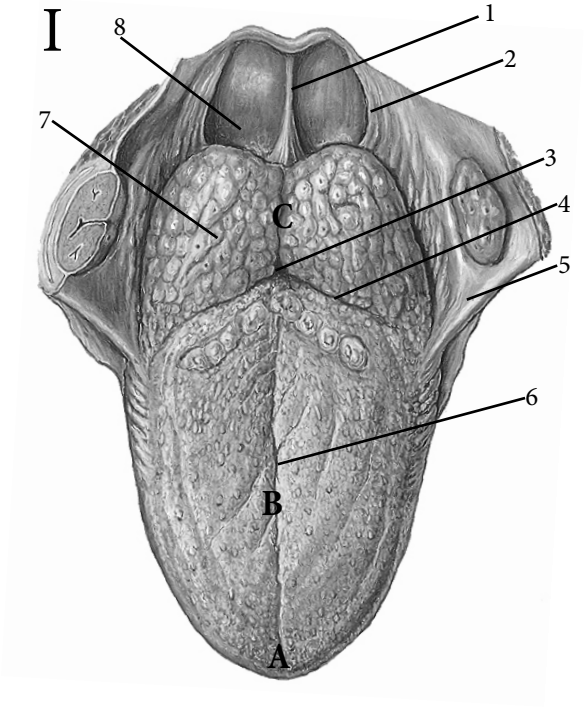
6. After the inflammatory process, the patient developed dysfunction of the muscles responsible for the narrowing of the pharynx. What muscles damaged?
A - M. tensor veli palatini and the m. uvulae
B - M. levator veli palatini and the m. uvulae
C - M. palatoglossus and m. palatopharyngeus
D - M. tensor veli palatini and m. levator veli palatini
E - M. levator veli palatini and the m. palatopharyngeus

7. During the examination of the oral cavity, the doctor noticed inflammation in the papillary duct of the parotid gland. Where is he?
A - In the frenulum of the upper lip
B - On the mucous of the cheek in the area of the upper second molar
C - On the mucous of the floor of the mouth cavity
D - In the area of the hard palate
E - In the area of the isthmus of the pharynx

8. Examination by a doctor revealed redness and enlargement of the tonsils. Where are they located?
A - In the oral vestibule
B - In the area of the hard palate
C - On the inner surface of the cheek mucosa
D - In the area of the isthmus of the pharynx
E - On the lower wall of the oral cavity

2. THE TONGUE
GLANDS OF THE ORAL CAVITY

I



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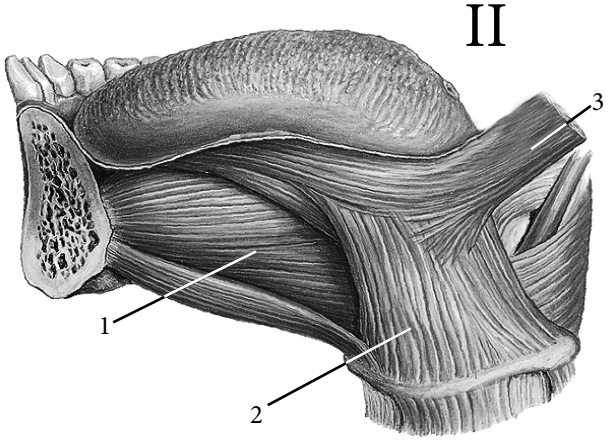

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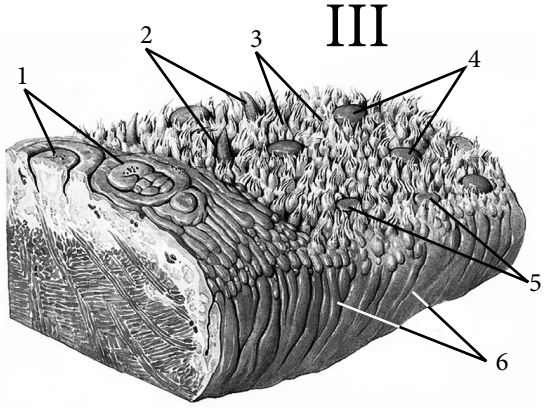

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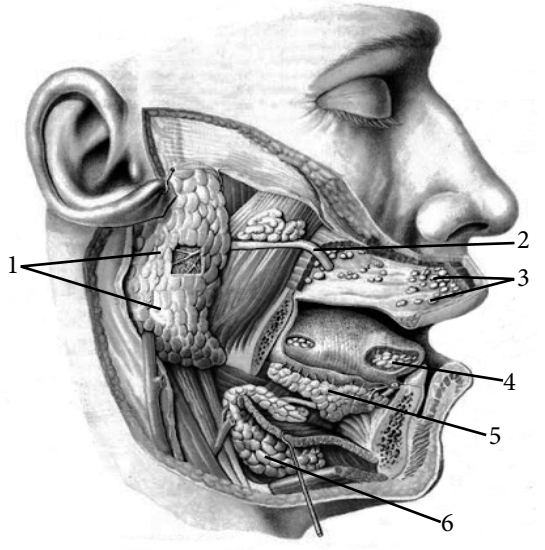

I	The external structure of the tongue
A	
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II	The tongue muscles
1	
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III	The papillae of the tongue
1	
2	
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5	
6	
IV	The salivary glands of the oral cavity
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Tongue —
2. Midline groove of the tongue —
3. Terminal sulcus of tongue —
4. Filiform papillae —
5. Foliate papillae —
6. Fungiform papillae —
7. Vallate papillae —
8. Lingual aponeurosis —
9. Lingual septum —
10. Lingual tonsil —
11. Frenulum of tongue —
12. Sublingual caruncle —
13. Lingual glands —
14. Superior longitudinal muscle —
15. Inferior longitudinal muscle —
16. Transverse muscle —
17. Vertical muscle —
18. Parotid gland —
19. Submandibular gland —
20. Sublingual gland —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. Due to the injury of the tongue, its forward movement is impossible. Which muscle provides this movement?
A - M. styloglossus
B - M. longitudinalis superior
C - M. longitudinalis inferior
D - M. genioglossus
E - M. hyoglossus

2. Due to the injury of the tongue, his back and down movements are disturbed. Which muscle provides these movements?
A - M. styloglossus
B - M. verticalis
C - M. transversus
D - M. longitudinalis superior
E - M. hyoglossus

3. The patient's tongue changed sensitivity to pain, temperature and tactile sensitivity. In which papillae of the tongue are the receptors of general sensitivity?
A - Papillae vallatae
B - Papillae filiformes et conicae
C - Papillae fungiformes
D - Papillae foliatae
E - Papillae foliatae et vallatae

4. The patient lost the ability to taste bitter. In which part of the mucous membrane of the tongue are taste buds that provide the perception of bitter taste?
A - Apex of tongue
B - Lateral surfaces
C - Inferior surface
D - The root of the tongue
E - The dorsum of the tongue

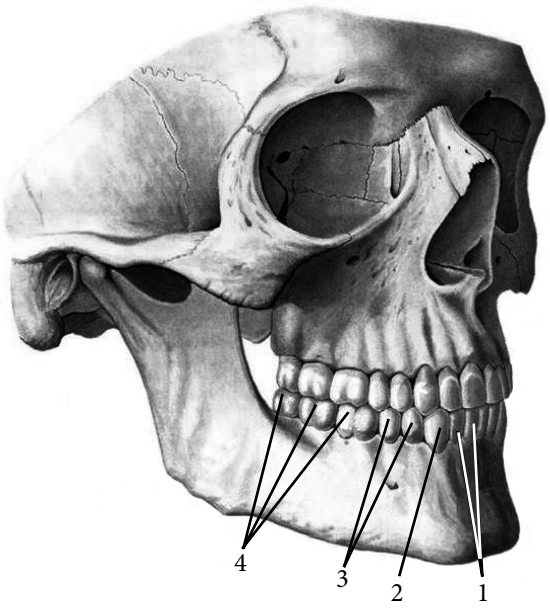
5. During the examination of the tongue, an inflammatory process of the lingual tonsil was found. In which part of the tongue is this tonsil located?
A - Apex
B - The root
C - Lateral surfaces
D - The inferior surface
E - The middle part

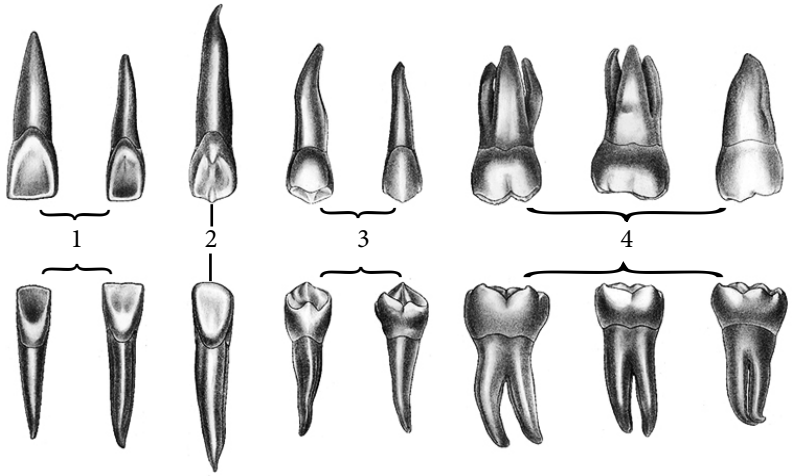
6. During the dental treatment, the dentist inserts into the area between the cheek and the alveolar process of the upper jaw cotton swab. Which gland's duct does it close?
A - Parotid
B - Submandibular
C - Sublingual
D - Thyroid
E - All of the above

7. A dentist inserts a cotton swab under the tongue during dental treatment. Which ducts of the gland it closes?
A - Buccal
B - Lingual
C - Submandibular and sublingual
D - Labial
E - Parotid and buccal

8. After a facial injury in a patient with a hematoma of the buccal area. Which salivary gland outflow can be blocked by a hematoma?
A - Parotid
B - Sublingual
C - Submandibular
D - Labial
E - Buccal

3. THE TEETH





I

I	Types of teeth
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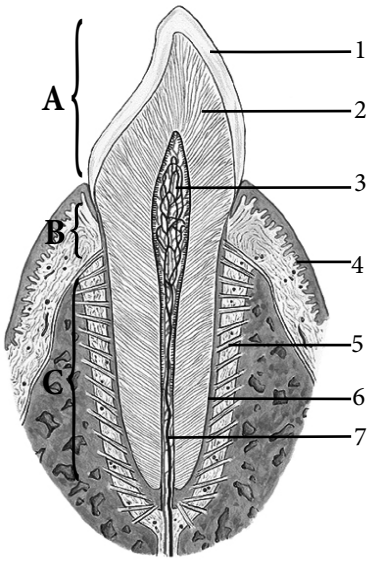
II



II	The tooth structure
A	
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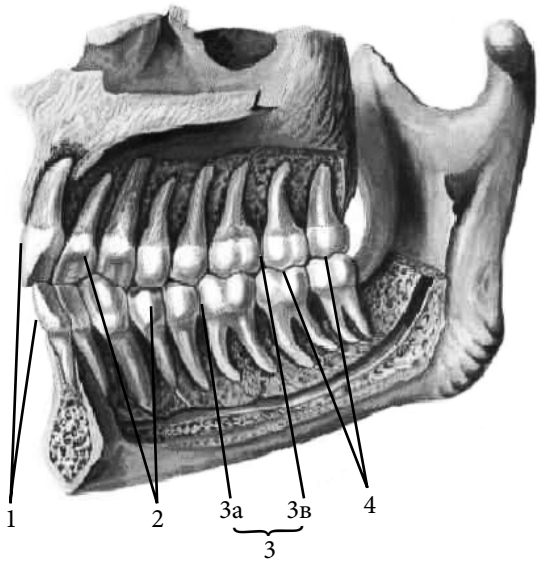
III



III	The tooth surfaces
1	
2	
3	
3а	
3в	
4	

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Tooth —
2. Tooth crown —
3. Tooth root —
4. Neck of the tooth —
5. Enamel —
6. Dentine —
7. Cement —
8. Vestibular surface of the tooth —
9. Lingual surface of the tooth —
10. Occlusal surface of the tooth —
11. Approximal surface of the tooth —
12. Pulp cavity —
13. Incisor teeth —
14. Canine teeth —
15. Premolar teeth —
16. Molar teeth —
17. Deciduous teeth —
18. Permanent teeth —
19. Wisdom tooth —
20. Bite —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The dentist seals the canals of the upper first molar. How many roots does this tooth have?
A - 5
B - 4
C - 2
D - 3
E - 1

2. The dentist seals the canals of the lower first molar. How many roots does this tooth have?
A - 2
B - 3
C - 4
D - 5
E - 1

3. The mother of a teenager is concerned about the lack of change of deciduous teeth to permanent ones. At what age, the change of dairy begins teeth on permanent?
A - 3 - 4 years
B - 4 - 5 years
C - 5 - 6 years
D - 7 - 8 years
E - 9 - 10 years

4. A dentist found periodontitis in a patient. What is a periodontium?
A - The mucous membrane that covers the alveolar processes
B - Tooth ligaments
C - Dentin tooth
D - Tooth enamel
E - Tooth cement

5. The dentist found that the patient had paradontitis. What is a paradontium?
A - Enamel
B - Dentin
C - Cement
D - Tooth ligaments
E - Alveolar periosteum, gums, tooth ligaments

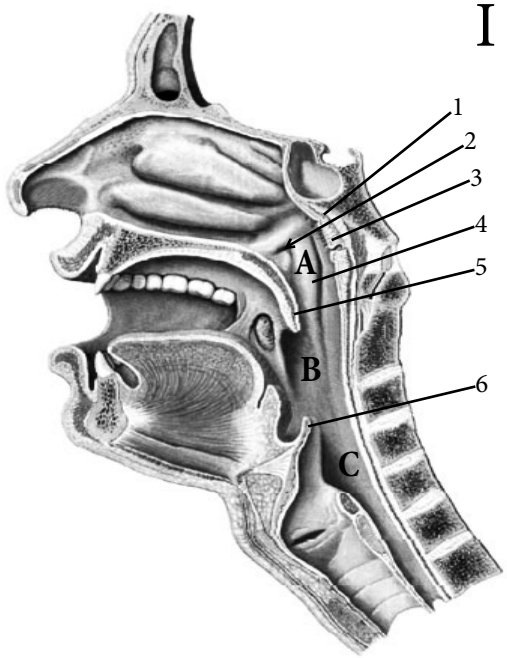
6. The dentist found dental caries in the area of the masticatory cusps of the molar. On what surface of the tooth are these cusps located?
A - Facies contactus medialis
B - Facies contactus distalis
C - Facies occlusialis
D - Facies vestibularis
E - Facies lingualis

7. The dentist found caries of the crown of the molar on the cheek surface. What is the name of this tooth surface?
A - Facies contactus medialis
B - Facies contactus distalis
C - Facies occlusialis
D - Facies vestibularis
E - Facies lingualis

8. The dentist seals the root canals of the temporary upper second molar. How many roots does this tooth have?
A - 1
B - 2
C - 3
D - 4
E - 5

4. THE PHARYNX
THE PHARYNGEAL LYMPHOID RING

I



I	The pharyngeal cavity —
A	
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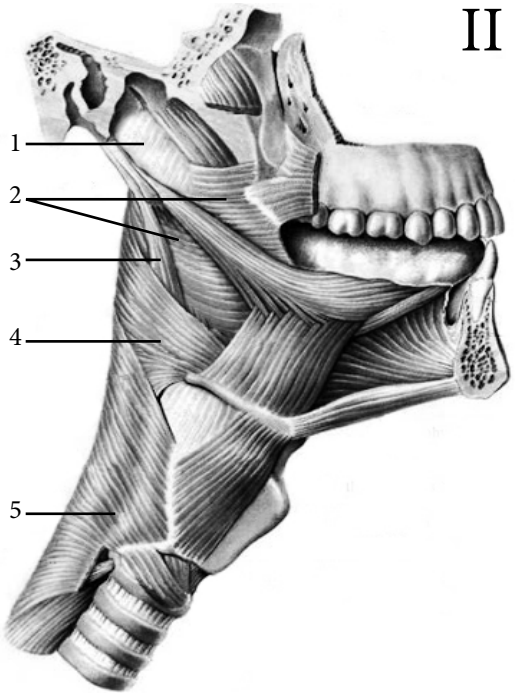
II



II	The pharyngeal muscles
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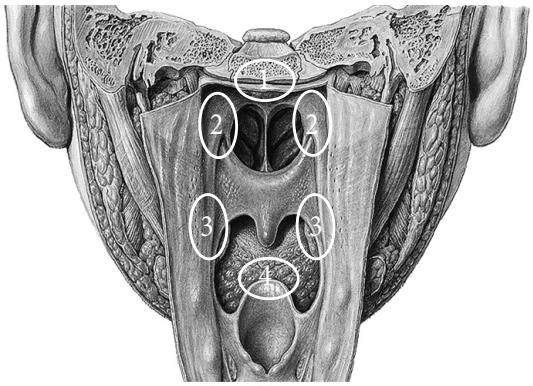
III



III	The lymphatic ring of the pharynx
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1. Cavity of pharynx —
2. Vault of pharynx —
3. Nasopharynx —
4. Pharyndeal opening of auditory tube —
5. Pharyngeal tonsil —
6. Tubal tonsil —
7. Oropharynx —
8. Median glosso-epiglottic fold —
9. Lateral glosso-epiglottic fold —
10. Epiglottic vallecula —
11. Laryngopharynx —
12. Piriform fossa —
13. Laryngeal inlet —
14. Pharyngeal raphe —
15. Superior constrictor —
16. Middle constrictor —
17. Palatopharyngeus —
18. Stylopharyngeus —
19. Lateral pharyngeal space —
20. Retropharyngeal space —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. During the examination of the patient the doctor found an increase in the adenoid tonsil. In which of the tonsils the pharynx is localized pathological process?
A - Tubal
B - Palatine
C - Pharyngeal
D - Lingual
E - All of the above

2. During the examination of the patient, a foreign body was found in the piriform fossa of the pharynx. Where is this fossa?
A - Between the epiglottis and the lateral wall of the pharynx
B - On the posterior wall of the pharynx
C - On the upper posterior wall of the pharynx
D - In the inferior part of the pharynx
E - In the nasopharynx

3. As a result of disturbance of an innervation of muscles of a pharynx at the patient disturbance of the movement of food through a pharynx is revealed. What muscles ensure the passage of food through the pharynx?
A - M. stylopharyngeus
B - M. constrictor pharyngis superior, medius et inferior
C - M. palatopharyngeus
D - M.digastricus
E - M. stylohyoideus

4. The child after a cold developed a fever and severe swelling of the posterior pharyngeal wall. In which of the cellular spaces is most likely an inflammatory process?
A - Spatium retropharyngeum
B - Spatium parapharyngeum
C - Spatium previscerale
D - Spatium vasonervorum
E - Spatium submandibularis

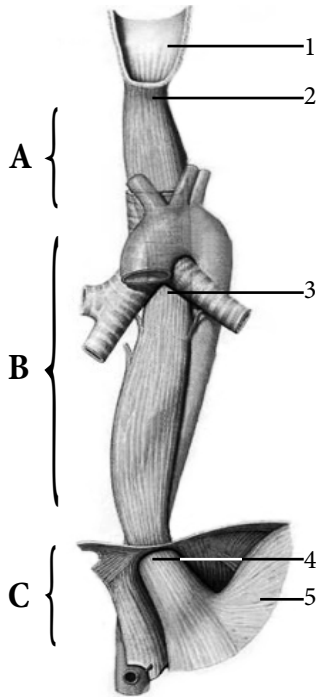
5. X-ray examination revealed a tumor at the border of the pharynx and esophagus. At what level is the tumor detected?
A - C 5
B - C 6
C - C 4
D - C 1
E - C 3

6. The doctor found a tumor in the upper pharyngeal wall. At what level is the upper limit of the pharynx?
A - 1 cervical vertebra
B - The base of the skull
C - 2 cervical vertebra
D - 3 cervical vertebra
E - 4 cervical vertebra

7. As a result of the inflammatory process, the patient has impaired pharyngeal muscle function, which has led to a deterioration in the function of its narrowing. Which muscles are damaged?
A - M. constrictor pharyngis superior, inferior et medius
B - M. stylopharyngeus, m.palatopharyngeus
C - M. digastricus, m. milohyoideus
D - M. digastricus, m.palatopharyngeus
E - M. stylohyoideus, m. milohyoideus

8. The patient after inflammation of the nasal cavity revealed inflammation of the middle ear. Through which opening of the pharynx could there be an infection?
A - Pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube
B - Tympanic opening of the auditory tube
C - Choanae
D - Fauces
E - Laryngeal inlet

5. THE ESOPHAGUS, THE STOMACH



I

I	The esophagus—
A	
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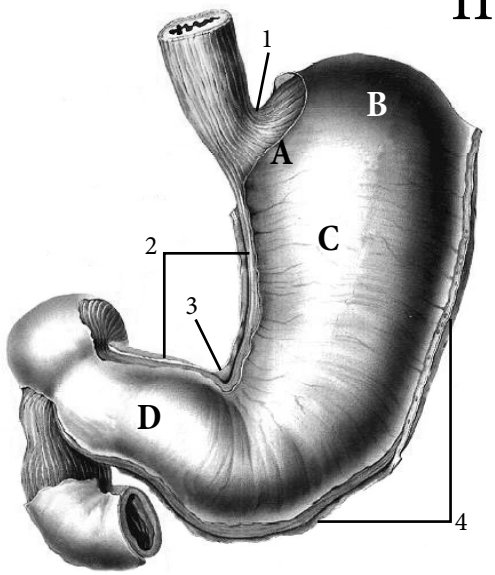
II



II	The stomach—
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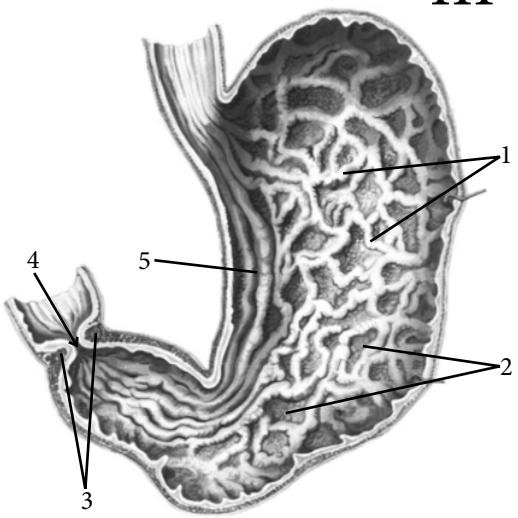
III



III	The gastric mucosa
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1. Esophagus —
2. Pharyngo-esophageal constriction —
3. Bronho-aortic constriction —
4. Diaphragmatic constriction —
5. Stomach —
6. Greater curvature —
7. Lesser curvature —
8. Angular incisure —
9. Cardial part —
10. Fundus (fornix) of stomach —
11. Body of stomach —
12. Pyloric part —
13. Pyloric antrum —
14. Pyloric canal —
15. Pyloric sphincter —
16. Gastric folds —
17. Gastric pits —
18. Gastric glands —
19. Villous folds —
20. Gastric areas —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. During the X-ray examination revealed a tumor of the esophagus, at the level of its passage through the diaphragm. On at the level of which thoracic vertebrae is the tumor located?
A - Th7
B - Th8
C - Th9
D - Th12
E - Th11

2. What types of muscle tissue make up the muscular layer of the esophagus of different parts?
A - Upper third - smooth, middle and lower - striated muscle tissue
B - Upper third - striated, middle and lower - smooth muscle tissue
C - Upper third - striated, middle - of both types, lower - smooth muscle tissue
D - Upper and middle third - smooth, lower - striated muscle tissue
E - The upper and lower thirds are smooth, the middle third is striated muscle tissue

3. What features of the structure facilitate the passage of food through the esophagus?
A - External longitudinal and inner circular layers of esophageal muscles
B - Well-developed submucosa
C - The presence of narrowing of the esophagus
D - Longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane and the secretion of the esophagus
E - External adventitious layer

4. During the operation, the surgeon found a stomach ulcer in the area of the angular incision. In which part of the stomach is the ulcer?
A - Small curvature
B - Cardiac part
C - Great curvature
D - The body of the stomach
E - Posterior wall

5. One of the means of examining the patient is palpation of the stomach through the anterior abdominal wall. In which part of the anterior abdominal wall is the stomach palpated?
A - In the proper epigastric region and the left hypochondrium
B - In the left iliac region
C - In the right hypochondrium
D - In the right iliac region
E - In the umbilical region

6. Examination of the stomach revealed an inflammatory process of the mucous membrane in the area of its canal. What department is he in is located?
A - Along the great curvature
B - In the cardiac part
C - In the pyloric part
D - Along a small curvature
E - In the area of the fundus of the stomach

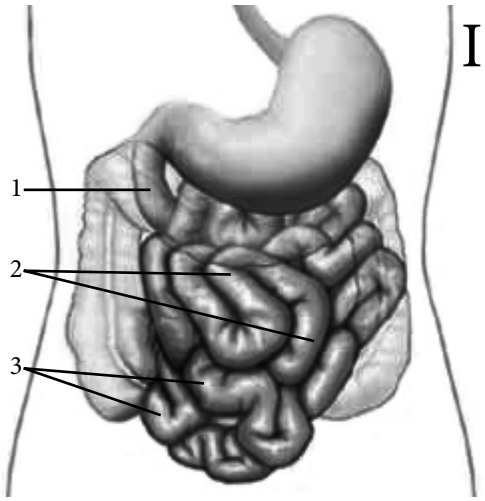
7. Which layer of the gastric musculature forms the pyloric sphincter?
A - External longitudinal
B - Internal circular
C - Internal oblique
D - External circular
E - All layers

8. The gastric mucosa forms the following formations:
A - Gastric folds
B - Gastric areas
C - Gastric pits
D - Villous folds
E - All of the above

6. THE SMALL AND LARGE INTESTINE

THE SMALL INTESTINE

I



I	The small intestine —
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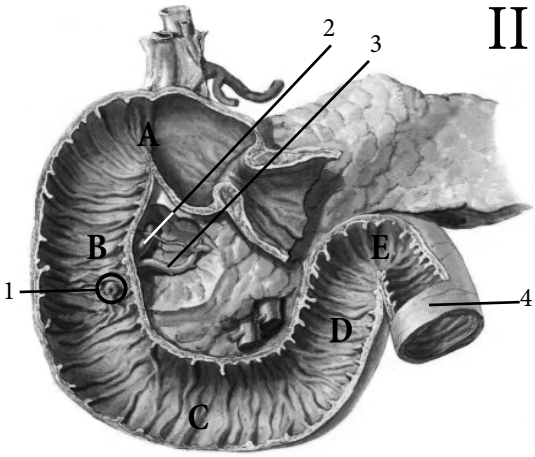
II



II	The duodenum —
A	
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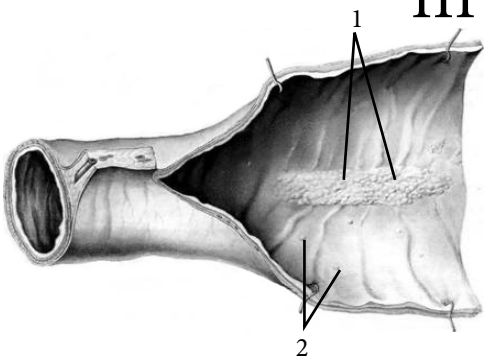
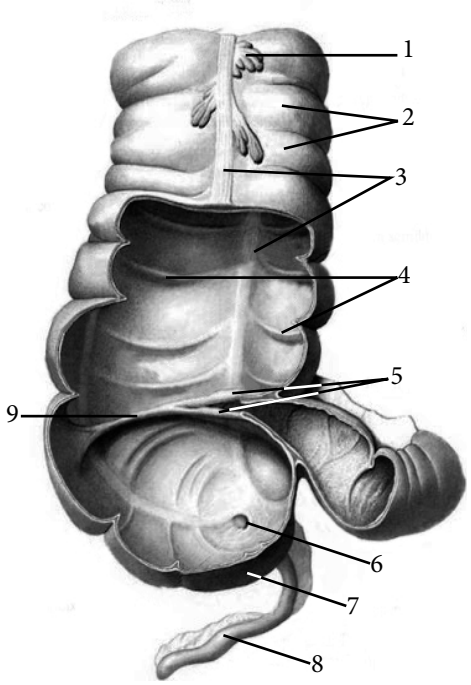
III



III	Lymphatic follicles of the small intestine
1	
2	

THE LARGE INTESTINE

IV



IV	The iliocecal angle —
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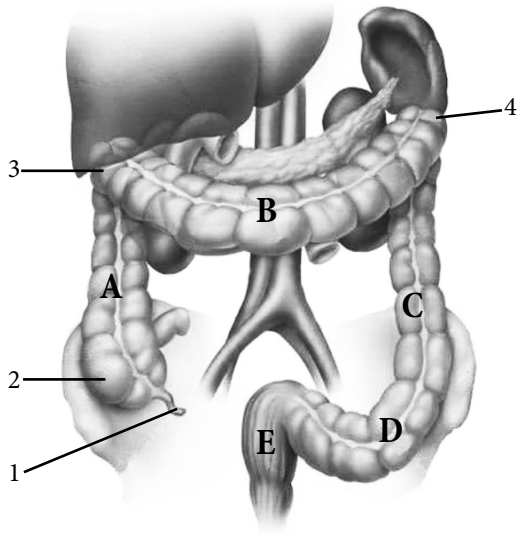
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

V



V	The large intestine —
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
1	
2	
3	
4	

1. Small intestine —
2. Duodenum —
3. Major duodenal papilla —
4. Duodenojejunal flexure —
5. Jejunum —
6. Ileum —
7. Large intestine —
8. Vermiform appendix —
9. Aggregated lymphoid nodules —
10. Ascending colon —
11. Right colic flexure —
12. Transverse colon —
13. Descending colon —
14. Sigmoid colon —
15. Taeniae coli —
16. Haustra of colon —
17. Omental appendices —
18. Rectum —
19. Rectal ampulla —
20. Anal canal —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. Which part of the intestine contains aggregated lymphoid nodules?
A - The duodenum
B - The small intestine
C - Ileum
D - Appendix vermiformis
E - The cecum

2. Examination of the duodenum revealed a tumor in the large papilla. In which department it was found pathological process?
A - At the superior part
B - In the descending part
C - In the horizontal part
D - In the ascending part
E - In the ampulla

3. X-ray examination revealed duodenal ulcer. In which part of the duodenum is the ulcer located?
A - At the superior part
B - In descending part
C - In the initial part of the superior part
D - In ascending part
E - In the duodenojejunal flexure

4. What is the name of the place of transition of the duodenum into the jejunum?
A - The superior flexure of the duodenum
B - Descending part
C - The inferior flexure of the duodenum
D - Hepatic flexure
E - The duodenojejunal flexure

5. Examination of the rectum revealed an inflammatory process of the folds of the anal columns. In which part of the rectum is the pathological process located?
A - In the anal canal
B - In the supraampular part
C - In the infraampular part
D - At the junction of the sigmoid colon in the rectum
E - Anal orifice

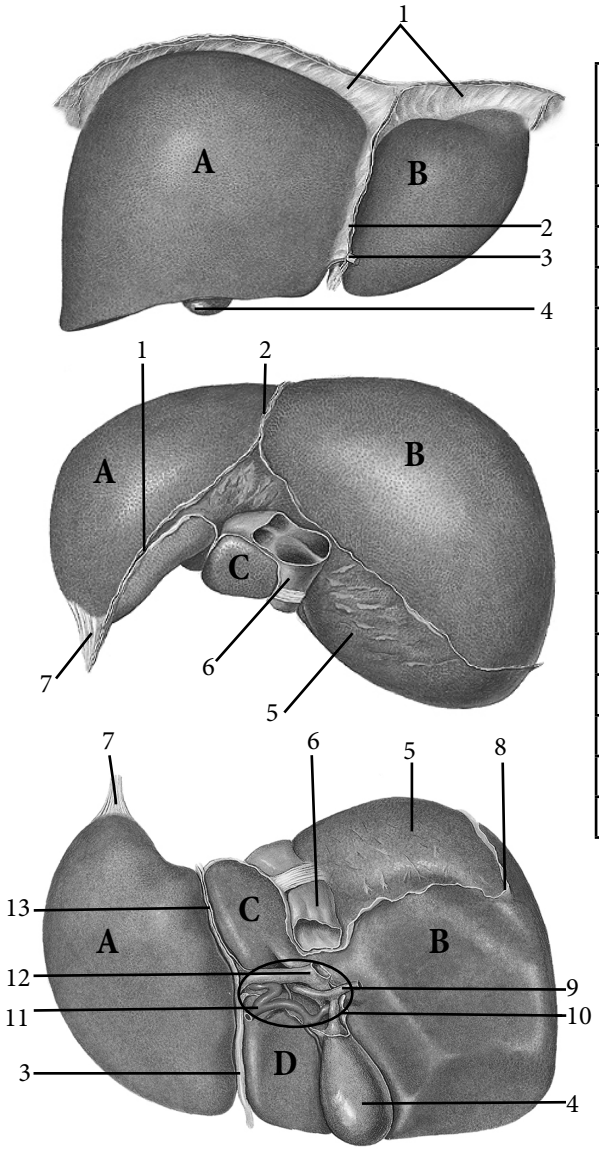
6. The patient complains of pain in the right iliac-inguinal region. What organ disease can a doctor think about?
A - Ileum
B - Sigmoid colon
C - The jejunum
D - Appendix vermiformis
E - Descending colon

7. The surgeon operates on the sigmoid colon. In which part of the abdominal cavity is it located?
A - In the left side of the abdomen
B - In the right side of the abdomen
C - In the left inguinal region
D - In the right inguinal region
E - In the umbilical region

8. The patient has impaired function of the arbitrary sphincter of the rectum. In which part of the rectum is this sphincter located?
A - Supraampular
B - Upper ampullary
C - Medium-ampullary
D - Lower ampullary
E - Anal canal

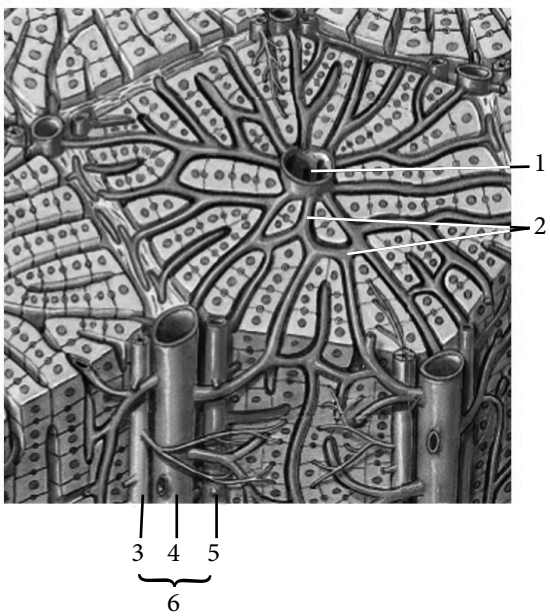
7. THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER
THE PANCREAS

I



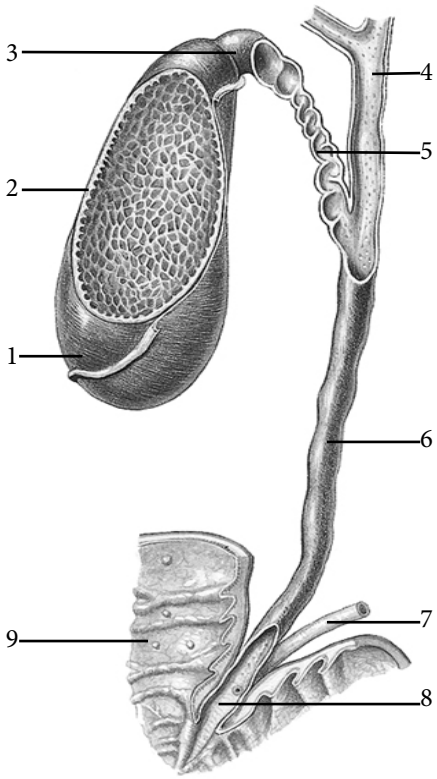
I	The liver —
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

II

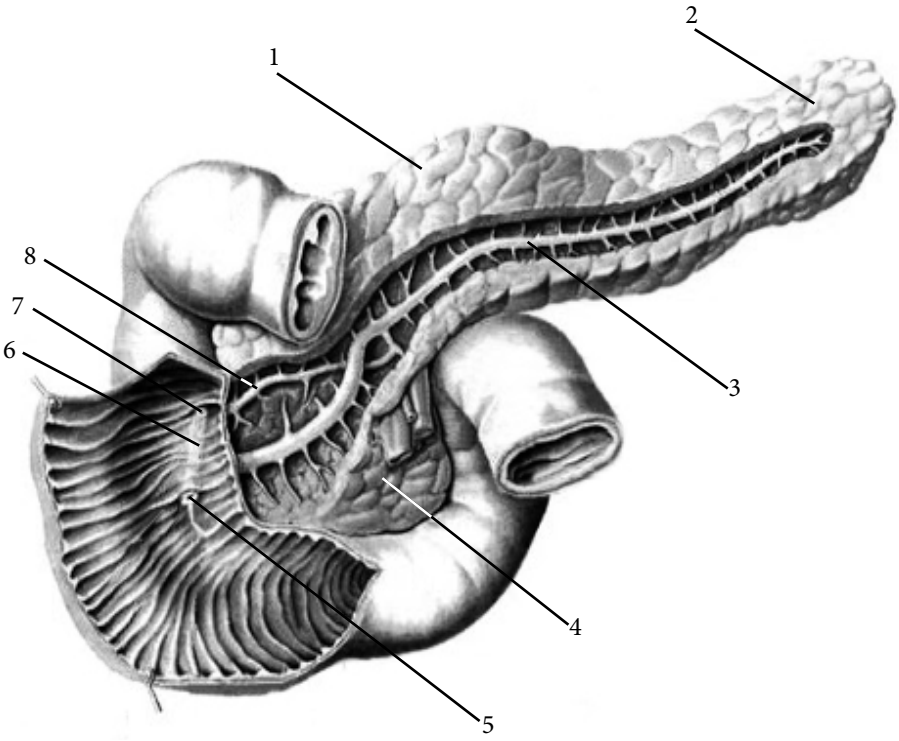


II	The lobules of liver —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

III



IV



III	The gallbladder —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

IV	The pancreas —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

1. Liver —
2. Inferior border —
3. Coronary ligament —
4. Hepatorenal ligament —
5. Right and left triangular ligaments —
6. Round ligament —
7. Fissure of ligamentum venosum —
8. Groove of a vena cava —
9. Fossa for galldladder —
10. Right lobe of the liver —
11. Left lobe of the liver —
12. Quadrate lobe of the liver —
13. Caudate lobe —
14. Papillary process —
15. Lobules of liver —
16. Gallbladder —
17. Cystic duct —
18. Bile duct —
19. Pancreas —
20. Pancreatic duct —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. During the operation on the diaphragmatic surface of the liver, the surgeon has to suture one of the ligaments that divides the liver into right and left lobes. What is this ligaments?
A - Lig. falciformis hepatic
B - Lig. teres hepatis
C - Lig. triangularis dexter
D - Lig. hepatogastricum
E - Lig. hepatoduodenale

2. At what level is the liver relative to the edge of the costal arch?
A - 1 cm above the right costal arch
B - 2 cm above the right costal arch
C - 2 cm below the right costal arch
D - 3 cm above the right costal arch
E - At the level of the lower edge of the right costal arch

3. The patient complains of pain in the right hypochondrium. Which organ disease should be considered?
A - Stomach
B - Pancreas
C - Spleen
D - Liver
E - Small intestine

4. How does the excretory duct of the pancreas flow into the duodenum?
A - Together with the common bile duct
B - Together with the common hepatic duct
C - Together with the right hepatic duct
D - Together with the left hepatic duct
E - Flows on its own

5. In which of the ligaments is the common bile duct?
A - Hepatoduodenal
B - Coronary
C - Right trianglular
D - Left triangular
E - Hepatogastric

6. What formed the common bile duct?
A - Fusion of the cystic and common hepatic ducts
B - Merger of the cystic and right hepatic ducts
C - Fusion of the cystic and left hepatic ducts
D - Merger of the right and left hepatic ducts
E - Fusion of the hepatic and pancreatic ducts

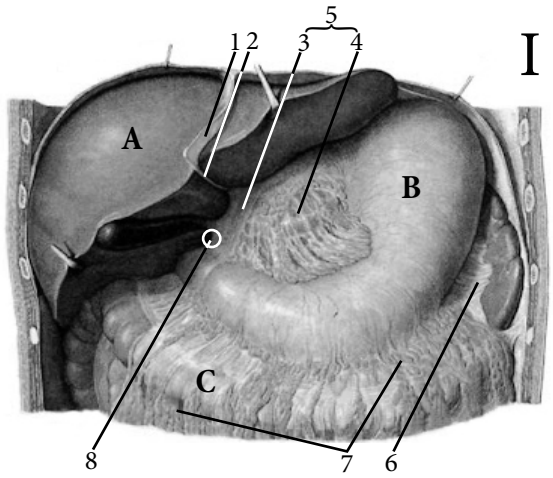
7. Where does the accessory duct of the pancreas open?
A - In the upper part of the duodenum
B - In the descending part of the duodenum
C - In the lower horizontal part of the duodenum
D - In the ascending part of the duodenum
E - In the ampoule of the duodenum

8. Structural and functional unit of the liver are:
A - Hepatocytes
B - Plate of the liver
C - Triad of the liver
D - Lobules of the liver
E - Segment of the liver

8. THE PERITONEUM

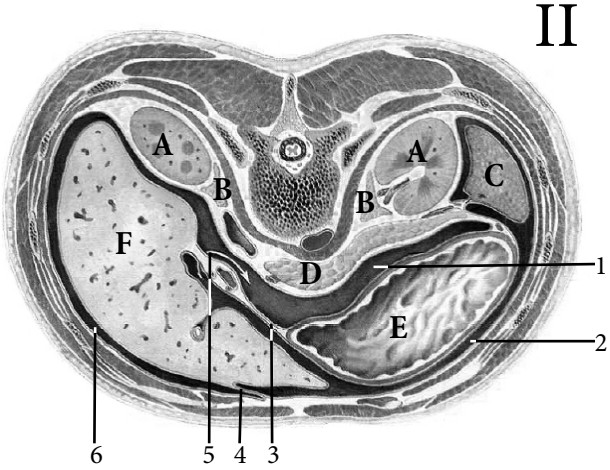
TOPOGRAPHIC FORMATIONS OF I AND II LEVELS

I



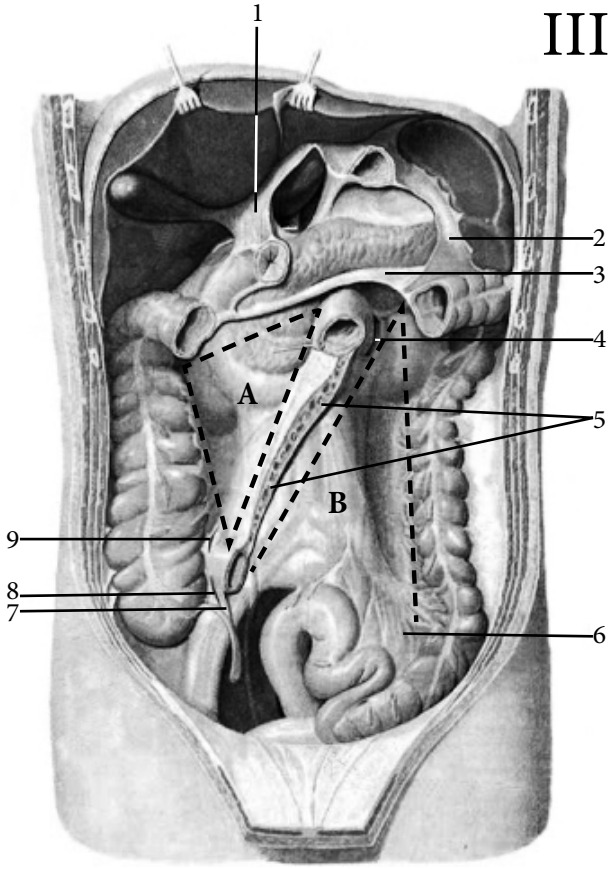
I	Topographic formations of the superior level *(frontal section)*
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

II

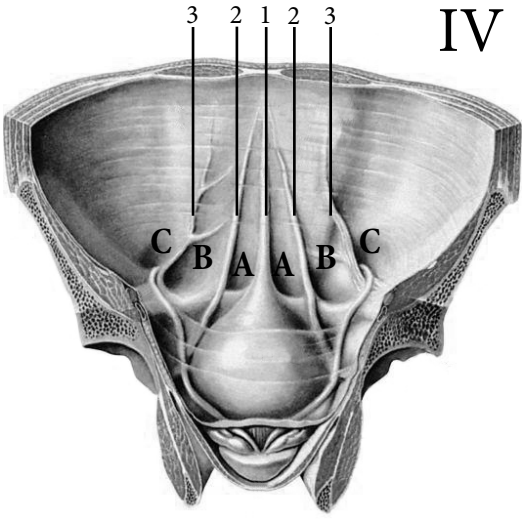


II	Topographic formations of the superior level *(horisontal section)*
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

III



II	Topographic formations of the inferior level
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	



IV

IV	Topographic formations of the anterior abdominal wall
1	
2	
3	
A	
B	
C	

PERITONEAL RELATIONS OF VISCERA

№	Organ	Peritoneal relations
Superior level		
1	Liver	
2	Gallbladder	
3	Stomach	
4	Spleen	
5	Pancreas	
Middle level		
6	Duodenum	
7	Jejunum	
8	Ileum	
9	Caecum	
10	Vermiform appendix	
11	Ascending colon	
12	Transverse colon	
13	Descending colon	
14	Sigmoid colon	
15	Kidneys	
17	Ureters	
18	Suprarenal glands	
Inferior level		
19	Rectum	
20	Urinary bladder	
21	Uterus	
22	Uterine tubes	
23	Prostate	

1. Abdominal cavity —
2. The peritoneum —
3. Retroperitoneal space —
4. Peritoneal cavity —
5. Mesentery of the transverse colon —
6. Mesentery of the vermiform appendix —
7. Lesser omentum —
8. Omental foramen —
9. Greater omentum —
10. Hepatic bursa —
11. Pregastric bursa —
12. Omental bursa —
13. Right mesentric sinus —
14. Left mesentric sinus —
15. Mesentery of the sigmoid colon —
16. Right paracolic gutter —
17. Left paracolic gutter—
18. Recto-vesical pouch —
19. Recto-uterine pouch —
20. Vesico-uterine pouch —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The surgeon operates on the duodenum. How is this gut positioned relative to the peritoneum?
A - Extraperitoneally
B - Intraperitoneally
C - Mesoperitoneally
D - Retroperitoneally
E - Mesoperitoneally only in the descending department

2. The surgeon performs plastic surgery of the esophagus with the help of the transverse colon. How is this gut covered with peritoneum?
A - Not covered at all
B - Covered on all sides
C - Covered on two sides
D - Covered on one side
E - Covered with peritoneum on three sides only in the initial section

3. The patient has purulent inflammation of the gallbladder. Determine which part of the peritoneal cavity will get pus during rupture of the gallbladder at its typical location:
A - In the hepatic bursa
B - In an omental bursa
C - In the left paracolic gutter
D - In the superior duodenal recess
E - In the pregastric bursa

4. A man with a closed abdominal injury and suspected rupture in the area was taken to the trauma department posterior surface of the liver. In which of the following formations of the peritoneum should expect the accumulation of blood?
A - In the recto-uterine pouch
B - In the superior iliocaecal recess
C - In the intersigmoid recess
D - In the omental bursa
E - In the left paracolic gutter

5. At surgical intervention in an abdominal cavity the surgeon needs to get into an omental bursa. How can the surgeon penetrate into this part of the peritoneal cavity without violating the integrity of the lesser omentum?
A - Through the omental foramen
B - Through the right paracolic gutter
C - Through the left paracolic gutter
D - Through the right mesenteric sinus
E - Through the left mesenteric sinus

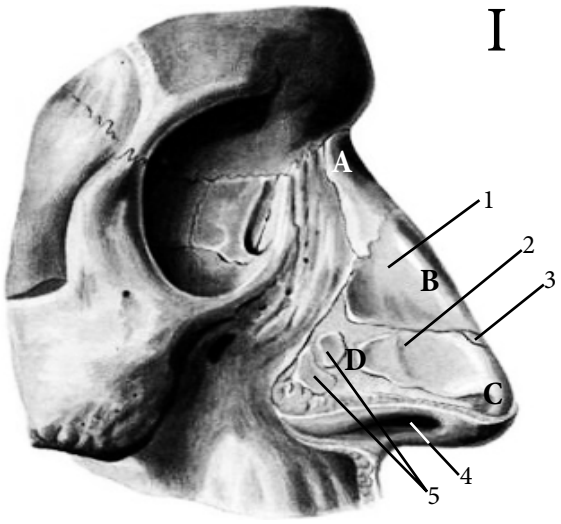
6. The woman was diagnosed with ectopic pregnancy, uterine rupture and bleeding. In which topographic formation did the hemorrhage occur?
A - In the right paracolic gutter
B - In the left paracolic gutter
C - In the recto-vesical pouch
D - In the recto-uterine pouch
E - In the vesico-uterine pouch

7. When operating on the pancreas, the surgeon must first know how it is located in relation to the peritoneum?
A - Head - mesoperitoneally, tail - retroperitoneally
B - Intraperitoneally
C - Mesoperitoneally
D - Retroperitoneally
E - Head - intraperitoneally, tail - mesoperitoneally

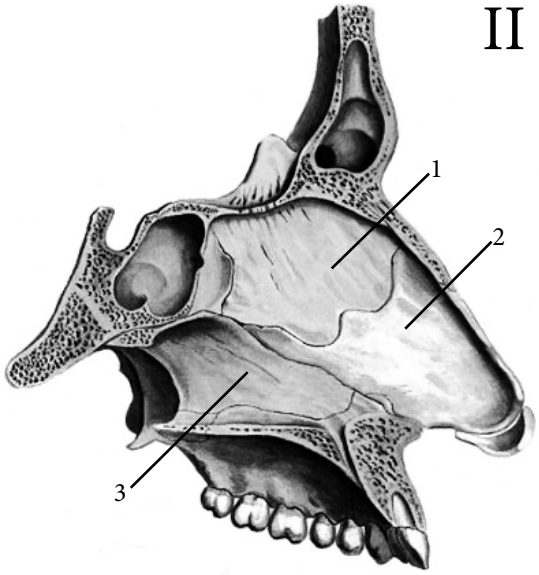
8. The patient has a perforation of an ulcer of the posterior wall of the stomach. What anatomical formation will the blood and stomach contents get in case of perforation?
A - Omental bursa
B - Pregastric bursa
C - The right paracolic gutter
D - The left paracolic gutter
E - The hepatic bursa

9. THE EXTERNAL NOSE AND NASAL CAVITY

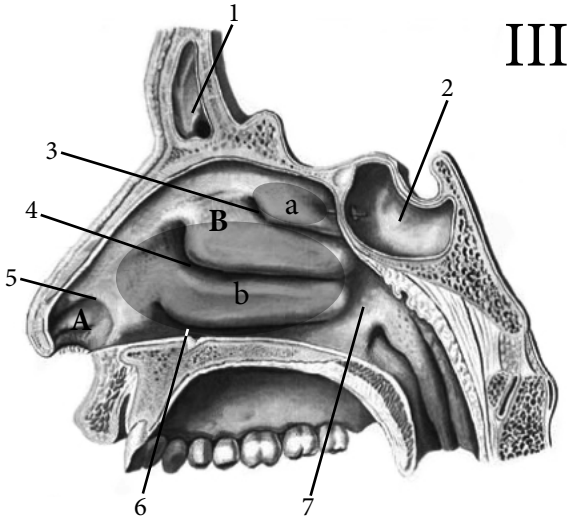
I



II



III



I	Parts and cartilage of the nose
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
II	The nasal septum —
1	
2	
3	
III	The nasal cavity —
A	
B	
a	
b	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

THE NASAL CAVITY CONNECTIONS

Nasal meatuses	Communication
Superior	
Middle	
Inferior	

1. Nose —
2. Nostrils —
3. Major alar cartilages —
4. Septal nasal cartilages —
5. Lateral cartilage of the nose —
6. Accessory nasal cartilage —
7. Nasal septum —
8. Nasal vestibule —
9. Spheno-ethmoid recess —
10. Respiratory region of the nasal cavity —
11. Olfactory region of the nasal cavity —
12. Superior nasal conchae —
13. Superior nasal meatus —
14. Cavernous plexuses of conchae —
15. Opening of nasolacrimal duct —
16. Paranasal sinuses —
17. Frontal sinus —
18. Maxillary sinus —
19. Nasopharyngeal meatus —
20. Common nasal meatus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The patient has a damaged nasal septum. What parts does it consist of?
A - Membranous, cartilaginous, bony
B - Cutaneous, membranous, cartilaginous
C - Membranous, cutaneous, bony
D - Bony, palatine, ethmoidal
E - Membranous, palatine, ethmoidal

2. What cartilage of the nose is limited to the nostrils?
A - Accessory nasal cartilage
B - Vomero-nasal
C - Cartilage of the nasal septum
D - Major alar cartilage
E - Minor alar cartilages

3. The patient has inflammation of the frontal sinus. Through which nasal meatus could the infection get here?
A - Superior nasal meatus
B - Middle nasal meatus
C - Inferior nasal meatus
D - Nasopharyngeal meatus
E - From the vestibulum of the nasal cavity

4. During the inflammatory process of the nasal cavity, the patient does not feel odors. In which part of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity is the olfactory area?
A - Superior nasal conchae
B - Middle nasal conchae
C - Inferior nasal conchae
D - Nasal vestibule
E - Common nasal meatus

5. As a result of the injury the patient's lower wall of the nasal cavity is damaged. What is it made of?
A - Nasal septum
B - Soft palate
C - Hard palate
D - Major alar cartilage
E - Lateral cartilage of the nose

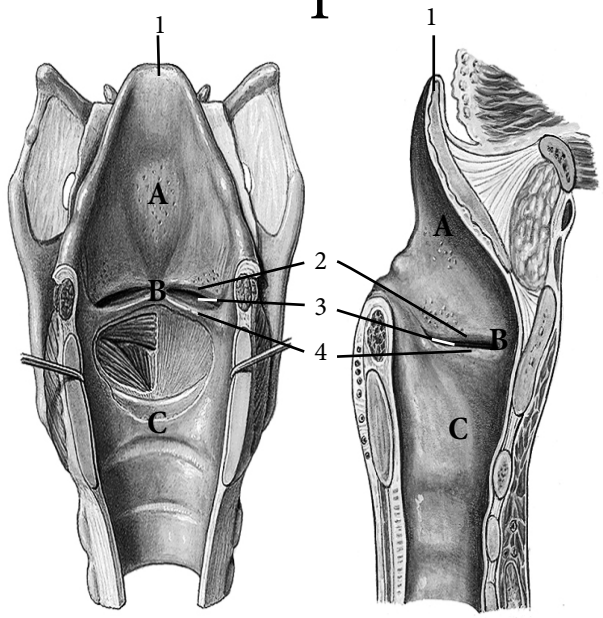
6. In patients with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus. From which nasal meatus could the infection have come here?
A - Superior
B - Middle
C - Inferior
D - Common
E - Nasopharyngeal

7. In which nasal meatus opens the nasolacrimal duct?
A - Superior
B - Middle
C - Inferior
D - Common
E - Nasopharyngeal

8. Where do the hoans open?
A - In the common nasal meatus
B - In the superior nasal meatus
C - In the middle nasal meatus
D - In the inferior nasalmeatus
E - In the nasopharynx

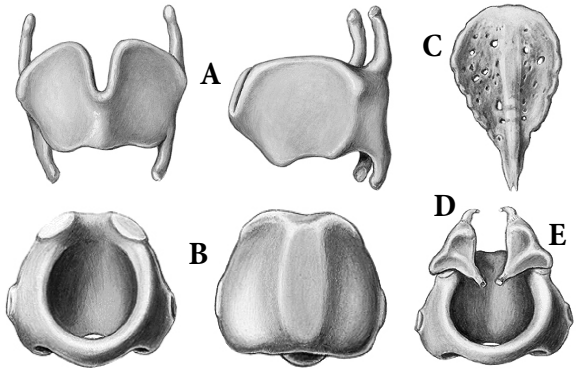
10. THE LARYNX AND TRACHEA

I



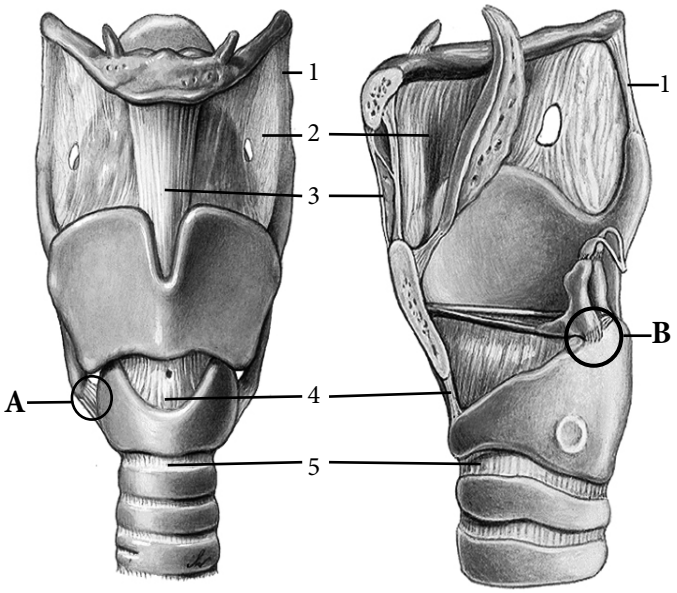
I	The cavity of the larynx —
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	
3	
4	

II



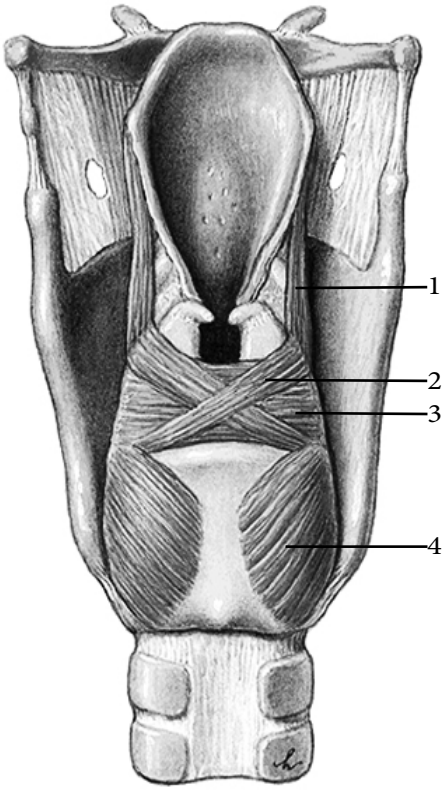
II	The laryngeal cartilages —
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

III

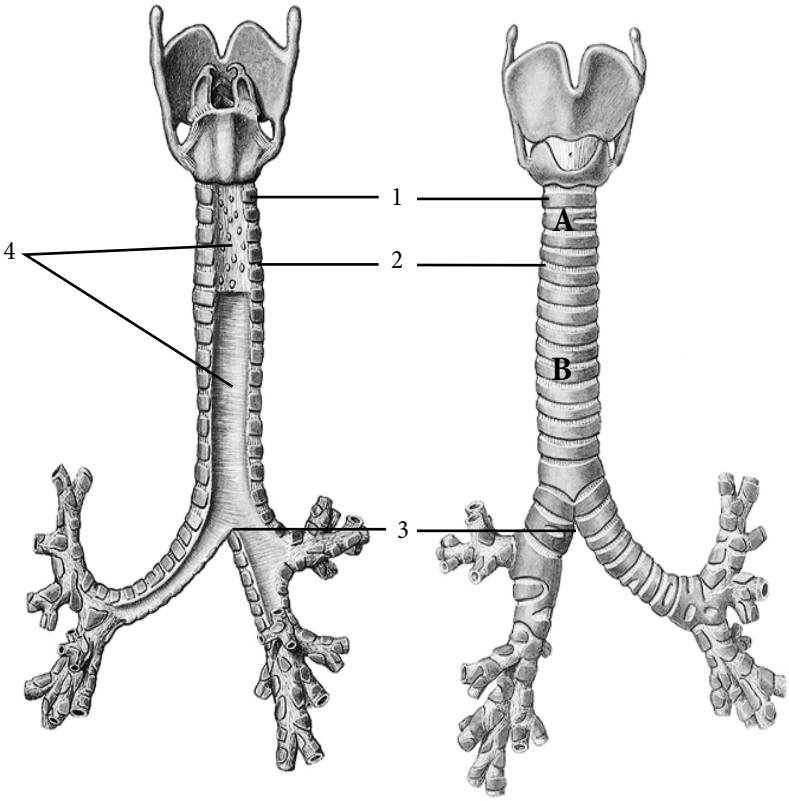


III	The laryngeal joints
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

IV



V



IV	The laryngeal muscles —
1	
2	
3	
4	

V	The trachea —
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	

1. Larynx —
2. Thyroid cartilage —
3. Laryngeal prominence —
4. Cricoid cartilage —
5. Epiglottic cartilage —
6. Stalk of epiglottis —
7. Arytenoid cartilage —
8. Muscular process —
9. Vocal process —
10. Cuneiform cartilage —
11. Corniculate cartilage —
12. Fibro-elastic membrane of larynx —
13. Thyrohyoid membrane —
14. Cricotraheal ligament —
15. Cricothyroid membrane —
16. Elastic cone —
17. Laryngeal inlet —
18. Laryngeal vestibule —
19. Quadrangular membrane —
20. Voice apparatus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. At what level relative to the vertebral column is the larynx?
A - II - VI cervical vertebra
B - II - IV cervical vertebra
C - III - VII cervical vertebra
D - IV - VI cervical vertebra
E - III - VI cervical vertebra

2. The basis of the laryngeal wall are pair and unpaired cartilages. List the unpaired cartilages of the larynx?
A - Thyroid, cricoid, epiglottis
B - Thyroid, cricoid, arytenoid
C - Thyroid, epiglottis, cuneiform
D - Arytenoid, cuneiform, corniculate
E - Cricoid, corniculate, cuneiform

3. How is the larynx connected to the hyoid bone?
A - Lig. thyrohyoideum medianum
B - Lig. lateral thyrohyoideum
C - Membrane thyrohyoidea
D - All of the above
E - None of the above

4. Fibrous-elastic membrane of the larynx consists of:
A - Voice ligament and vestibular ligament
B - Middle and lateral thyrohyoid igaments
C - Crico-tracheal and crico-thyroid ligaments
D - Quadrangular membrane and elastic cone
E - Hyoepiglottic and thyroepiglottic ligament

5. Forming the upper free edge of the elastic cone?
A - Crico-tracheal ligament
B - Vestibular ligament
C - Vocal ligament
D - Crico-pharyngeal ligament
E - Ary-epiglottis fold

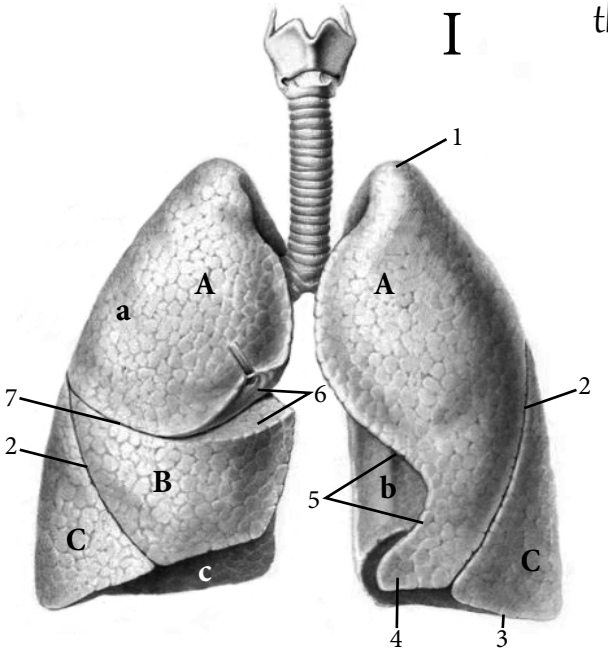
6. What is the narrowest part of the larynx?
A - Laryngeal inlet
B - Laryngeal vestibule
C - Voice apparatus
D - Infraglottic cavity
E - Laryngeal ventricle

7. The place where the trachea divides into the main bronchi is called the bifurcation. At what level is it located?
A - IV thoracic vertebra
B - VI thoracic vertebra
C - IX thoracic vertebra
D - VII cervical vertebra
E - I thoracic vertebra

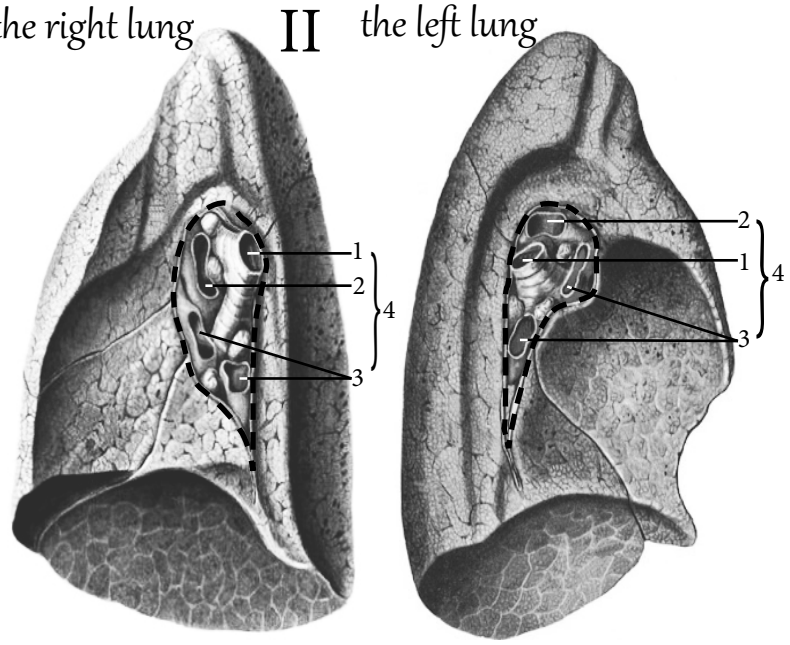
8. What ligaments connect the cartilage of the trachea?
A - Lig. cricotracheale
B - Lig. anularia
C - Membrane thyrohyoidea
D - Conus elasticus
E - Quadrangular membrane

11. THE BRONCHI AND LUNGS

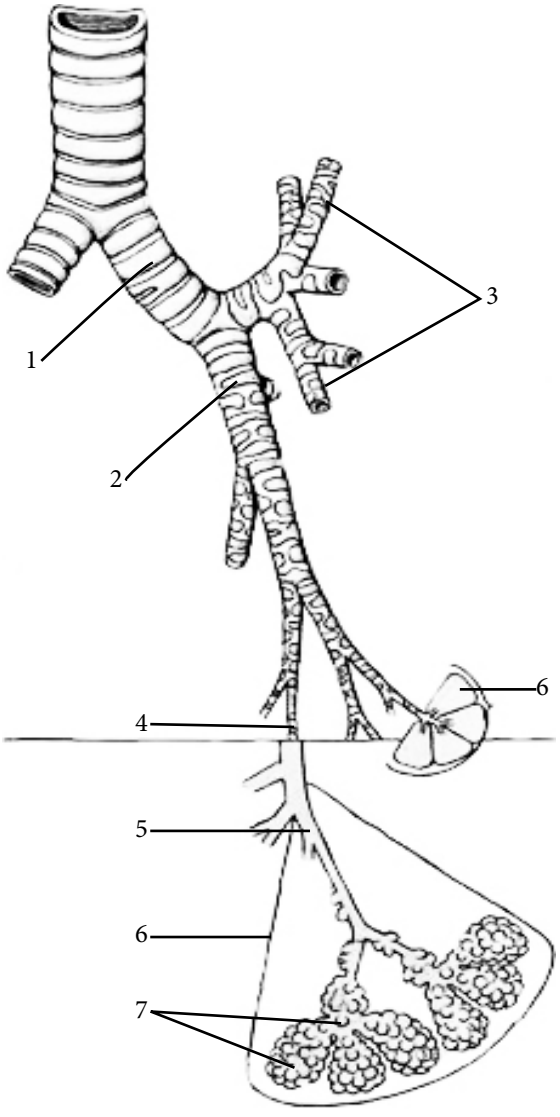
I



II *the right lung* *the left lung*



III



I	The structure of the lungs
A	
B	
C	
	lung surface
a	
b	
c	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
II	The hilum of lung —
1	
2	
3	
4	
III	The bronchial tree —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

1. Bronchial tree —
2. Right and left main bronchi —
3. Lobar bronchi —
4. Segmental bronchi —
5. Lobular bronchi —
6. Terminal bronchioles —
7. Respiratory bronchioles —
8. Lungs —
9. Apex of lung —
10. Base of lung —
11. Root of lung —
12. Hilum of lung —
13. Heart notch —
14. Lingula of left lung —
15. Middle lobe of right lung —
16. Oblique fissure —
17. Horizontal fissura of right lung —
18. Alveolar ducts —
19. Alveolar sacs —
20. Acinus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. During surgery on the left lung, the surgeon must identify the main bronchus, pulmonary artery and pulmonary veins. In which sequence will be the gate structure of the left lung from top to bottom?
A - Bronchri, artery, veins
B - Artery, bronchus, veins
C - Bronchus, veins, artery
D - Veins, arteries, bronchus
E - Artery, veins, bronchus

2. Which bronchi end the branching of the bronchial tree?
A - The main ones
B - Lobar
C - Segmental
D - Terminal
E - Lobular

3. A patient with a tumor located in the middle lobe of the right lung is hospitalized in the clinic. The patient is scheduled for surgery. Which the largest number of segments can be removed as part of this share?
A - 2
B - 3
C - 4
D - 5
E - 1

4. A 3-year-old child was hospitalized with a foreign body in the bronchi. In which bronchus most likely got a foreign body?
A - In the right main bronchus
B - In the left main bronchus
C - In the right segmental bronchus
D - In the left segmental bronchus
E - In the lobular bronchus

5. During the operation on the right lung, the surgeon approached the root of the lung in order to separate and process its components. Specify the order of placement of the elements of the root of the right lung in the direction from top to bottom?
A - Bronchri, pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins
B - Pulmonary artery, bronchus, pulmonary veins
C - Pulmonary vein, pulmonary artery, bronchus
D - Bronchus, pulmonary artery, phrenic nerve
E - Phrenic nerve, bronchus, bronchial artery and vein

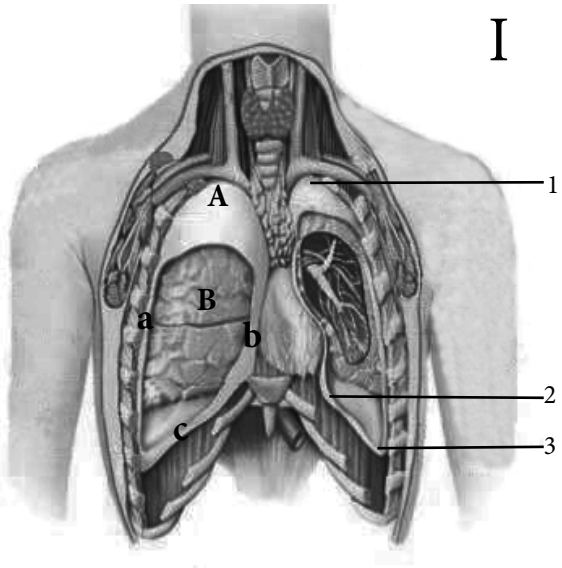
6. What surfaces does the lung have?
A - Anterior, posterior, inferior
B - Middle, lateral, diaphragmatic
C - Costal, mediastinal, diaphragmatic
D - Superior, inferior, lateral
E - Mediastinal, diaphragmatic, external

7. What does the lung lobe consist of?
A -Acinuses
B - Lobules
C - Alveoli
D - Bronchopulmonary segments
E - Terminal bronchioles

8. Structural and functional unit of the lungs are:
A - Pulmonary lobe
B - Pulmonary lobulus
C - Broncho-pulmonary segment
D - Alveoli
E - Acinus

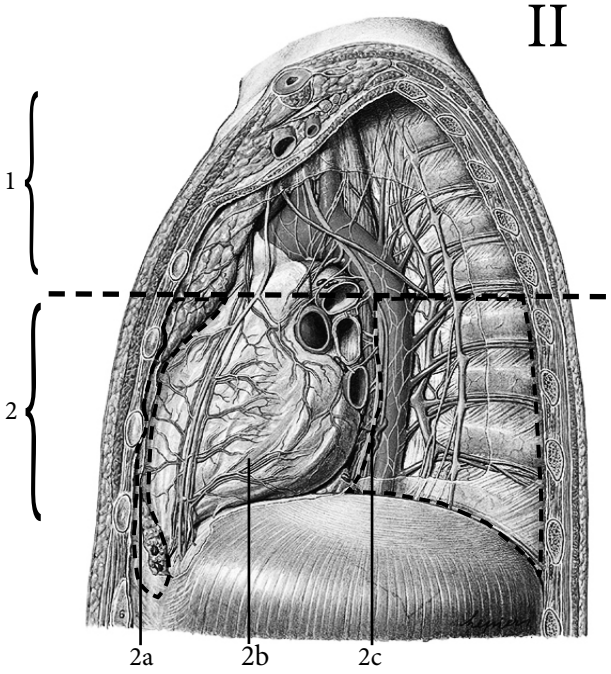
12. THE PLEURA AND MEDIASTINUM

I



I	The pleura —
pleural layers	
A	
B	
parts of the parietal pleura	
a	
b	
c	
1	
2	
3	

II



II	The mediastinum —
1	
2	
2a	
2b	
2c	

BOUNDARIES OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURA

(mark the rib)

Chest lines	Lungs	Pleura
Middle clavicular line		
Anterior axillary line		
Middle axillary line		
Posterior axillary line		
Scapular line		
The vertebral line		

1. Parietal pleura —
2. Visceral pleura —
3. Pleural cavity —
4. Mediastinal part —
5. Costal part —
6. Diaphragmatic part —
7. Pulmonary ligament —
8. Costodiaphragmatic recess —
9. Costomediastinal recess —
10. Phrenicomediastinal recess —
11. Vertebromediastinal recess —
12. Superior interpleural area —
13. Mediastinum —
14. Superior mediastinum —
15. Inferior mediastinum —
16. Superior thoracic aperture —
17. Inferior thoracic aperture —
18. Thoracic cavity —
19. Intercostal space —
20. Costal arch —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The patient was diagnosed with inflammation of the pleura. In which of the pleural recess will fluid accumulate?
A - Costodiaphragmatic
B - Costomediastinal
C - Phrenicomediastinal
D - Vertebromediastinal
E - Cardiodiaphragmatic

2. The patient was diagnosed with a tumor in the posterior mediastinum. Which organs are not in the posterior mediastinum?
A - The superior vena cava
B - Esophagus
C - Thoracic aorta
D - Vagus nerves
E - Azygos and hemiazygos veins

3. A patient with a stab wound to the right chest and pneumothorax (penetration of air into the pleural cavity) was admitted to the surgical department. Examination revealed that the lower limit of the right lung on the middle clavicle line rose to level III rib. Where should it normally be?
A - VI rib
B - VII rib
C - VIII rib
D - IX rib
E - V rib

4. The pleural cavity contains serous fluid. What produces it?
A - Pulmonary alveoli
B - Terminal bronchi
C -Visceral pleura
D - Parietal pleura
E - Respiratory bronchi

5. What is formed in the transition from one part of the parietal pleura to another?
A - Pulmonary ligament
C - Dome of the pleura
C - Pleural recess
D - Pleural cavity
E - The mediastinum

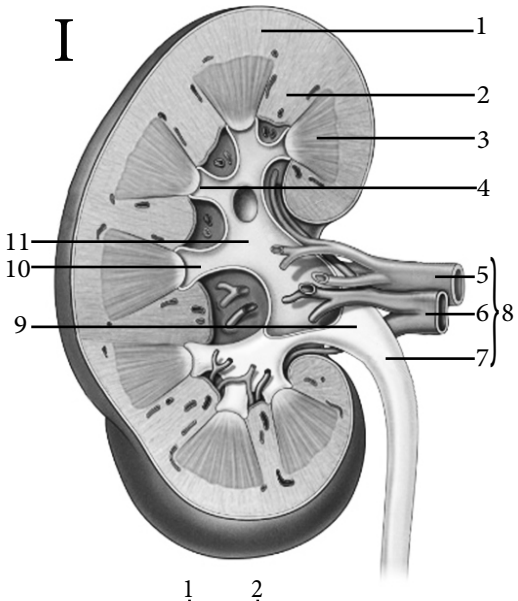
6. Where is the upper border of the parietal pleura?
A - At the level of the clavicle
B - At level I rib
C - At the level of the second rib
D - At the level of the root of the lungs
E - At the level of the heart notch

7. What is the limited mediastinum on both sides?
A - Thoracic part of vertebrae and sternum
B - Mediastinal pleura
C - Diaphragm and superior thoracic aperture
D - Costal pleura
E - Sternum and diaphragm

8. Conditional horizontal plane between the upper and lower mediastinum is at the level of:
A - Th IV-VI
B - Th III-V
C - Th IV-V
D - Th III-IV
E - Th V-VI

13. THE URINARY SYSTEM

I



I	The kidney —
1	
2	
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4	
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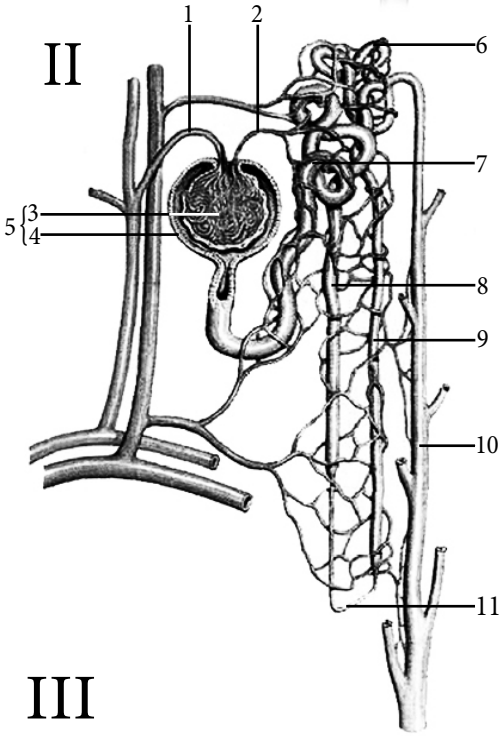
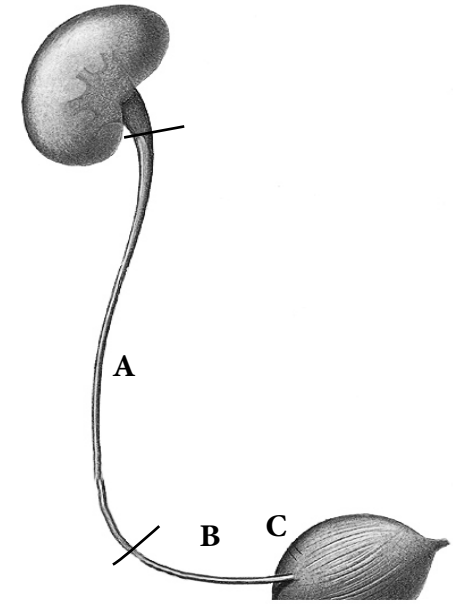
9	
10	
11	

II



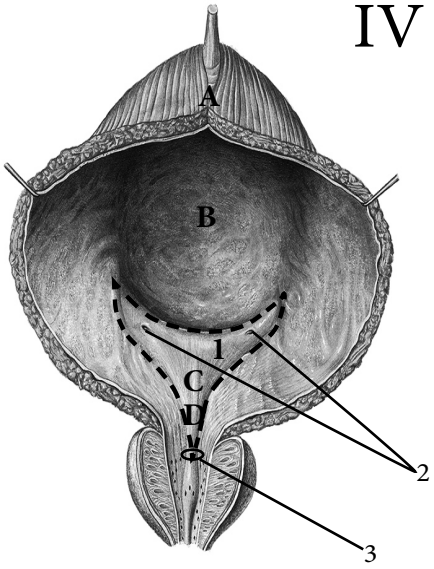
II	The structure of the nephron
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

III



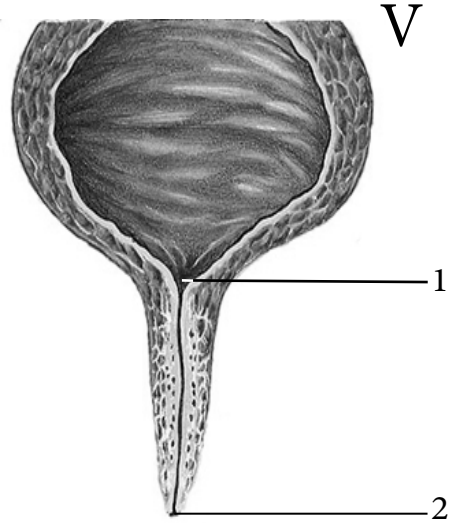
III	The ureter —
A	
B	
C	

IV



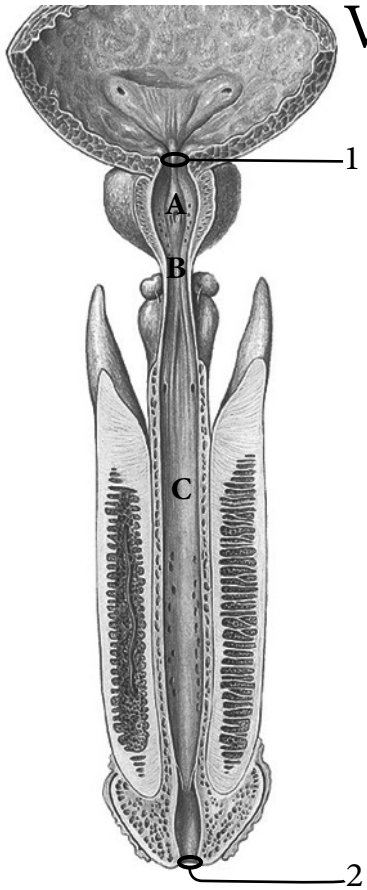
IV	The urinary bladder —
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	

V



V	The female urethra —
1	
2	

VI



VI	The male urethra —
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	

1. Kidney –
2. Fibrous capsule —
3. Perinephric fat —
4. Renal fascia —
5. Renal cortex —
6. Renal medulla —
7. Radiate part —
8. Cribriform area —
9. Renal corpuscle —
10. Glomerular capsule —
11. Renal corpuscle —
12. Papillary ducts —
13. Renal pyramids —
14. Renal columns —
15. Major calices —
16. Efferent glomerular arteriole —
17. Renal pelvis —
18. Ureter —
19. Urinary bladder —
20. Detrusor —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. After significant weight loss in a man, during the examination, was diagnosed with a wandering kidney. What part of the kidney fixation device is affected?
A - Capsula adiposa
B - Capsular fibrosis
C - M. iliopsoas
D - Leag. hepatorenalis
E - M. quadratus lumborum

2. Where in the nephron is formed primary urine?
A - Proximal convoluted tubule
B - Nephron loop
C - Renal body
D - Distal convoluted tubule
E - Collecting renal duct

3. The hilum of kidney contains:
A - Ureter
B - Renal artery and vein
C - Nerves and lymphatic vessels
D - All of the above
E - Renal calices

4. The renal corpuscle consists of:
A - Capsules of the glomerulus and vascular glomerulus
B - Proximal and distal convoluted tubules
C - Capsules of the glomerulus and loop of the nephron
D - Convoluted tubules and collecting tubules of the nephron
E - Vascular glomerulus and convoluted tubules

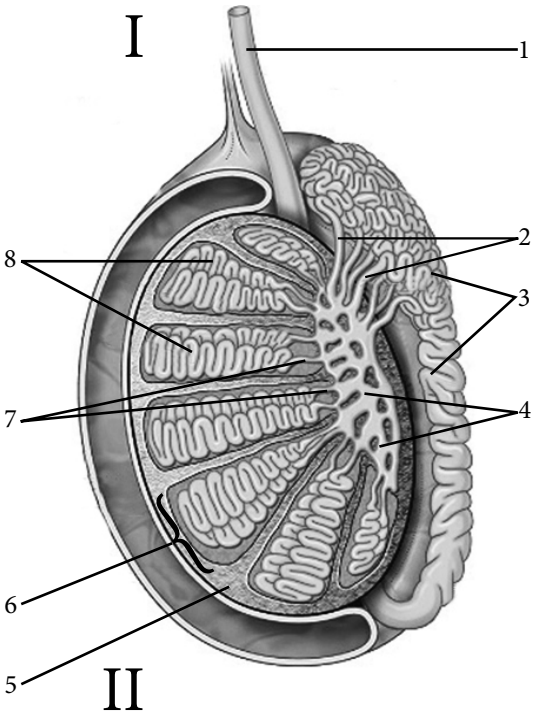
5. In the small renal calyces open:
A - Proximal convoluted tubule
B - Distal convoluted tubule
C - Collecting renal tubules
D - Papillary duct
E - Nephron loop

6. The initial departments of the urinary tract are:
A - Renal pelvis
B - Small renal calyces
C - Large renal calyces
D - All of the above
E - Ureter

7. The mucous membrane of the bladder has folds except for the triangular area. In which part of the urinary bladder is this triangle?
A - The fundus of the bladder
B - The neck of the bladder
C - The apex of the bladder
D - The body of the bladder
E - The isthmus of the bladder

8. How is the urinary bladder covered with peritoneum?
A - Empty - extraperitoneally, filled - mesoperitoneally
B - Empty - mesoperitoneally, filled - intraperitoneally
C - Empty - intraperitoneally, filled - mesoperitoneally
D - Empty - mesoperitoneally, filled - extraperitoneally
E - Empty - extraperitoneally, filled - intraperitoneally

14. THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL MALE GENITAL ORGANS



I	The testis —
1	
2	
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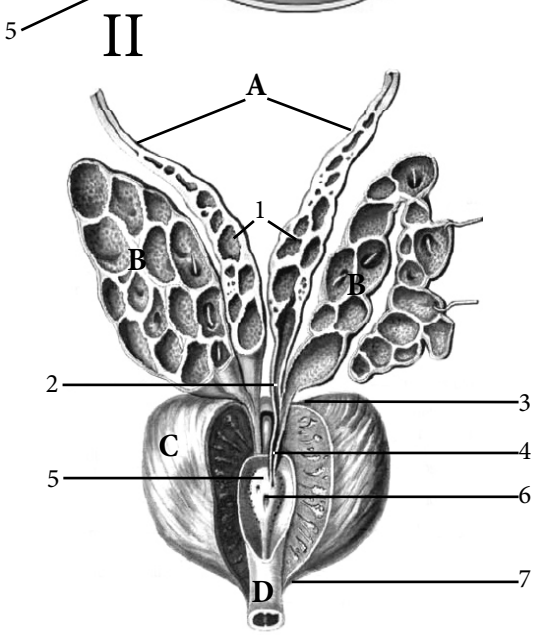
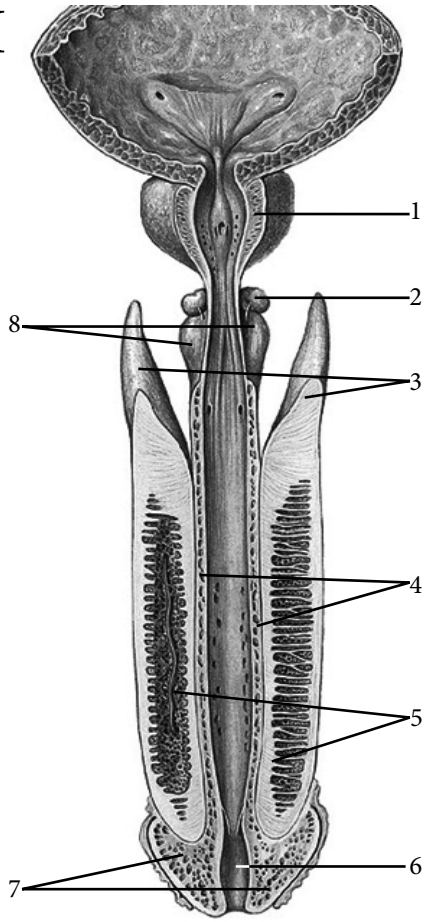
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	



II	The ductus deferens, seminal gland and prostate
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

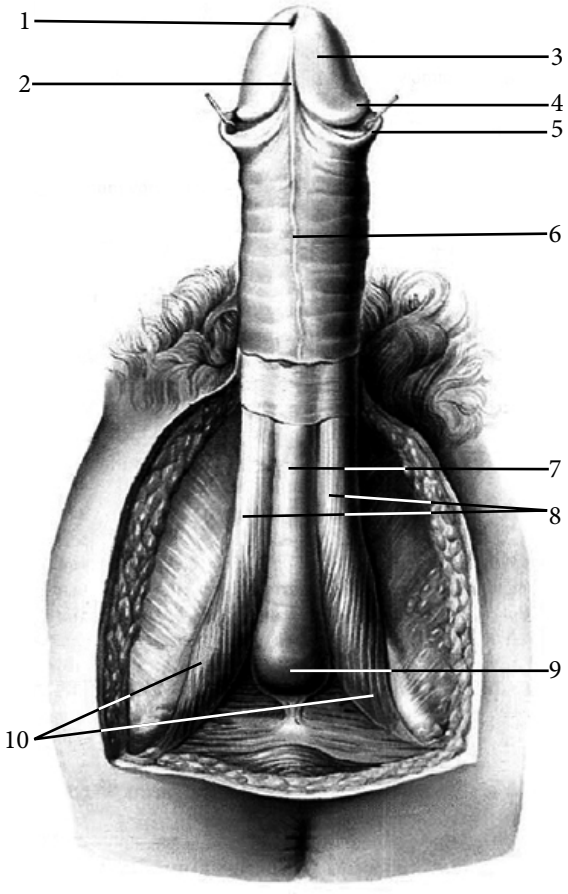
№	Layers of the spermatic cord	Layers of the testis
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

III



III	The male genitals —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

IV



IV	The penis —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

1. Male genitalia —
2. Testis —
3. Seminiferous tubules —
4. Straight tubules —
5. Efferent ductiles —
6. Epididymis —
7. Ductus deferens —
8. Spermatic cord —
9. Seminal gland —
10. Excretory duct —
11. Ejaculatory duct —
12. Internal urethral sphincter —
13. Prostate —
14. Bulbo-urethral gland —
15. Penis —
16. Prepuce —
17. Crura of pennis —
18. Bulb of penis —
19. Scrotum —
20. Septum of scrotum —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The man complained to the doctor about the increase in the size of the scrotum. Examination revealed hydrocele (accumulation of fluid between the layers of testis). Which layer contains liquid?
A - Tunica vaginalis testis
B - Fascia spermatica externa
C - Tunica dartos
D - Fascia spermatica interna
E - M. cremaster

2. Where in the testis is the production of sperm?
A - Tubuli seminiferi contorti
B - Tubuli seminiferi recti
C - Rete testis
D - Ductuli efferentes testis
E - Septula testis

3. The patient went to the clinic about urination disorders. Examination revealed prostate hypertrophy. Enlargement of which part of the prostate is a possible cause of these disorders?
A - Isthmus
B - Right lobe
C - Left lobe
D - Base
E - Apex

4. What connects the epididymis to the seminal vesicle?
A - The ductus of epididymis
B - The ejaculatory duct
C - The seminiferous duct
D - The spermatic cord
E - The efferent ductiles of testis

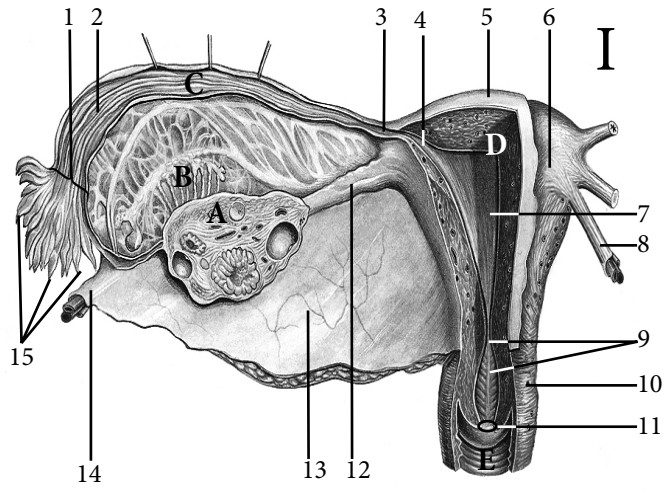
5. Where is the liquid part of the sperm deposited?
A - The testis
B - Epididymis
C - Prostate
D - Bulbo-urethral gland
E - Seminal vesicle

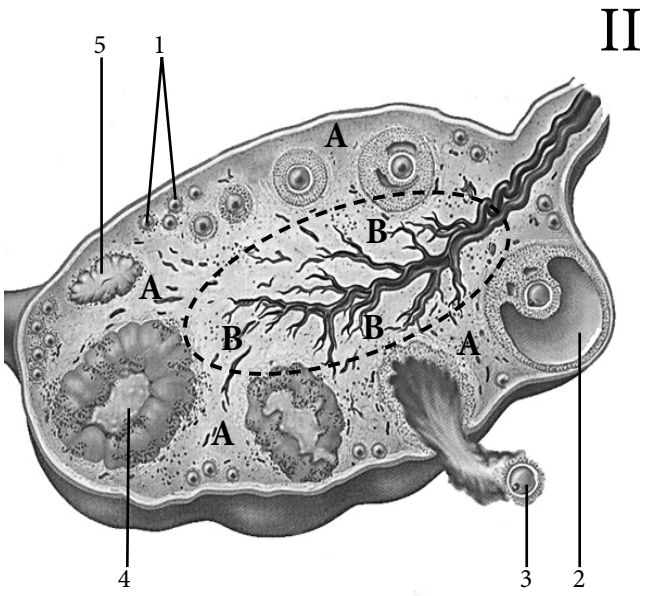
6. The excretory duct of the seminal vesicle connects with the terminal part of the ductus deferens and forms:
A - The spermatic cord
B - The ejaculatory duct
C - Straight seminal tubules
D - Seminiferous tubules
E - Prostatic ducts

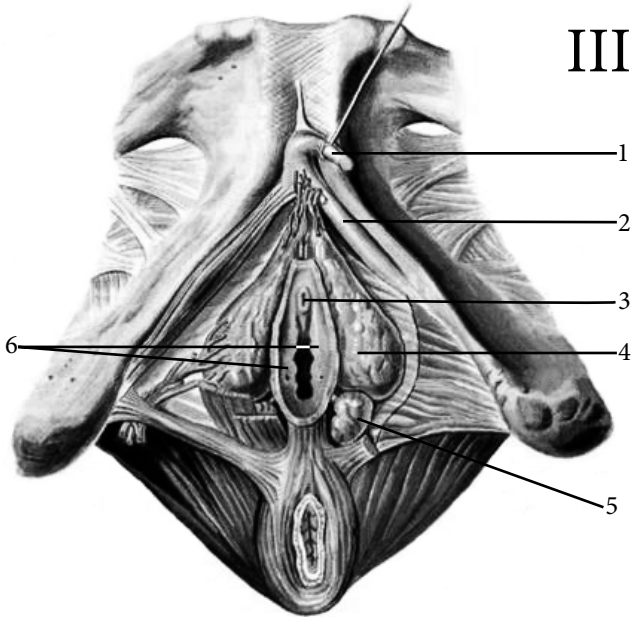
7. Thickening of the circular layer of the muscular layer of the male urethra forms the internal urethral sphincter. In what part of the urethra is it located?
A - Internal orifice
B - Prostatic part
C - Intermediate (membranous) part
D - Spongy part
E - External orifice

8. When performing catheterization of the urinary bladder in men, keep in mind the narrowest part of the urethra. What part is it?
A - Internal orifice
B - Prostatic part
C - Intermediate (membranous) part
D - Spongy part
E - External orifice

15. THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS







I	The internal female genital organs —
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
II	The ovary —
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
III	The external female genital organs —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

1. Ovary —
2. Primary follicles —
3. Vesicular ovarian follicles —
4. Cyclic menstrual corpus luteum —
5. Ligament of ovary —
6. Suspensory ligament of ovary —
7. Ovarian cortex —
8. Uterus —
9. Cervical canal —
10. Broad ligament of uterus —
11. Round ligament of utrus —
12. Uterine tube —
13. Infundibulum of the uterine tube —
14. Ovarian fimbria —
15. Isthmus of the utrrine tube —
16. Vagina —
17. Pudendum —
18. Pudendal cleft —
19. Labia majora and minora —
20. Corpora cavernosa of clitoris —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. What connects the ovary to the uterus?
A - Lig. ovarii proprium
B - Lig. cardinale
C - Lig. latum uteri
D - Lig. suspensorium ovarii
E - Lig. umbilicale laterale

2. During ovulation, the mature follicle leaves the ovary and enters the uterine cavity through the uterine tubes. Indicate in sequence which parts of the uterine tube the follicle passes through?
A - Infundibulum, ampulla, isthmus, pars uterina
B - Ampulla, infundibulum, isthmus, pars uterina
C - Infundibulum, isthmus, ampulla, pars uterina
D - Ampulla, isthmus, infundibulum, pars uterina
E - Isthmus, infundibulum, ampulla, pars uterina

3. What are the layers of the uterine wall?
A - Perimetrium, myometrium, endometrium
B - Parametrium, endometrium, myometrium
C - Perimetrium, myometrium, eksometrium
D - Perimetrium, parametrium, myometrium
E - Parametrium, myometrium, eksometrium

4. In which part of the ovary is its hilum?
A - Tubal extremity
B - Uterine extremity
C - Free border
D - Mesenterian border
E - Medial surface

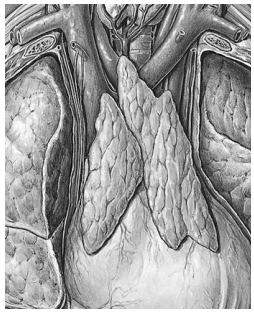
5. After ovulation, the follicle cavity fills with blood. What is the name of such structure?
A - Primary follicle
B - Vesicular follicle
C - Corpus rubrum
D - Corpus luteum
E - Corpus albicans

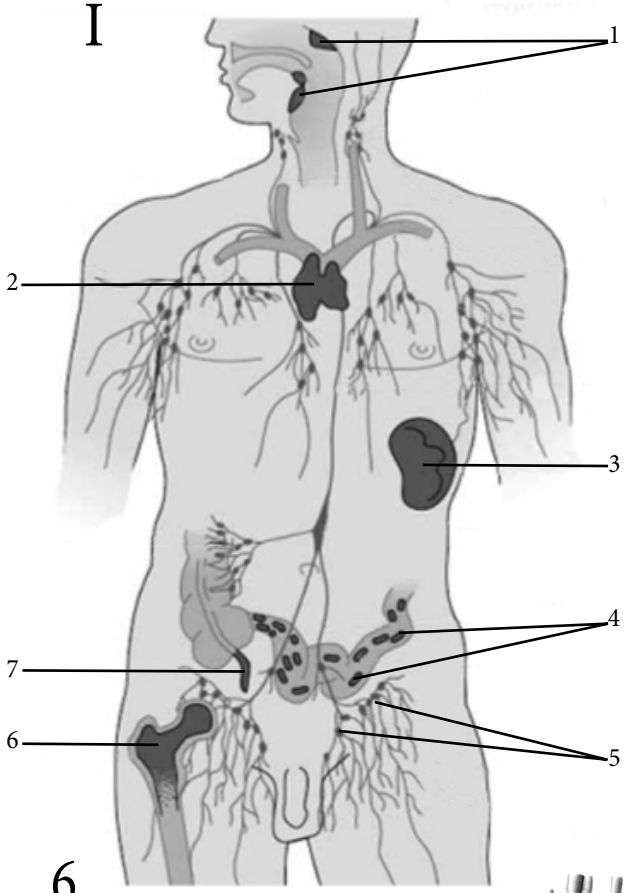
6. At transition from a uterus to a rectum the peritoneum forms:
A - Round uterine ligament
B - Recto-vesical pouch
C - Middle umbilical fold
D - Recto-uterine pouch
E - Vesico-uterine pouch

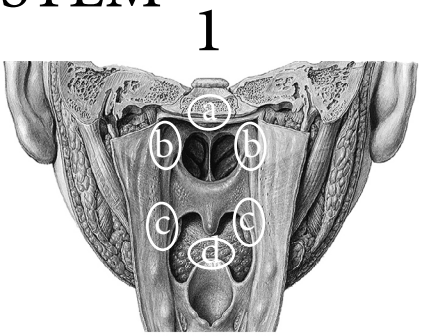
7. The widest part of the fallopian tube is called:
A - Ampoule
B - Fimbria
C - Neck
D - Isthmus
E - Uterine ostium

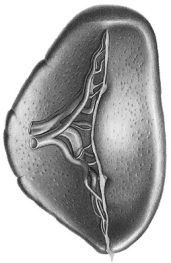
8. Where is the fertilization of ovum?
A - In the vagina
B - In the cervix of uterus
C - In the uterine cavity
D - In the uterine tube
E - In the ovary

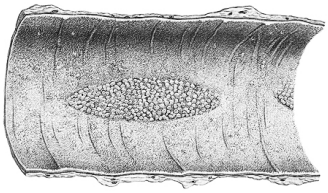
16. THE ORGANS OF IMMUNE AND ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

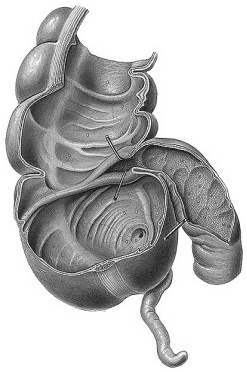


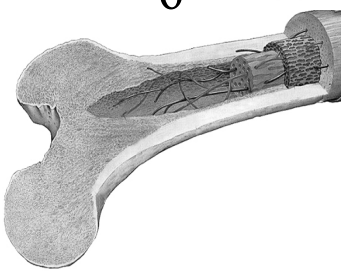


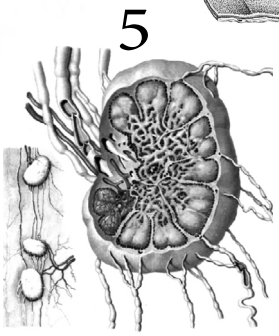






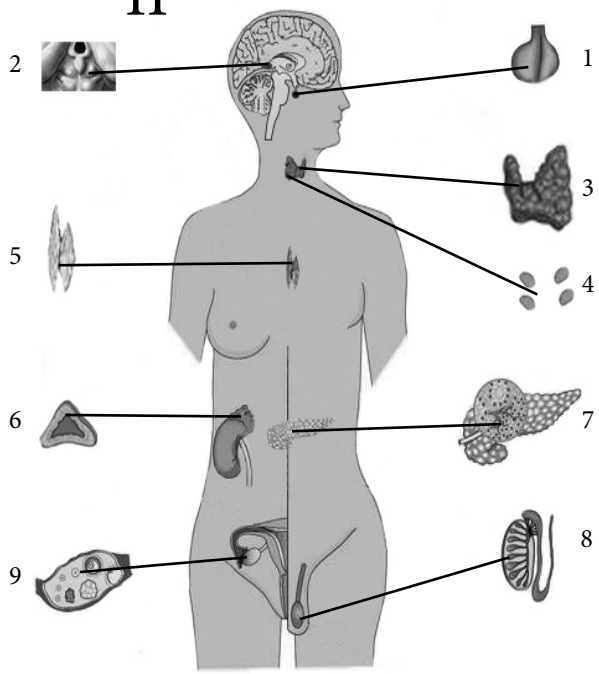






I	The organs of the immune system
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
1	The lymphatic ring of the pharynx
a	
b	
c	
d	

II



II	The organs of the endocrine system
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

Endocrine gland	Hormones *(basic)*	Function
Hypophysis — *Neurohypophysis* — *Adenohypophysis*		
The pineal gland		
Thyroid gland		
Parathyroid gland		
Adrenal glands — cortex — medulla		
Thymus		
Islands of pancreatic gland		
Endocrine part gonads — *Testis* — *Ovary*		
Aortic paraganglia		

1. Red bone marrow —
2. Thymus —
3. Spleen —
4. Pharyngeal lymphoid ring —
5. Pharyngeal tonsil —
6. Tubal tonsil —
7. Palatine tonsil —
8. Solitary lymphoid nodules —
9. Appendicular aggregatid lymphoid nodules —
10. Pituitary gland —
11. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland —
12. Posterior lobe of pituitary gland —
13. Pineal gland —
14. Thyroid gland —
15. Pyramidal lobe —
16. Isthmus of the thyroid gland —
17. Parathyroid gland —
18. Suprarenal glands —
19. Pancreatic islets —
20. Aortic paraganglia —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. A young man was hit in the left hypochondrium. Damage to any of the organs projected into the site may to cause heavy bleeding?
A - Lien
B - Pancreas
C - Ventriculus
D - Colon descendens
E - Glandula suprarenalis sinistra

2. In children, nasal breathing difficulties are often observed, which is associated with excessive development of lymphoid tissue of the pharyngeal mucosa. Which tonsil increase can cause this phenomenon?
A - Tonsilla pharyngea
B - Tonsilla palatina
C - Tonsilla lingualis
D - Tonsilla tubaria
E - All these tonsils

3. At inspection at the patient the tumor in a site of a sella turcica of a sphenoid bone is revealed. What a gland it can be affected?
A - Pineal gland
B - Pituitary gland
C - Paraganglia
D - Parathyroid
E - Suprarenal

4. At inspection at the patient increase in sugar in blood is revealed. Which endocrine disease is present?
A - Gonads
B - Thyroid
C - Pancreatic
D - Suprarenal glands
E - Pineal gland

5. During the examination of a 16-year-old boy, the absence of secondary sexual characteristics was revealed? Which glands do not function?
A - Suprarenal glands
B - Thyroid gland
C - Gonads
D - Parathyroid
E - Pineal gland

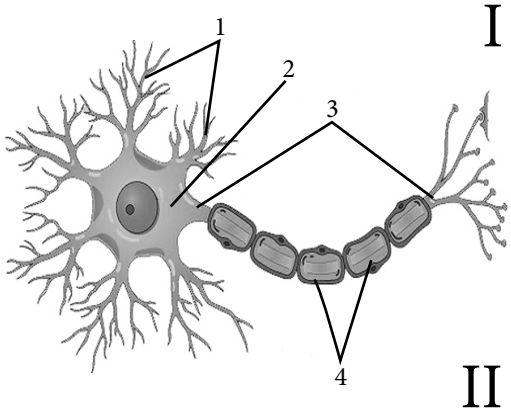
6. Which gland is the central organ of the immune system?
A - Pituitary gland
B - Thyroid
C - Thymus
D - Pineal gland
E - Suprarenal glands

7. The organ of hematopoiesis in an adult is:
A - Red bone marrow
B - Yellow bone marrow
C - Thyroid gland
D - Spleen
E - Lymph nodes

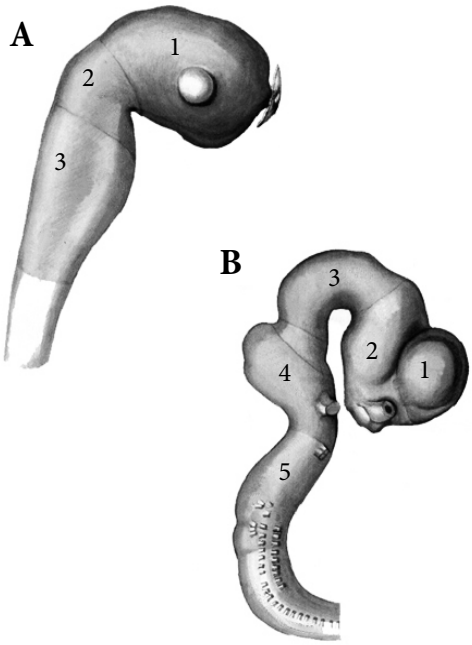
8. Destruction of altered and old erythrocytes («cemetery» of erythrocytes) and blood deposition occurs in:
A - Lymph nodes
B - Red bone marrow
C - Yellow bone marrow
D - Spleen
E - Thymus

17. THE SPINAL CORD
THE MENINGES AND INTERMENINGEAL SPACES OF THE SPINAL CORD

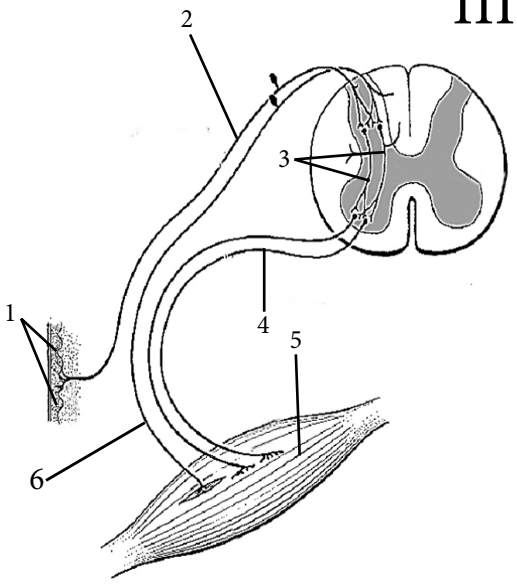
I



II



III



I	The structure of the neuron
1	
2	
3	
4	
II	Development of CNS
A	Stage 3 cerebral vesicles (primary vesicles)
1	
2	
3	
B	Stage 5 cerebral vesicles (secondary vesicles)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
III	The structure of a simple reflex arc
1	
2	
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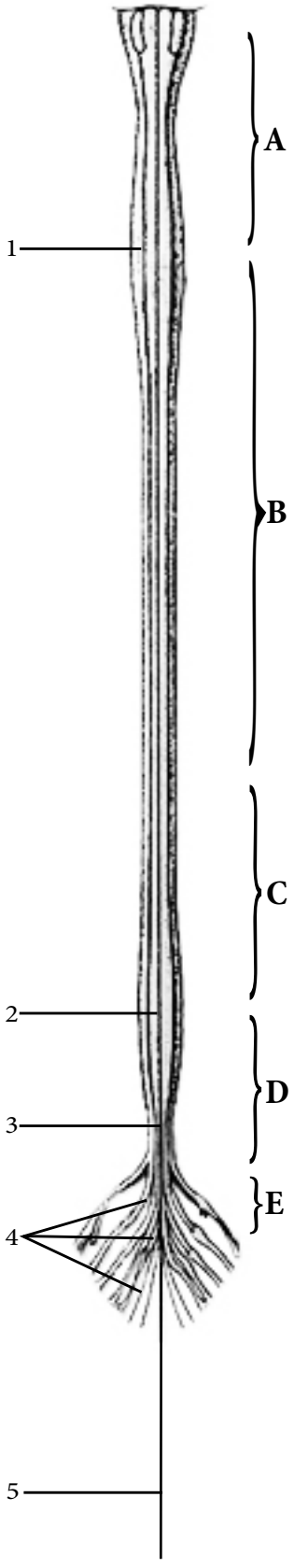
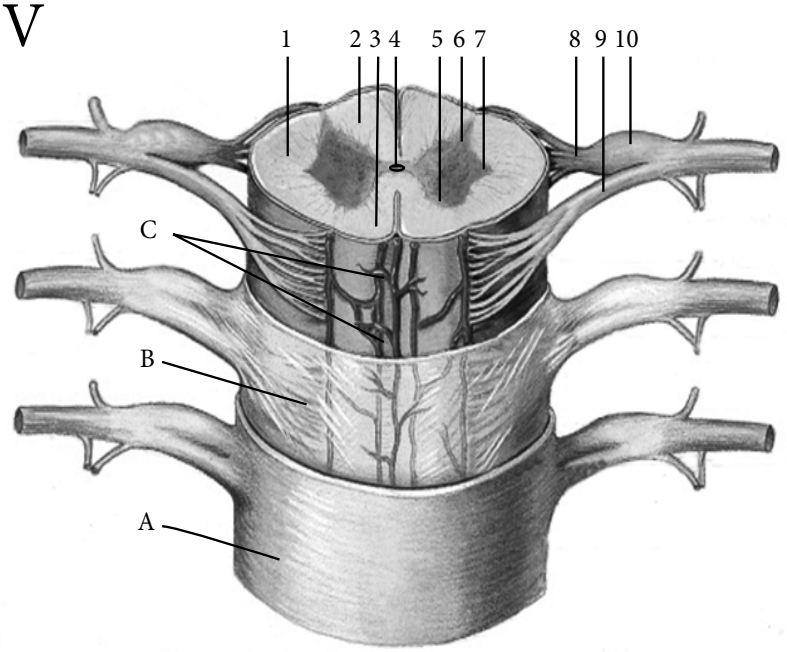
6	

Spinal cord departments	Number segments

IV



V



IV	The spinal cord —
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
1	
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3	
4	
5	
V	The structure of the spinal cord
1	
2	
3	
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5	
6	
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8	
9	
10	
A	
B	
C	

1. Spinal cord —
2. Cervical enlargement —
3. Lumbosacral enlargement —
4. Medullary cone —
5. Spinal part of filum terminale —
6. Spinal ganglion —
7. Cervical segments —
8. Spinal nerve —
9. Central canal —
10. Grey column —
11. Gray matter —
12. White matter —
13. Anterior horn—
14. Posterior funiculus —
15. Gracile fasciculus —
16. Cuneate fasciculus —
17. Anterior median fissure —
18. Posterior median sulcus —
19. Anterolateral sulcus —
20. Posterolateral sulcus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. A stillborn baby does not have a developed brain. Which part of the neural tube was not formed in the process embryonic development?
A - Cranial part
B - Caudal part
C - Middle part
D - Lower part
E - Upper part

2. Structural and functional unit in the nervous system are:
A - Synapse
B - Axon
C - Dendrites
D - Neuron
E - Receptor

3. The final part of the spinal cord are:
A - Medullary cone
B - Cervical enlargement
C - Lumbosacral enlargement
D - The anterior funiculus
E - The posterior funiculus

4. At the level of which vertebrae ends the spinal cord?
A - Th11
B - Th12
C - L2
D - L3
E - L4

5. The area of the spinal cord from which the roots of one pair of spinal nerves come, is called:
A - Enlargement of the spinal cord
B - Segment of the spinal cord
C - Medullary cone
D - The cauda equina
E - Funiculus of the spinal cord

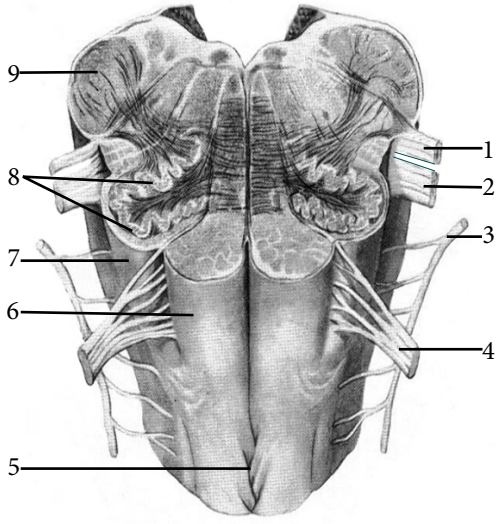
6. The set of roots of the caudal spinal nerves together with the filum terminale of the spinal cord form:
A - Spinal nerve
B - The cauda equina
C - Spinal ganglion
D - Funiculus
E - Columns

7. The white matter of the spinal cord forms:
A - Funiculus
B - Columns
C - Spinal nerves
D - Segments of the spinal cord
E - Enlargements of the spinal cord

8. Gray matter of the spinal cord forms:
A - Funiculus
B - Columns
C - Spinal nerves
D - Segments of the spinal cord
E - Enlargements of the spinal cord

18. THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA

I



I	The medulla oblongata *(ventral surface)*
1	
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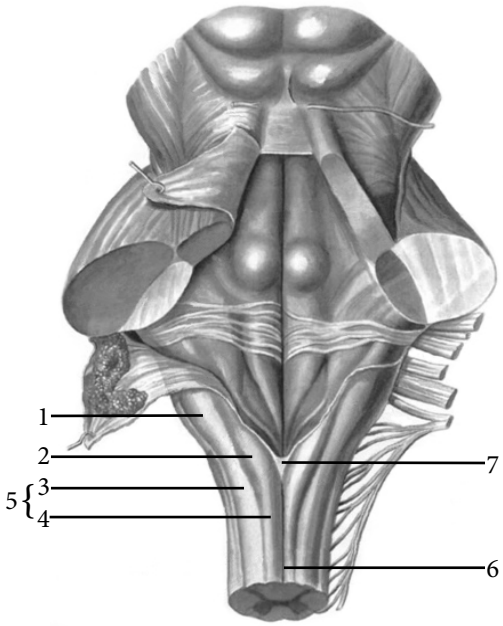
9	

II



II	The medulla oblongata *(dorsal surface)*
1	
2	
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1. Medulla oblongata —
2. Medullopontine sulcus —
3. Pyramids —
4. Decussations of pyramids —
5. Inferior olive —
6. Anterior median fissure —
7. Posterolateral sulcus —
8. Medullary stria of fourth ventricle —
9. Posterolateral sulcus —
10. Posterior median sulcus —
11. Gracile fasciculus —
12. Cuneate fasciculus —
13. Medial lemniscus —
14. Gracile tubercle —
15. Cuneate tubercle —
16. Reticular formation —
17. Inferior olivary nucleus —
18. Inferior cerebellar peduncle —
19. Medial lemniscus —
20. Decussation of medial lemniscus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. From which cerebral vesicle is the medulla oblongata formed?
A - Telencephalon
B - Diencephalon
C - Mesencephalon
D - Metencephalon
E - Myelencephalon

2. The patient has a tumor process in the anterior lateral sulcus of the medulla oblongata. Which nerve root will be affected with?
A - Vagus
B - Glossopharyngeal
C - Facial
D - Hypoglossal
E - Abducens

3. The upper limit of the medulla oblongata on the ventral surface corresponds to:
A - Anterior median fissure
B - Posterior median sulcus
C - Medullopontine sulcus
D - Anterior lateral sulcus
E - Rethroolivary sulcus

4. The root of which of these nerves comes from the posterior (rethroolivary) sulcus?
A - Facial
B - Optic
C - Okulomotor
D - Trochlear
E - Vagus

5. The lower limit of the medulla oblongata on the ventral surface corresponds to:
A - Pyramids
B - Decussation of pyramids
C - Olive
D - Gracile tubercle
C - Cuneate tubercle

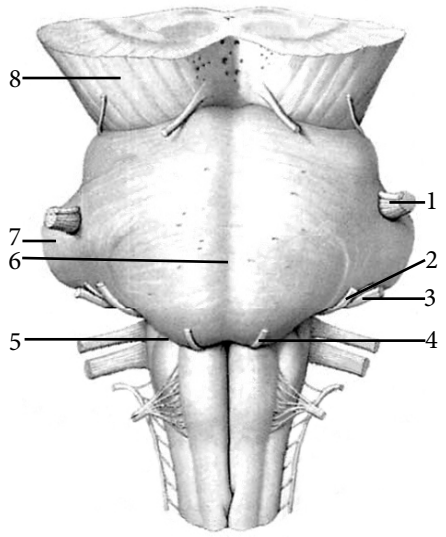
6. On the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata are:
A - Pyramids
C - Olives
C - Gracile and cuneate tubercle
D - Decussation of pyramids
E - Lateral funiculus

7. Gray matter of the medulla oblongata is represented by:
A - Nuclei IX - XII pairs of cranial nerves
B - Olivary nucleuses
C - Gracile and cuneate nuclei
D - Nuclei of reticular formation
E - All of the above

8. Anterior median fissure and anterior lateral sulcus limit:
A - Pyramids
B - Olives
C - Gracile and cuneate tubercles
D - Decussation of the pyramids
E - Lateral funiculus

19. THE PONS AND CEREBELLUM

I



I	The pons —
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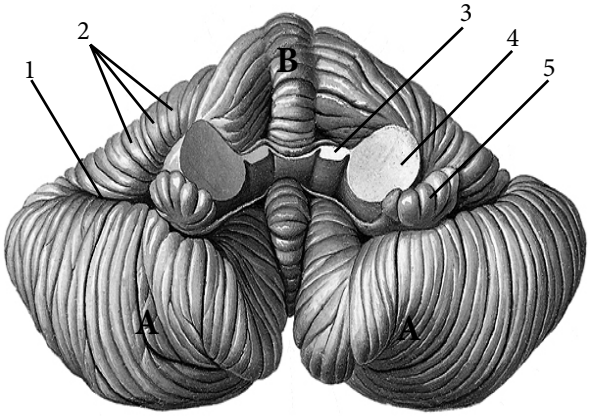
II



II	The cerebellum — *(superficial view)*
A	
B	
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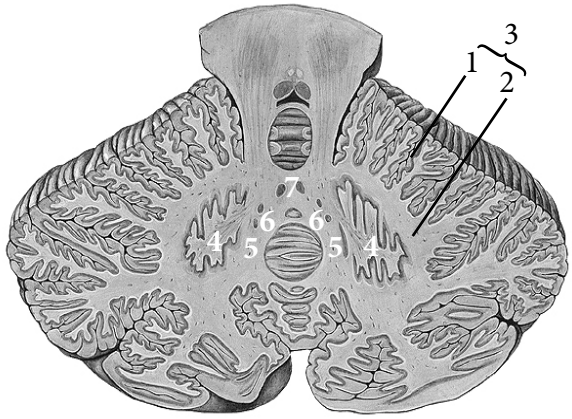
5	

III



III	The cerebellum — *(internal view)*
1	
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1. Basilar sulcus —
2. Medullopontine sulcus —
3. Middle cerebellar peduncle —
4. Trapezoid body —
5. Tegmentum of pons —
6. Vermis of cerebellum —
7. Hemispheres of cerebellum —
8. Horizontal fissure —
9. Folia of cerebellum —
10. Flocculonodular lobe —
11. Anterior lobe —
12. Peduncle of flocculus —
13. Posterior lobe —
14. Cerebellar cortex —
15. Dentate nucleus —
16. Emboliform nucleus —
17. Globose nucleus —
18. Fastigial nucleus —
19. Inferior cerebellar peduncle —
20. Superior medullary velum —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. From the medulla oblongata pons is separated:
A - Pontocerebellar angle
B - Basilar sulcus
C - Medullopontine sulcus
D - Trapezoid body
E - Anterior longitudinal fissure

2. The roots of the facial and vestibulocochlear nerves come from:
A - Medullopontine sulcus
B - Pontocerebellar angle
C - Basilar sulcus
D - Anterior longitudinal fissure
E - Trapezoid body

3. The root of which nerve comes from the medullopontine sulcus at the level of the pyramids of the medulla oblongata?
A - Facial
B - Glossopharyngeal
C - Hypoglossal
D - Abducens
E - Trigeminal

4. The nuclei of V - VIII cranial nerves are located in:
A - Tegmentum of pons
B - Trapezoidal body
C - Reticular formation
D - Superior cerebellar peduncles
E - Inferior cerebellar peduncles

5. The cerebellum is located in:
A - Anterior cranial fossa
B - Middle cranial fossa
C - Posterior cranial fossa
D - Temporal fossa
E - Pterygopalatine fossa

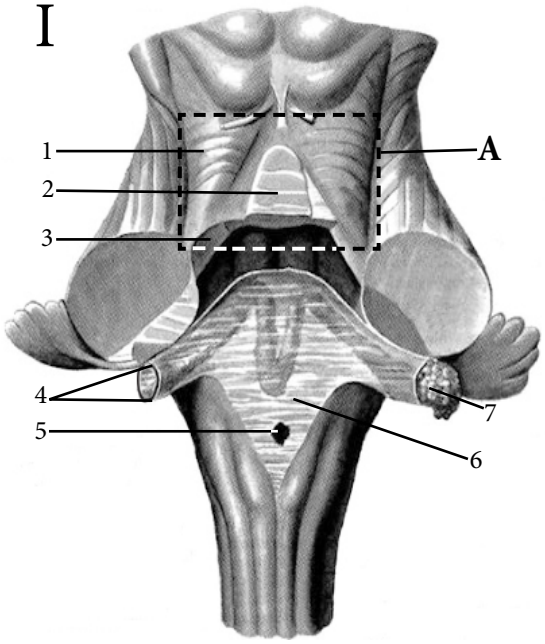
6. The cerebellar hemispheres are connected by:
A - Lingula
C - Flocculus
C - Nodulus
D - Vermis
E - Declive

7. The largest nucleus of the cerebellum is:
A - Emboliform
B - Fastigial
C - Dentate
D - Globose
E - Piriform neurons

8. By what formation is the cerebellum connected to the pons?
A - Superior cerebellar peduncles
B - Middle cerebellar peduncles
C - Inferior cerebellar peduncles
D - The peduncle of flocculus
E - Superior medullary velum

20. THE ISTHMUS OF THE RHOMBENCEPHALON RHOMBOID FOSSA, IV VENTRICLE

I



I	The isthmus of the rhombencephalon
A	
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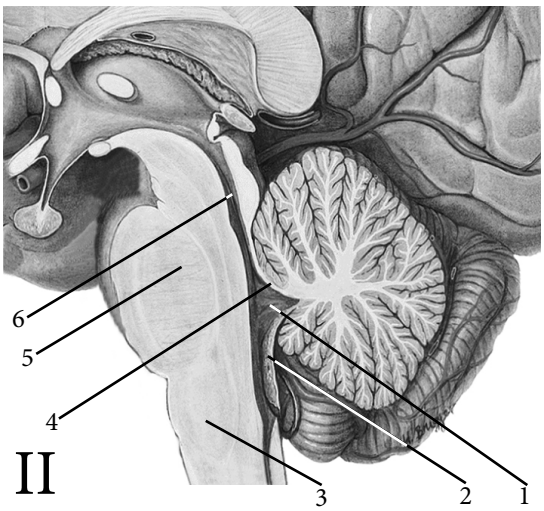

II

II	IV ventricle
1	
2	
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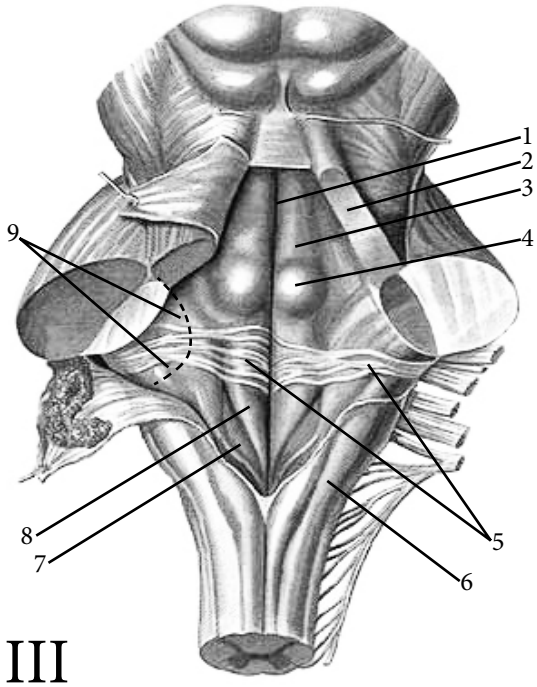
6	



III

III	Rhomboid fossa —
1	
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1. Isthmus of rhombencephalon —
2. Trigone of lemniscus —
3. Superior medullary velum —
4. Superior cerebellar peduncles —
5. Roof of fourth ventricle —
6. Choroid membrane —
7. Lateral recessus —
8. Choroid plexus —
9. Median aperture —
10. Lateral aperture —
11. Rhomboid fossa —
12. Median sulcus —
13. Medial eminence —
14. Facial colliculus —
15. Gypoglossal trigone —
16. Vagal trigone —
17. Superior fovea —
18. Inferior fovea —
19. Vestibular area —
20. Medullary stria of fourth ventricle —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. Which of the following formations is located between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum?
A - Superior medullary velum
B - Inferior medullary velum
C - Frenum of the superior medullary velum
D - Choroid plexus
E - Obex

2. What forms the upper boundary of the trigone of lemniscus?
A - Brachium of the inferior colliculus
B - Brachium of the superior colliculus
C - Superior medullary velum
D - Inferior medullary velum
E - Superior cerebral peduncles

3. What opening exists in the lower corner of the inferior medullary velum?
A - Opening of the midbrain aqueduct
B - Interventricular orifice
C - Middle aperture
D - Lateral aperture
E - Hole of the central canal of the spinal cord

4. The fourth ventricle connects to the subarachnoid space through:
A - Midbrain aqueduct
B - Middle and lateral apertures
C - Interventricular orifice
D - Central canal
E - Inferior medullary velum

5. What formed the floor of the IV ventricle?
A - Superior cerebellar peduncle
B - Inferior cerebellar peduncle
C - Rhomboid fossa
D - Medulla oblongata
E - Pons

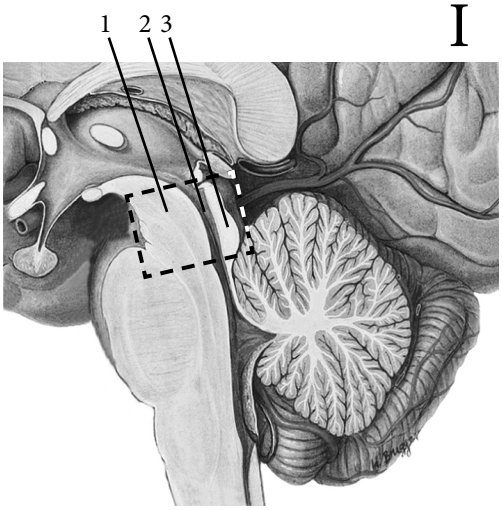
6. Under the roof of the fourth ventricle are:
A - Choroid membrane
B - Obex
C - Middle aperture
D - Lateral aperture
E - Medullary stria

7. The fourth ventricle is a cavity of:
A - Telencephalon
B - Diencephalon
C - Mesencephalon
D - Rhombencephalon
E - Myelencephalon

8. Under the obex of the fourth ventricle is placed:
A - Opening of the midbrain aqueduct
B - Opening of the central canal of the spinal cord
C - Interventricular orifice
D - Lateral aperture of the fourth ventricle
E - Choroid plexus

21. THE MIDBRAIN

I



I	The midbrain *(sagittal section)*
1	
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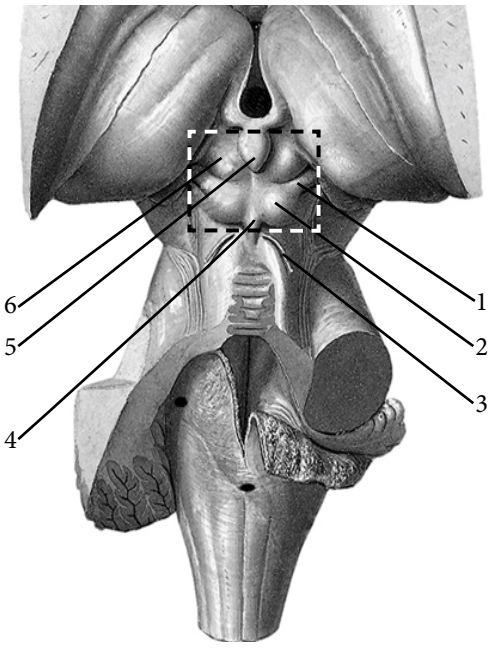
3	

II



II	The midbrain *(quadrigeminal plate)*
1	
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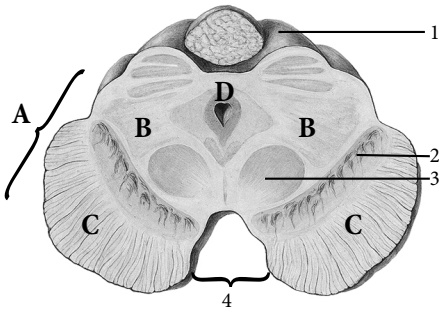
6	

III



III	The midbrain *(horisontal section)*
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	

1. Midbrain —
2. Cerebral peduncles —
3. Interpeduncular fossa —
4. Oculomotor nerve —
5. Posterior perforated substance —
6. Tectal plate —
7. Tegmentum of midbrain —
8. Superior colliculus —
9. Inferior colliculus —
10. Brachium of superior colliculus —
11. Brachium of inferior colliculus —
12. Rubrospinal tract —
13. Base of peduncle —
14. Central grey substance —
15. Nucleus of oculomotor nerve —
16. Accessory nucleus of oculomotor nerve —
17. Nucleus of trochlear nerve —
18. Red nucleus —
19. Lateral lemniscus —
20. Aqueduct of midbrain —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The cavity of the midbrain is:
A - Fourth ventricle
B - Central canal
C - Terminal ventricle
D - Cerebral aqueduct
E - Interpeduncular fossa

2. Where in the quadrigeminal plate is the subcortical center of vision?
A - In the brachium of superior colliculus
B - In the superior colliculus
C - In the brachium of inferior colliculus
D - In the inferior colliculus
E - In the cerebral peduncles

3. Where in the quadrigeminal plate is the subcortical center of hearing?
A - In the brachium of superior colliculus
B - In the superior colliculus
C - In the brachium of inferior colliculus
D - In the inferior colliculus
E - In the cerebral peduncles

4. The largest part of the midbrain is:
A - Cerebral peduncles
B - Tectal plate
C - Cerebral aqueduct
D - Superior peduncles of the cerebellum
E - Middle peduncles of the cerebellum

5. In section, the tegmentum of the midbrain and the cerebral peduncles separates:
A - Reticular formation
C - Red nucleus
C - Substantia nigra
D - White matter
E - Gray matter

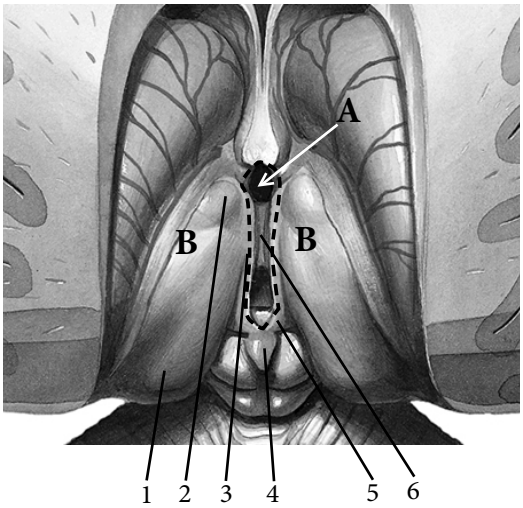
6. The roots of the third pair - oculomotor nerve come from:
A - The tectal plate
B - In the brachium of superior colliculus
C - Frenum of superior cerebral velum
D - Interpeduncular fossa
E - Cerebral aqueduct

7. The largest of the midbrain nuclei are:
A - Substantia nigra
B - Reticular formation
C - Nucleus of the oculomotor nerve
D - Nucleus of the trochlear nerve
E - Red nucleus

8. The roots of the IV pair - trochlear nerve come from:
A - Tectal plate
B - Brachium of superior colliculus
C - On the sides of the frenum of superior cerebral velum
D - Interpeduncular fossa
E - Cerebral aqueduct

22. THE DIENCEPHALON
III VENTRICLE

I



I	The diencephalon *(superior view)*
A	
B	
1	
2	
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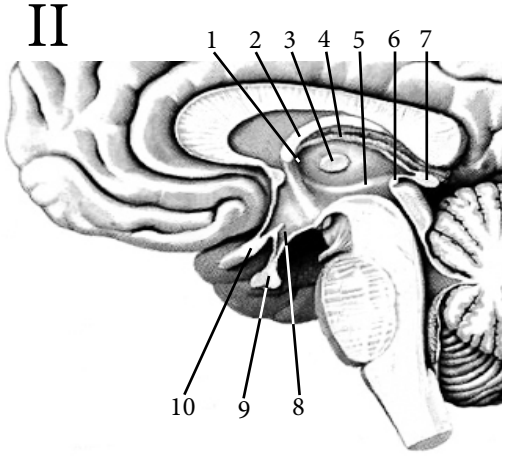
5	
6	

II



II	The diencephalon *(sagittal section)*
1	
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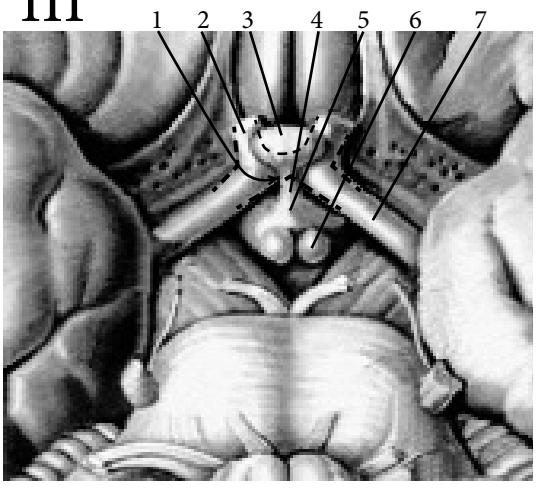
III



III	The diencephalon *(basal surface of brain)*
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

1. Diencephalon —
2. Thalamus —
3. Interthalamic adhesion —
4. Pulvinar thalami —
5. Anterior thalamic tubercle —
6. Hypothalamus —
7. Optic chiasm —
8. Optic tract —
9. Mammillary body —
10. Metathalamus —
11. Medial geniculate body —
12. Epithalamus —
13. Pineal gland —
14. Habenular commissure —
15. Habenular trigone —
16. Epithalamic commissure —
17. Third ventricle —
18. Hypothalamic sulcus —
19. Interventricular foramina —
20. Choroid membrane of third ventricle —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The lateral walls of the third ventricle are formed:
A - Epithalamus
B - Methalamus
C - Hypothalamus
D - Thalamus
E - Tuber cinereum

2. The medial geniculate bodies contain the subcortical center of:
A - Vision
B - Tactile sensitivity
C - Hearing
D - Smell
E - Taste

3. Lateral geniculate bodies contain the subcortical center of:
A - Vision
B - Hearing
C - Taste
D - Smell
E - Tactile sensitivity

4. The habenula connect the thalamus with:
A - Pituitary gland
B - Optic chiasm
C - Tuber cinereum
D - Pineal gland
E - Mammillary body

5. What does the pituitary gland combine into a single functional system?
A - With mammary bodies
B - With a pineal gland
C - With the hypothalamus
D - With epithalamus
E - With metathalamus

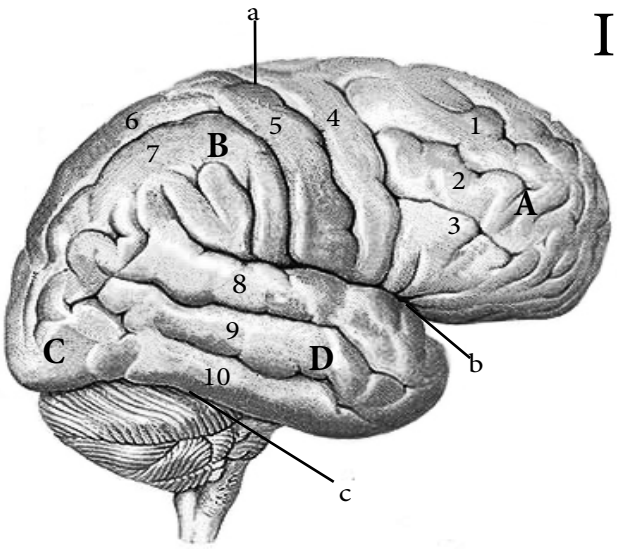
6. Subcortical centers of all types of sensitivity are in:
A - Epiphysis
B - Metathalamus
C - Tuber cinereum
D - Thalamus
E - Mammillary body

7. The third ventricle connects with the lateral ventricles through:
A - Cerebral aqueduct
B - Lateral aperture
C - Median aperture
D - Interventricular foramina
E - Central canal

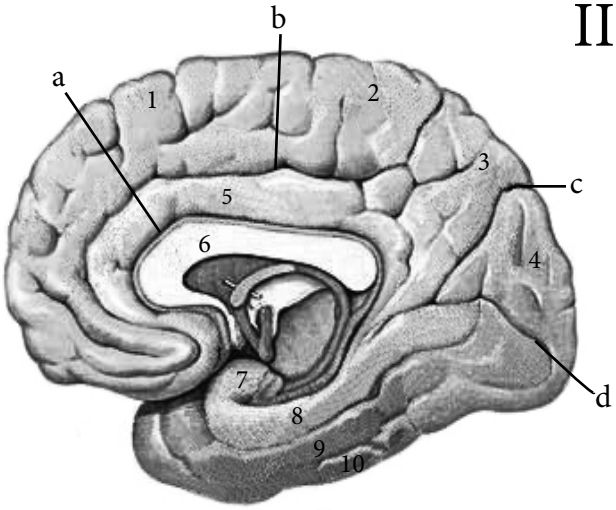
8. The posterior part of the thalamus forms:
A - Pulvinar
B - Tuberculum
C - Stria
D - Infundibulum
E - Habenula

23. THE TELENCEPHALON
RELIEF OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX

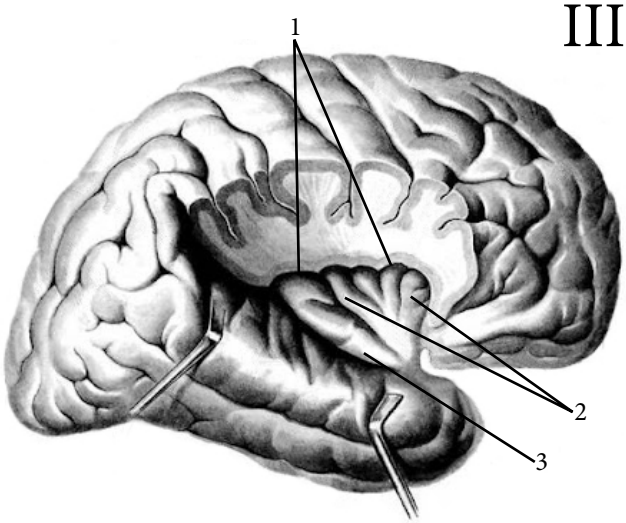
I



II



III



I	The superolateral face
A	
B	
C	
D	
a	
b	
c	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
II	The medial face
a	
b	
c	
d	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
III	The insula
1	
2	
3	

1. Telencephalon —
2. Cerebral hemispheres —
3. Cerebral cortex —
4. Longitudinal cerebral fissure —
5. Transverse cerebral fissure —
6. Central sulcus —
7. Lateral sulcus —
8. Parietooccipital sulcus —
9. Frontal lobe —
10. Parietal lobe —
11. Temporal lobe —
12. Occipital lobe —
13. Insula —
14. Sulcus of corpus callosum —
15. Isthmus of cingulate gyrus —
16. Subcallosal area —
17. Paracentral lobule —
18. Cingulate gyrus —
19. Calcarine sulcus —
20. Lingual gyrus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The right and left cerebral hemispheres are divided by:
A - Transverse cerebral fissure
B - Lateral sulcus
C - Central sulcus
D - Longitudinal cerebral fissure
E - Parieto-occipital sulcus

2. Orbital, triangular and opercular parts are part of:
A - Superior frontal gyrus
B - Middle frontal gyrus
C - Inferior frontal gyrus
D - Precentral gyrus
E - Postcentral gyrus

3. The supramarginal gyrus go around the end of the sulcus:
A - Lateral
B - Parieto-occipital
C - Central
D - Transverse
E - Longitudinal

4. The posterior end of the upper temporal sulcus go around:
A - Postcentral gyrus
B - Angular gyrus
C - Cingular gyrus
D - Precentral gyrus
E - Straight gyrus

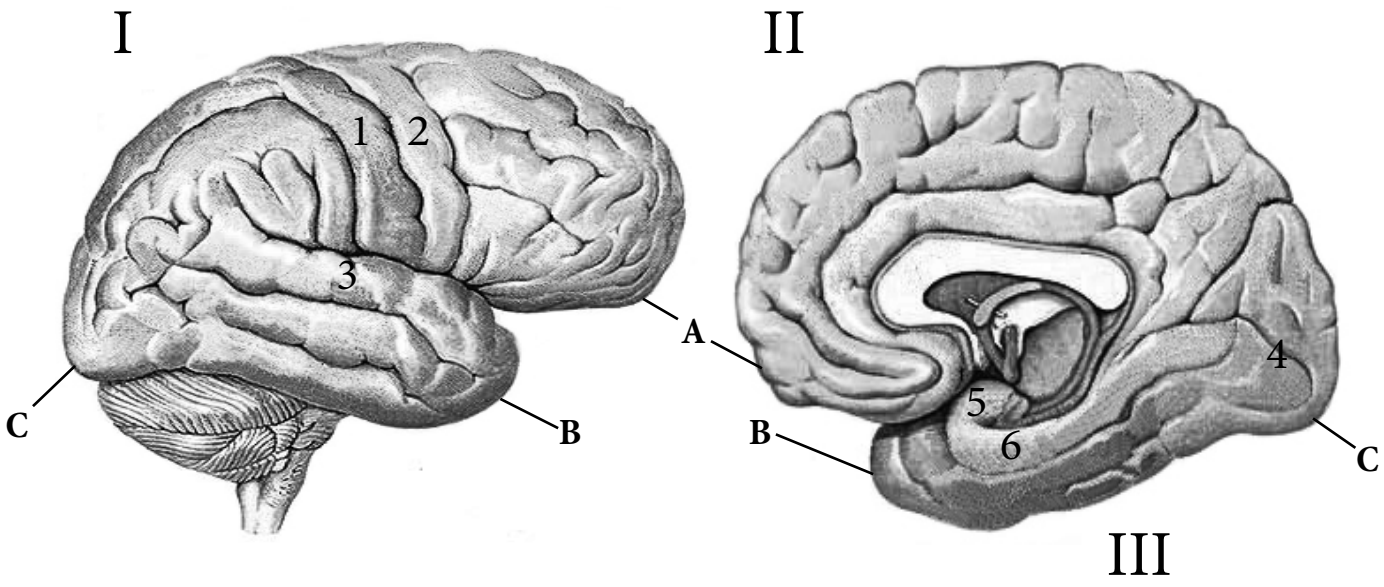
5. The insula is in the depth:
A - Transverse cerebral fissure
B - Lateral sulcus
C - Central sulcus
D - Longitudinal cerebral fissure
E - Parieto-occipital sulcus

6. The parieto-occipital and calcarine sulcus limit:
A - Lingual gyrus
B - Dentate gyrus
C - Cuneus
D - Straight gyrus
E - Orbital gyri

7. The curved end of which gyrus forms the uncus?
A - Dentate
B - Medial occipitotemporal
C - Lateral occipitotemporal
D - Parahypocampal
E - Inferior temporal

8. The lower parts of the precentral, postcentral gyrus and the inferior parietal lobule above the lateral sulcus form:
A - Cuneus
B - Operculum
C - Uncus
D - Subcallosal area
E - Precuneus

24. LOCALIZATION OF FUNCTIONS IN THE CORTEX OF THE BRAIN



The surface of the hemispheres	
I	
II	
III	
The poles of the hemispheres	
A	
B	
C	

№	Localization	Function
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

1. Precentral gyrus —
2. Postcentral gyrus —
3. Superior frontal gurus —
4. Middle frontal gyrus—
5. Inferior frontal gyrus —
6. Triangular part of inferior frontal gyrus —
7. Opercular part of inferior frontal gyrus —
8. Straight gyrus —
9. Orbital gyrus —
10. Superior parietal lobule —
11. Intraparietal sulcus —
12. Supramarginal gyrus —
13. Angular gyrus —
14. Superior temporal gyrus —
15. Transverse temporal gyri —
16. Middle temporal gyrus —
17. Inferior temporal gyrus—
18. Optic area —
19. Parahippocampal gyrus —
20. Dentate gyrus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. At inspection the doctor found at the patient disturbance of functions of facial muscles. Where the affected area?
A - Middle frontal gyrus
B - Superior frontal gyrus
C - The lower part of the precentral gyrus
D - Postcentral gyrus
E - The supramarginal gyrus

2. After the injury, the patient's impaired general sensitivity of the lower extremities. Which gyrus of the brain is damaged?
A - The back of the superior frontal gyrus
B - The upper part of the precentral gyrus
C - The upper part of the postcentral gyrus
D - The lower part of the precentral gyrus
E - The lower part of the postcentral gyrus

3. The patient was found to have hemorrhage in the precentral gyrus. What functions may be missing?
A - Movements of the opposite half of the torso
B - Hearing
C - Vision
D - Smell
E - Sensitivity on the opposite half of the torso

4. Where is the center of acquired practical skills?
A - Uncus
B - Precuneus
C - Supramarginal gyrus
D - Cuneus
E - Angular gyrus

5. The patient has lost the ability to understand language. Where is the lesion localized?
A - The middle part of the superior temporal gyrus
B - Posterior part of the inferior temporal gyrus
C - Superior frontal gyrus
D - Middle frontal gyrus
E - Angular gyrus

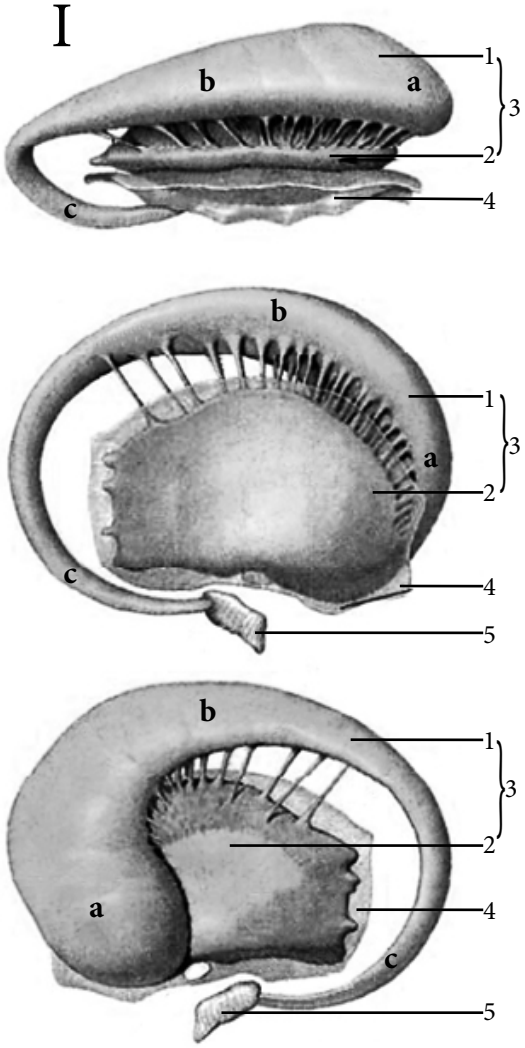
6. The patient lost the ability to write. Where is the motor center of writing?
A - Precentral gyrus
B - Postcentral gyrus
C - Posterior part of the inferior frontal gyrus
D - Superior frontal gyrus
E - Superior temporal gyrus

7. The patient has lost the ability to smell. What structure was damaged by this violation?
A - Cuneus
B - Precuneus
C - Angular gyrus
D - Uncus
E - Supramarginal gyrus

8. The patient lost his sight after the injury. Where is the damage?
A - Inferior frontal gyrus
B - Intraparietal sulcus
C - Supramarginal gyrus
D - Cortex around the calcarine sulcus
E - Middle frontal gyrus

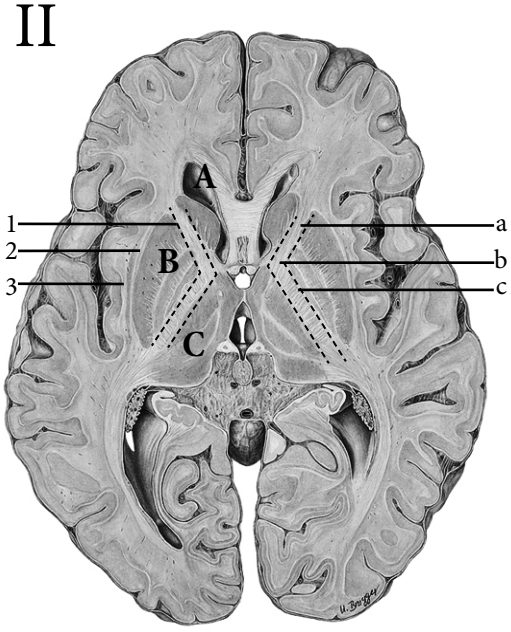
25. THE BASAL NUCLEI AND INTERNAL CAPSULA

I



I	The basal nuclei
1	
a	
b	
c	
2	
3	
4	
5	

II



II	Horizontal section of the hemispheres
1	
2	
3	
A	
B	
C	
a	
b	
c	

1. Basal nuclei —
2. Caudate nucleus —
3. Lentiform nucleus —
4. External capsule —
5. Extreme capsule —
6. Amygdaloid body —
7. Internal capsule —
8. Anterior limb —
9. Genu of internal capsule —
10. Posterior limb —
11. Optic radiation —
12. Acoustic radiation —
13. Corticospinal fibers —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The caudate and lentiform nucleus forms:
A - Claustrum
B - Putamen
C - Corpus striatum
D - Globus pallidus
E - Amygdaloid body

2. The external capsule separates:
A - Claustrum from the lentiform nucleus
B - Lateral and medial pale balls
C - Caudate and lentiform nucleus
D - Putamen and lateral pale ball
E - Claustrum from the caudate nucleus

3. Which of the basal nucleus is in the lower temporal lobe:
A - Striated body
B - Caudate nucleus
C - Lentiform nucleus
D - Amygdaloid body
E - Claustrum

4. Between the lentiform nucleus on the one side, the caudate nucleus and the thalamus on the other side, there is a layer of white matter, which is called:
A - External capsule
B - Internal capsule
C - Extreme capsule
D - Lateral cerebral plate
E - Median cerebral plate

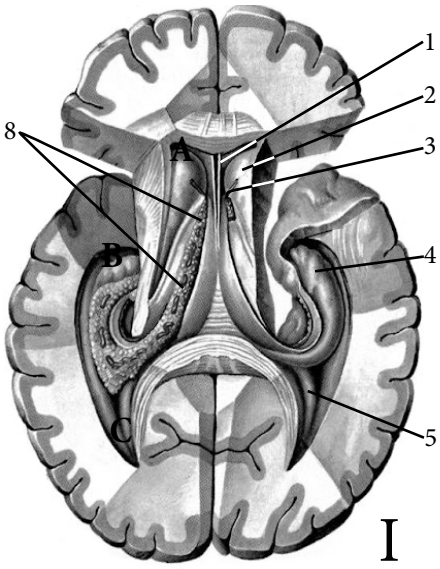
5. The putamen, lateral and medial globus pallidus form:
A - Lentiform nucleus
B - Corpus striatum
C - Amygdaloid body
D - Striopalidar system
E - Claustrum

6. The lentiform nucleus and the head of the caudate nucleus are separated by:
A - Genu of the internal capsule
B - Median cerebral plate
C - Posterior limb of the internal capsule
D - Lateral cerebral plate
E - Anterior limb of the internal capsule

7. Between the lentiform nucleus and the thalamus is:
A - Genu of the internal capsule
B - Median cerebral plate
C - Posterior limb of the inner capsule
D - Lateral cerebral plate
E - Anerior limb of the inner capsule

8. The extreme capsule separates:
A - Clausrtrum and lentiform nucleus
B - Claustrum and cortex of insula
C - Caudate nucleus and lentiform nucleus
D - Thalamus and lentiform nucleus
E - Middle and lateral globus pallidus

26. THE LATERAL VENTRICLES THE WHITE MATTER OF CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES

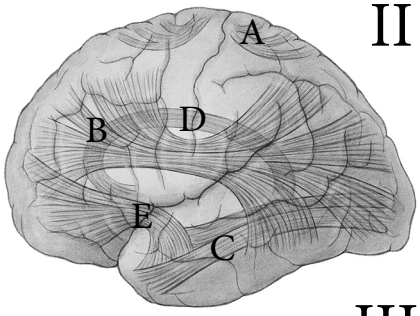


I

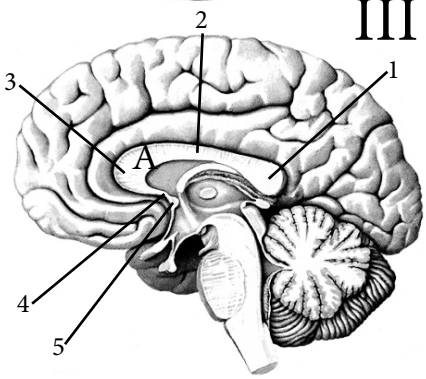
I	The lateral ventricles —
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

TYPES OF WHITE MATTER FIBERS

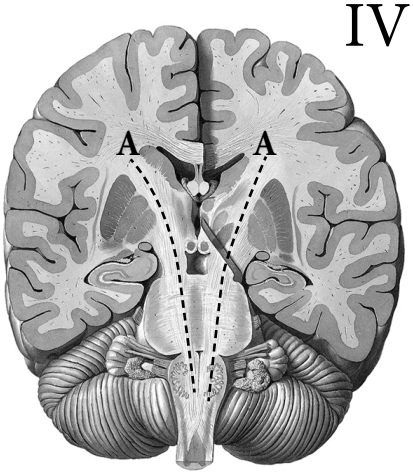
II



III



IV



II	—
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
III	—
A	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
IV	—
A	

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Lateral ventricles —
2. Anterior horn —
3. Choroid plexus —
4. Posterior horn —
5. Inferior horn —
6. Calcarine spur —
7. Bulb of posterior horn —
8. Fimbria of hippocampi —
9. Collateral eminence —
10. Arcuate fibers —
11. Choroid plexus of lateral ventricle —
12. Superior longitudinal fasciculus —
13. Inferior longitudinal fasciculus —
14. Uncinate fasciculus —
15. Corpus callosum —
16. Major (occipital) forceps —
17. Minor (frontal) forceps —
18. Fornix —
19. Columns of fornix —
20. Commisure of fornix—

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. Lateral ventricles are a cavity:
A - Telencephalon
B - Diencephalon
C - Mesencephalon
D - Rhombencephalon
E - Myelencephalon

2. Lateral ventricles are connected to the third ventricle through:
A - Cerebral aqueduct
B - Middle aperture
C - Lateral apertures
D - Interventricular foramen
E - Central canal

3. The wall of which part of the lateral ventricle is formed by the head of the caudate nucleus?
A - Central
B - Anterior horn
C - Temporal horn
D - Occipital horn
E - Interventricular foramen

4. What connects the columns of fornix?
A - Hippocampus
B - Ceptum pellucidum
C - Corpus callousum
D - Capsula interna
E - Anterior commissura of the brain

5. Commissural fibers form:
A - Internal capsule
B - External capsule
C - Fornix
D - Hippocampus
E - Corpus callousum

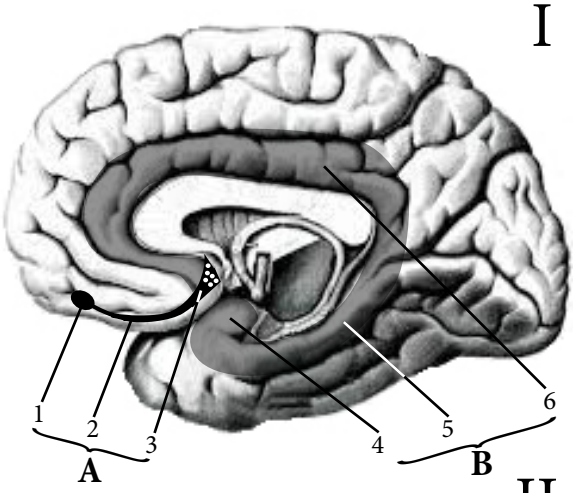
6. Projection fibers pass through:
A - Hippocampus
B - Ceptum pellucidum
C - Corpus callousum
D - Internal capsule
E - Fornix

7. Associative fibers form:
A - Superior longitudinal fasciculus
B - Inferior longitudinal fasciculus
C - Uncinate fasciculus
D - Cingulum
E - All of the above

8. The columns of fornix and thalamus limit:
A - Lateral apertures
B - Middle aperture
C - Cerebral aqueduct
D - Interventricular foramen
E - Central canal

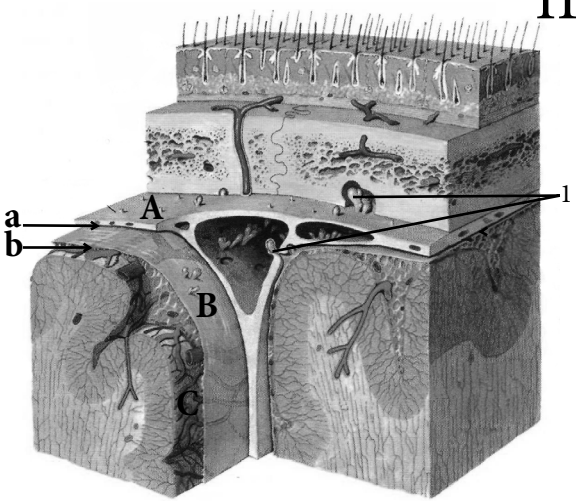
27. THE RHINENCEPHALON
THE MENINGES

I



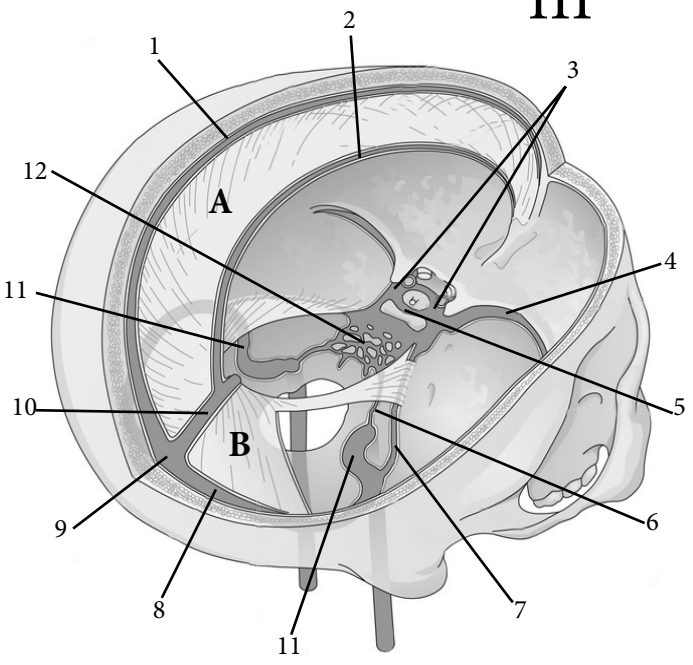
I	The rhinencephalon
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

II



II	The meninges
A	
B	
C	
a	
b	
1	

III



III	The sinuses of the dura mater
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
A	
B	

1. Olfactory brain —
2. Olfactory bulb —
3. Olfactory tract —
4. Olfactory triangle —
5. Anterior perforated substance —
6. Cranial dura mater —
7. Pia mater —
8. Arachnoid mater —
9. Superior sagittal sinus —
10. Transverse sinus —
11. Sigmoid sinus —
12. Occipital sinus —
13. Confluence of sinuses —
14. Inferior sagital sinus —
15. Straight sinus —
16. Superior petrosal sinus —
17. Sphenoparietal sinus —
18. Cavernous sinus —
19. Anterior and posterior intercavernous sinuses —
20. Basilar plexus —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. As a result of trauma to the skull in the area of the sagittal suture there was severe venous bleeding. What a dural venous sinus damaged?
A - Transverse
B - Sigmoid
C - Superior sagittal
D - Straight
E - Inferior sagittal

2. Tightly adjoins the surface of the brain and enters all its fossas, fissures and sulcuses:
A - Dura mater
B - Periosteum of skull bones
C - Outgrowths of the dura mater
D - Arachnoid mater
E - Pia mater

3. The patient has a trauma to the skull in the area of the external occipital protuberance, accompanied by severe venous bleeding. Which formation is damaged?
A - Sigmoid sinus
B - Superior sagittal sinus
C - Confluense of sinuses
D - Vascular plexus of the IV ventricle
E - Superior petrosal sinus

4. The largest process of the dura mater is:
A - Falx cerebri
B - Falx cerebelli
C - Tentorium cerebelli
D - Diaphragma sellae
E - Trigeminal cavity

5. On the lower edge of the falx cerebri is:
A - Sigmoid sinus
B - Superior sagittal sinus
C - Straight sinus
D - Inferior sagittal sinus
E - Inferior petrosal sinus

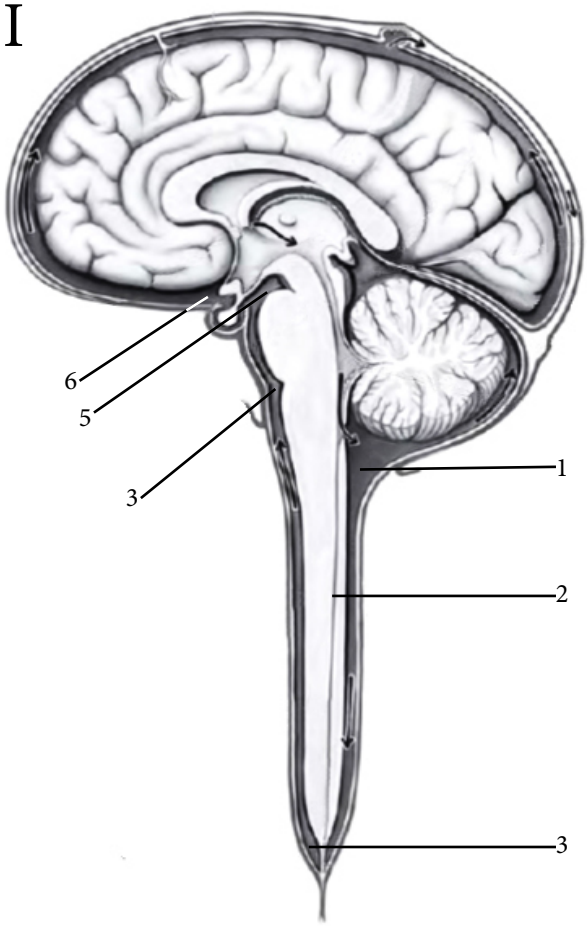
6. Cavernous and intercavernous sinuses are located in the area:
A - Jugular fossa
B - Foramen magnum
C - Internal occipital protuberance
D - Sella turcica
E - Internal acustic meatus

7. In the area of the internal occipital protuberance is:
A - Trigeminal cavity
B - Falx cerebelli
C - Confluense of sinuses
D - Diaphragma sellae
E - Tentorium cerebelli

8. In the place of transition of the falx cerebri to the tentorium cerebelli is located:
A - Sphenoparietal sinus
B - Occipital sinus
C - Straight sinus
D - Cavernous sinus
E - Transverse sinus

28. PLACES OF FORMATION AND WAYS CIRCULATION OF THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

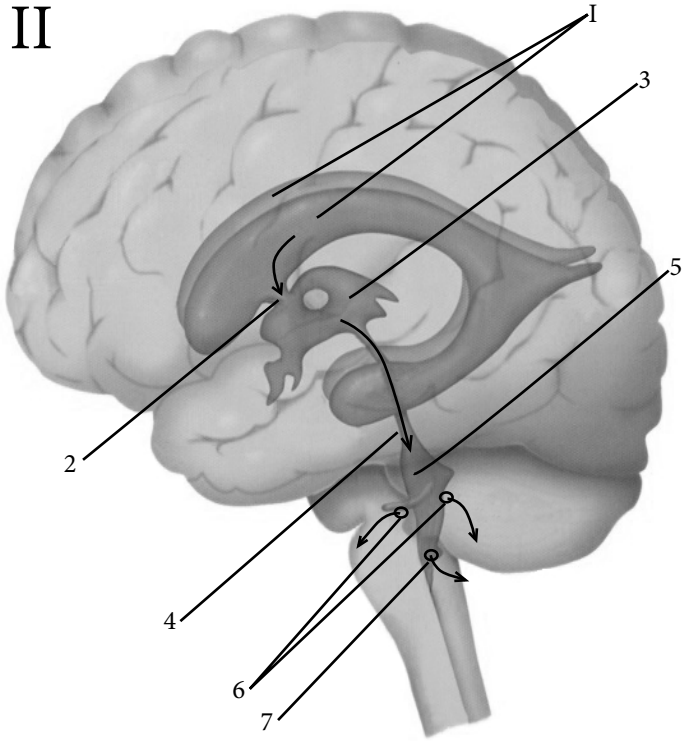
I



I	The subarachnoid cisterns
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

CIRCULATION OF THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

II



II	Ventricles of the brain and connections
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

1. Fourth ventricle —
2. Third ventricle —
3. Cerebral aqueduct —
4. Lateral ventricles —
5. Interventricular foramen —
6. Choroid membrane of third ventricle —
7. Inferior medullary velum —
8. Median aperture —
9. Lateral aperture —
10. Arachnoid granulations —
11. Subarachnoid space —
12. Choroid plexus of lateral ventricle —
13. Posterior cerebellomedullary cistern —
14. Cistern of lateral cerebral fossa —
15. Interpeduncular cistern —
16. Chiasmatic cistern —
17. Epidural spase —
18. Subdural spase —
19. Subarachnoid spase —
20. Cerebrospinal fluid —

1. The outgrowths of the arachnoid mater form:
A - Granularity (granulation)
B - Cisterns
C - Sinuses
D - Spaces
E - Apertures

2. Which cistern is most favorable for spinal puncture?
A - Cistern of lateral cerebral fossa
B - Chiasmatic cistern
C - Terminal cistern
D - Interpeduncular cistern
E - Pontocerebellar cistern

3. The outflow of cerebrospinal fluid from the subarachnoid space into the superior sagittal sinus is impaired. What structure is not does it work?
A - Falx cerebri
B - Vascular plexuses of the ventricles
C - Granularity (granulation)
D - Falx cerebelli
E - Epithelial plate

4. The cistern of the superio-lateral surface of the hemispheres are:
A - Pontocerebellar cistern
B - Cistern of lateral cerebral fossa
C - Cerebellomedullary cistern
D - Interpeduncular cistern
E - Chiasmatic cistern

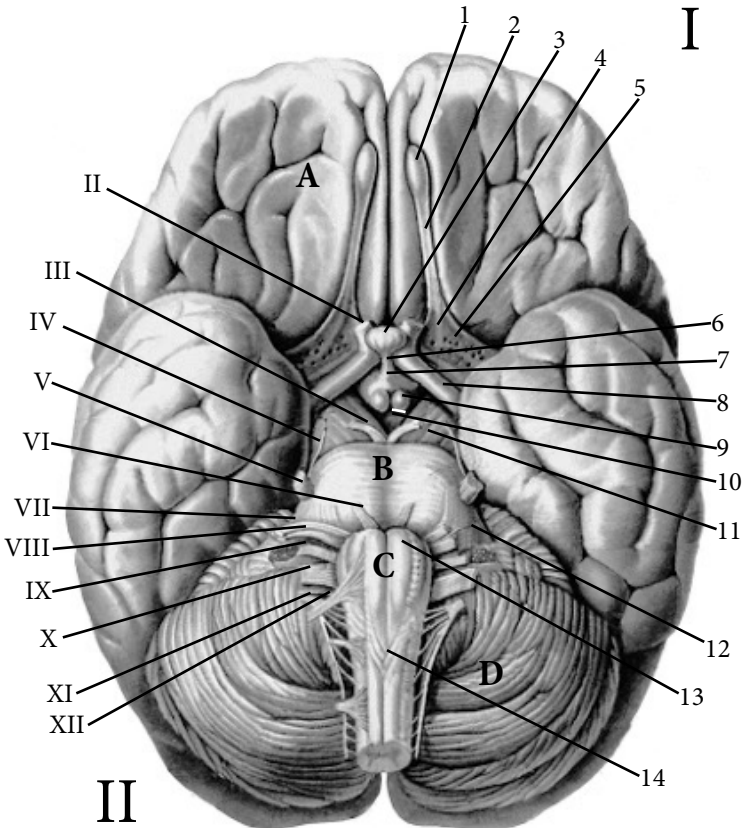
5. Which cistern is located in the midbrain?
A - Cistern of lateral cerebral fossa
B - Chiasmatic cistern
C - Cerebellomedullary cistern
D - Interpeduncular cistern
E - Pontocerebellar cistern

6. At inspection at the patient sharply expanded frontal horns of lateral ventricles of a brain are observed. What communications do not function?
A - Middle aperture
B - Lateral apertures
C - Interventricular foramen
D - Cerebral aqueduct
E - Central canal of spinal cord

7. Where does cerebrospinal fluid flow from the fourth ventricle of the brain?
A - In the aqueduct of the brain
B - In the subdural space
C - In the subarachnoid space
D - In the epidural space
E - In the great vein of the brain

8. Examination of the patient revealed a violation of cerebrospinal fluid circulation due to the closure of the median and lateral apertures. Symptoms of hydrocephalus are observed. In which of the anatomical formations are they located?
A - Central canal of the spinal cord
B - The fourth ventricle
C - The third ventricle
D - Cerebral aqueduct
E - Lateral ventricles

29. THE BASAL SURFACE OF BRAIN
PLACES OF EXIT 12 PAIRS OF CRANIAL NERVES

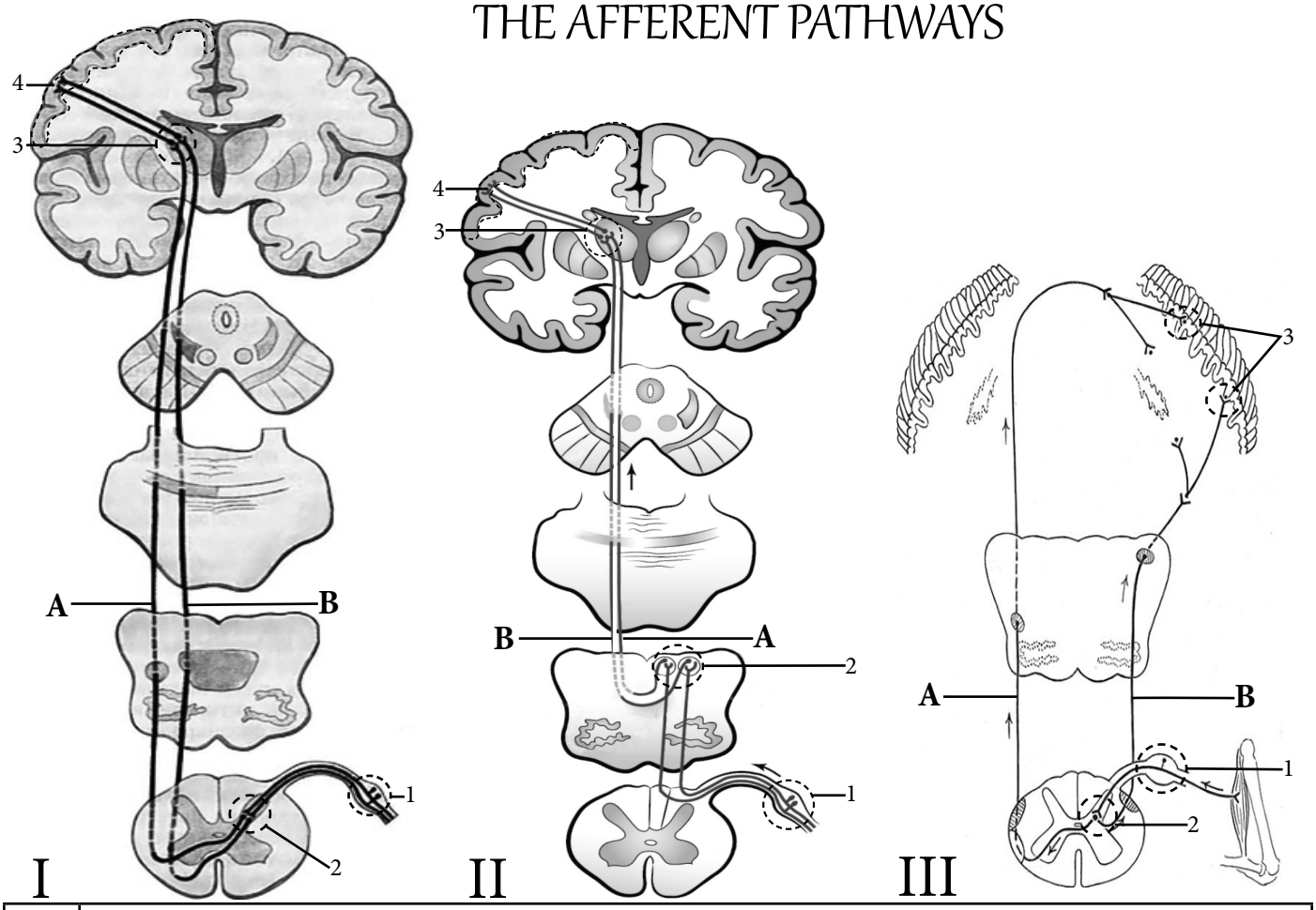


I	The basal surface of brain
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

II	Cranial nerve	Place of exit from the brain
I		
II		
III		
IV		
V		
VI		
VII		
VIII		
IX		
X		
XI		
XII		

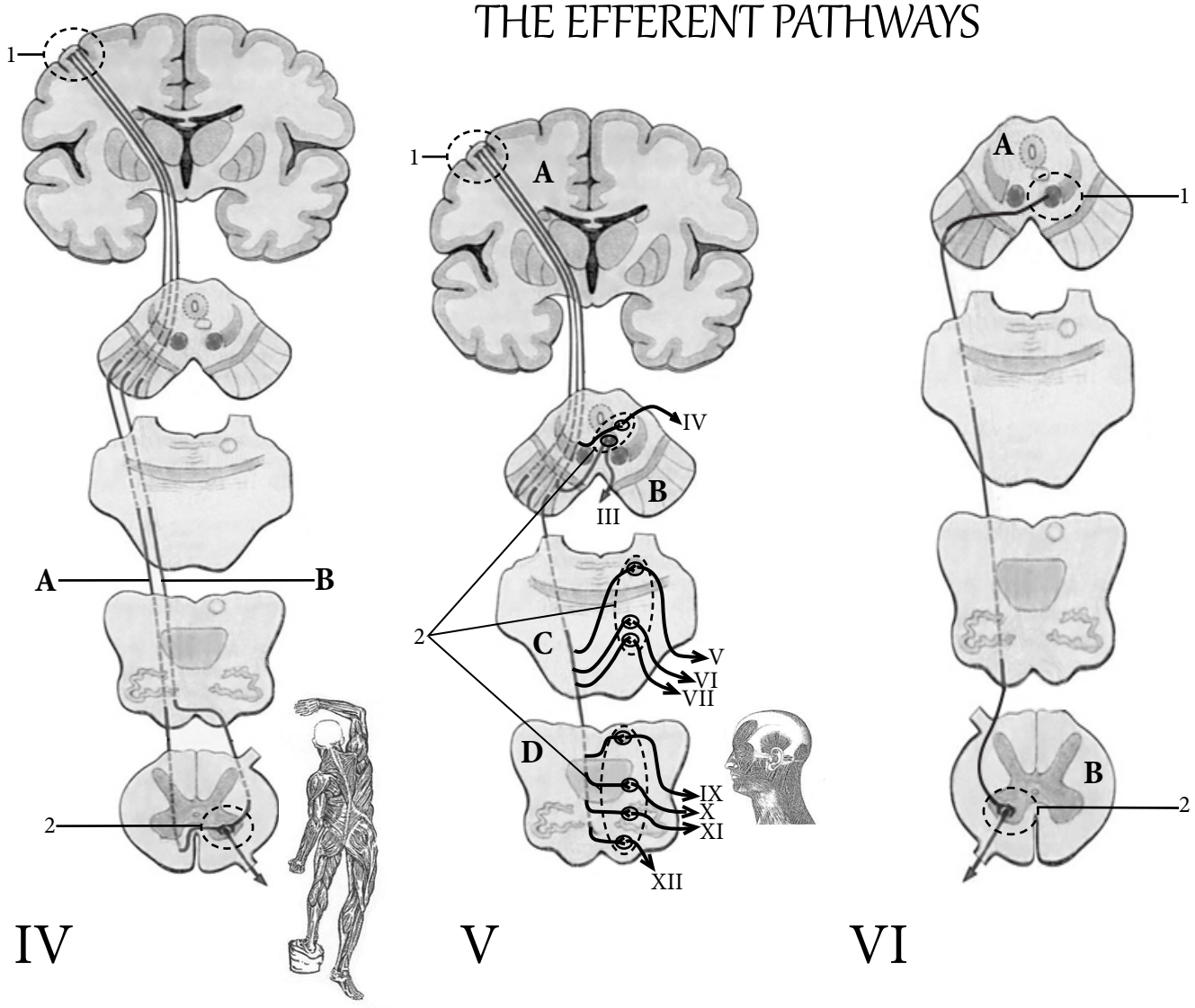
30. THE NEURAL PATHWAYS

THE AFFERENT PATHWAYS



I	The spinothalamic pathways
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
II	The bulbothalamic pathways
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
III	Spinocerebellar pathways
A	
B	
1	
2	
3	

THE EFFERENT PATHWAYS



IV	The corticospinal tract —
A	
B	
1	
2	
V	The corticonuclear pathway —
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
VI	The rubrospinal pathway —
A	
B	
1	
2	

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. At the patient as a result of inflammatory process the back funiculi of a spinal cord are damaged. What are the pathways there?
A - Spinocerebellar
B - Corticospinal
C - Spinothalamic
D - Bulbothalamic
E - Rubrospinal

2. The patient has hemorrhage in the area of the precentral gyrus. Which pathway is damaged?
A - Spinothalamic
B - Corticopontine
C - Pontocerebellar
D - Rubrospinal
E - Corticospinal

3. The patient has impaired muscle function of the head. Which pathway provides their work?
A - Corticospinal
B - Corticonuclear
C - Rubrospinal
D - Corticopontine
E - Pontocerebellar

4. The patient has hemorrhage in the genu of capsula interna. Which pathway passes through the affected area?
A - Rubrospinal
B - Corticospinal
C - Spinothalamic
D - Corticonuclear
E - Pontocerebellar

5. The patient's anterior funiculi of the white matter of the spinal cord are damaged. Which pathway forms these funiculi?
A - Corticonuclear
B - Corticospinal
C - Bulbothalamic
D - Spinothalamic
E - Rubrospinal

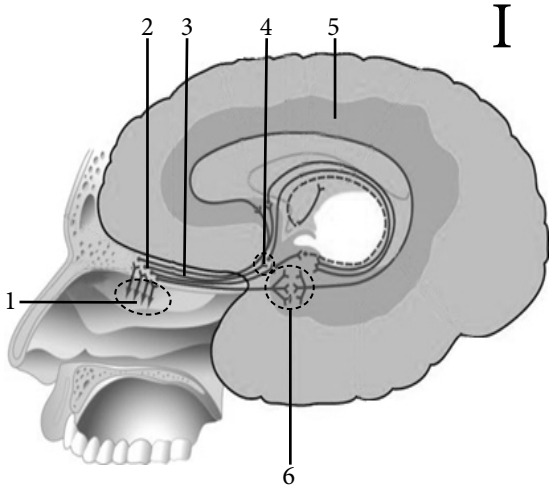
6. As a result of an injury at the patient the lateral funiculus of a spinal cord is damaged. There is damage to unvoluntary coordinated movements (running, walking). Which pathway provides these movements?
A - Corticospinal
B - Rubrospinal
C - Spinocerebellar
D - Spinothalamic
E - Corticonuclear

7. The patient has a tumor process in the right pyramid of the medulla oblongata with impaired motor activity of the left half of the torso. What are the pathsways form the pyramid?
A - Rubrospinal
B - Corticospinal
C - Corticopontine
D - Corticonuclear
E - Pontocerebellar

8. What pathways form the gracile and cuneate fasciculus of the spinal cord?
A - Goll's and Burdach's tracts
B - Corticospinal
C - Anterior and lateral spinothalamic pathways
D - Anterior and lateral corticospinal tracts
E - Vestibulospinal and oilvospinal tracts

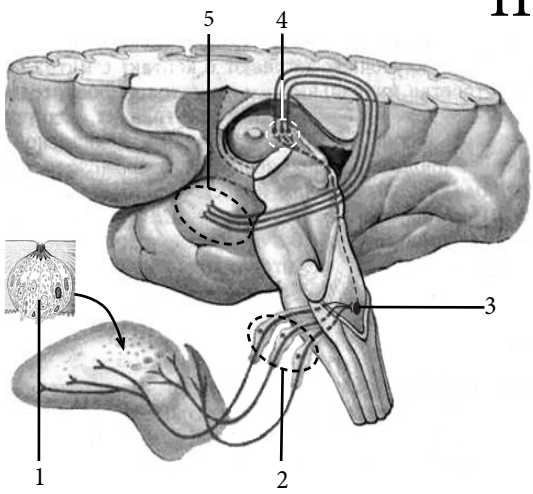
31. THE ORGAN OF SMELL AND TASTE

I



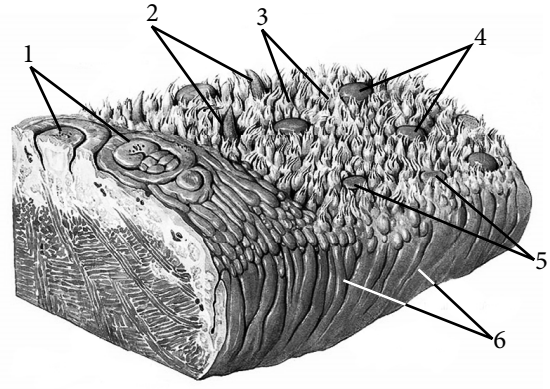
I	The organ of smell–
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

II



II	The organ of taste —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

III



III	Papillae of tongue	Functions
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

1. Olfactory organ —
2. Olfactory area of nasal mucosa —
3. Olfactory filum —
4. Olfactory nerves —
5. Olfactory sulcus —
6. Olfactory pathway —
7. Lateral olfactory stria —
8. Medial olfactory stria —
9. Olfactory triangle —
10. Amygdaloid body —
11. Subcallosal area —
12. Septum pellucidum —
13. Anterior commissure of the brain —
14. Olfactory brain —
15. Parahippocampal gyrus —
16. Gustatory organ —
17. Taste buds —
18. Fungiform papillae —
19. Vallate papillae —
20. Foliate papillae —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The olfactory area is located in the mucous membrane:
A - Superior nasal concha
B - Middle nasal concha
C - Inferior nasal concha
D -Common nasal meatus
E - Nasal vestibul

2. Additional receptors of the olfactory analyzer are located in:
A - Vomeronasal organ
B - Middle nasal concha
C - Inferior nasal concha
D - Cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone
E - Choanae

3. The subcortical olfactory center is located in:
A - Mammillary bodies
B - Olfactory bulb
C - Uncus
D - Parahypocampal gyrus
E - Geniculate bodies

4. The projection field of the olfactory analyzer is in the cortex:
A - Cuneus
B - Precuneus
C - Angular gyrus
D - Uncus
E - Supramarginal gyrus

5. Receptors that perceive taste stimuli are located in:
A - Papillae of the tongue
B - Soft palate and palatine arcs
C - Mucosa of the epiglottis and arytenoid cartilages
D - On the posterior wall of the pharynx
E - All of the above

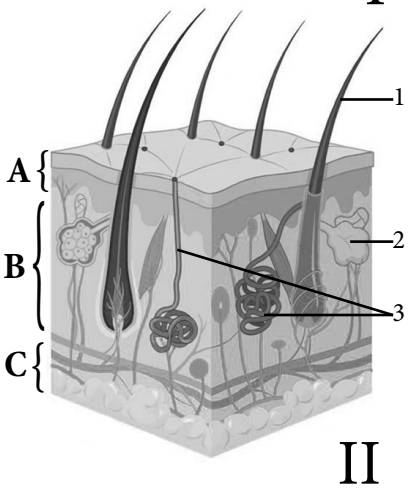
6. The second neuron of the taste pathway is located in:
A - Superior colliculus of the quadrigeminal plate
B - Inferior colliculus of the quadrigeminal plate
C - The nucleus of a solitary tract
D - Thalamus
E - Geniculate bodies

7. The cortical end of the taste analyzer is located in:
A - Cuneus
B - Precuneus
C - Angular gyrus
D - Uncus and parahippocampal gyrus
E - Supramarginal gyrus

8. The subcortical centers of the smell include:
A - Basal ganglia
B - Mammilary bodies
C - Tuber cinereum
D - Neurohypophysis
E - Pineal gland

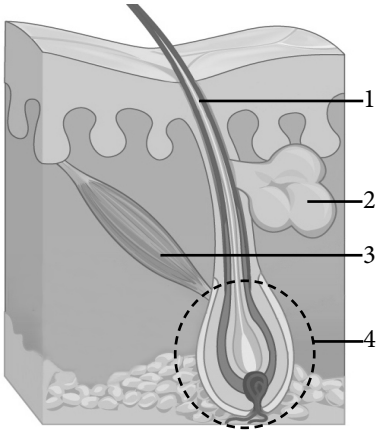
32. THE INTEGUMENT, THE MAMMARY GLAND

I



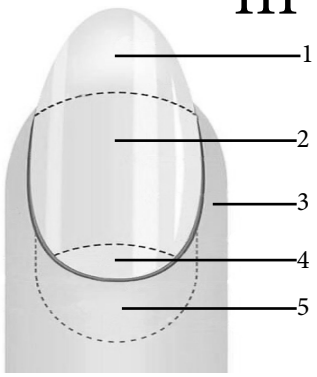
I	The skin —
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	
3	

II



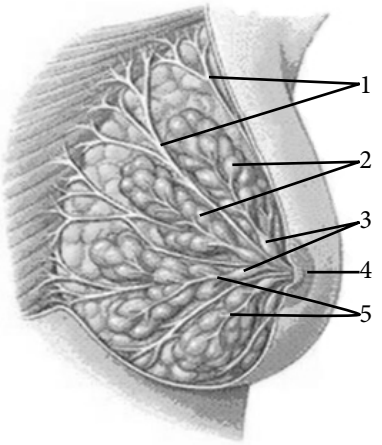
II	The hair —
1	
2	
3	
4	

III



III	The nails —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

IV

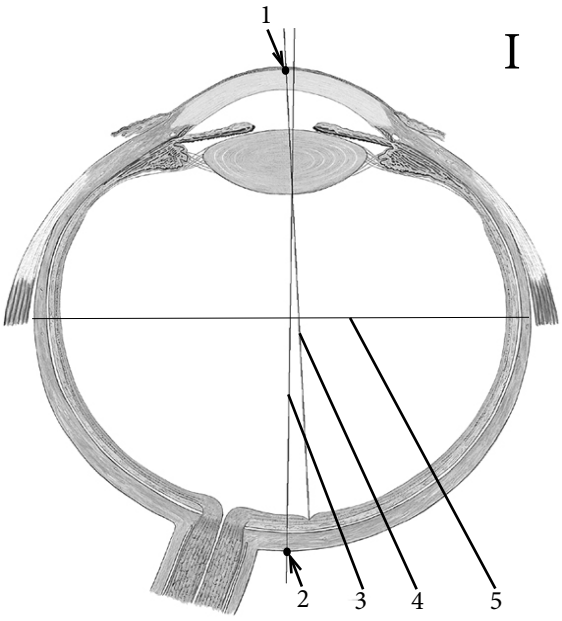


IV	The breast —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

1. Integument —
2. Skin —
3. Papillary layer —
4. Skin sulci —
5. Papillary riges —
6. Subcutaneous tissue —
7. Sweat glands —
8. Sebaceous glands —
9. Nail —
10. Nail matrix —
11. Body of nail —
12. Root of nail —
13. Free border —
14. Hairs —
15. Musculi arrector pili —
16. Breast —
17. Nipple —
18. Areola —
19. Lobes of mammary gland —
20. Lactiferous ducts —

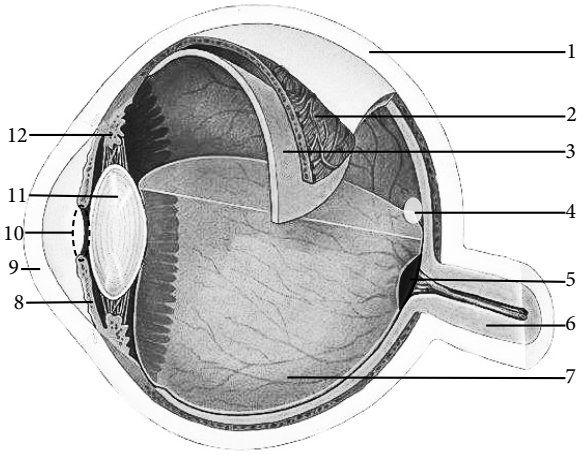
33. THE ORGAN OF VISION — THE EYEBALL

I



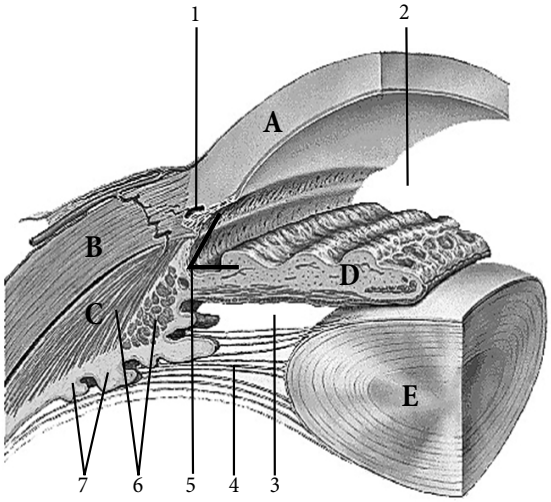
I	The eyeball
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

II



II	The structure of the eyeball
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

III



III	Anterolateral part eyeball
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

1. Visual organ —
2. Eyeball —
3. Fibrous layer of eyeball —
4. Scleral venous sinus —
5. Vascular layer of eyeball —
6. Choroid —
7. Ciliary body —
8. Ciliary muscle —
9. Pupil —
10. Dilator pupillae —
11. Sphincter pupillae —
12. Optic part of retina —
13. Macula —
14. Optic disc —
15. Lens —
16. Ciliary zonule —
17. Iridocorneal angle —
18. Vitreous body —
19. Posterior chamber —
20. Aqueous humor —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The outer layer of the eyeball is called:
A - Sclerae
C - Conjunctiva
C - Iris
D - Fibrous
E - Retina

2. The ciliary body is part of:
A - Cornea
B - Sclerae
C - Iris
D - Retina
E - Vascular layer

3. The place of the best vision is:
A - Iris
B - Lens
C - Vitreous body
D - Visual part of the retina
E - Fovea centralis

4. The internal media of the eyeball consists of:
A - Lens
B - Vitreous body
C - Aqueous humor of the anterior chamber
D - Aqueous humor of the posterior chamber
E - All of the above

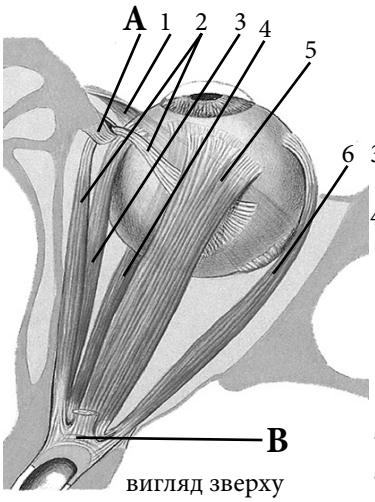
5. Accommodation depends on the change of form:
A - Iris
B - Anterior camera
C - Posterior camera
D - Lens
E - Vitreous body

6. Aqueous humor produces:
A - Ciliary processes of the ciliary body
B - Iris
C - Lens
D - Vitreous body
E - Cornea

7. The place of origin of the optic nerve is:
A - Lens
B - Macula lutea
C - Fovea centralis
D - Optic disc
E - Ciliary body

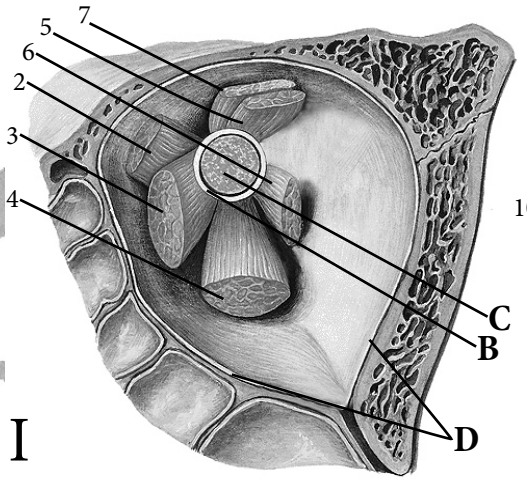
8. Accommodation depends on the work:
A - Sphincter pupillae
B - Dilator pupillae
C - Ciliary muscle
D - Venous sinus sclera
E - Iridocorneal angle

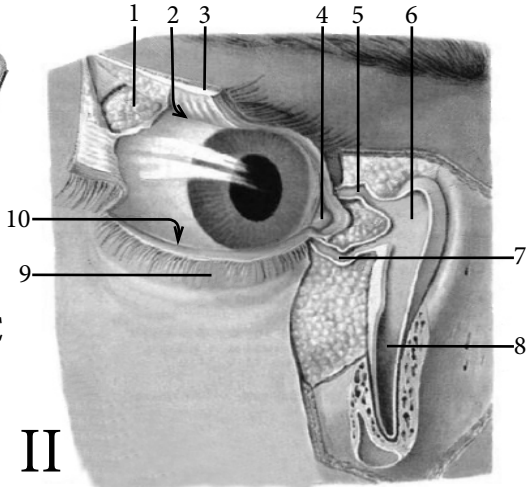
34. THE ACCESSORY VISUAL STRUCTURAE THE PATHWAY OF VISUAL ANALYZER



вигляд зверху

I





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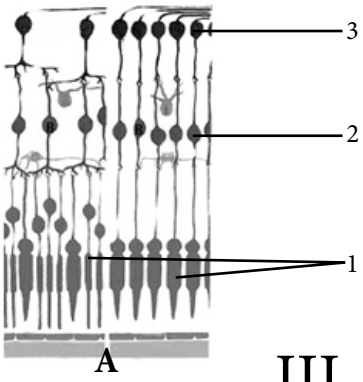
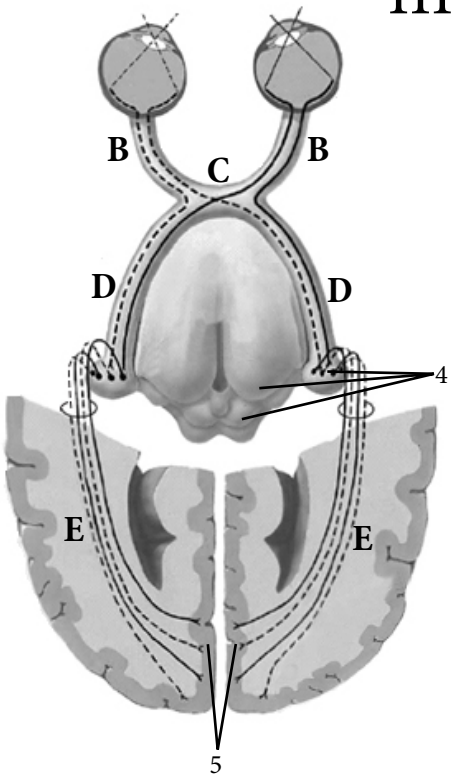


III



I	The extra-ocular muscles
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
A	
B	
C	
D	
II	The lacrimal apparatus of the eye
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
III	The pathway of the visual analyzer
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

1. Eyebrow —
2. Eyelids —
3. Superior oblique muscle —
4. Levator palpebrae superioris —
5. Superior and inferior tarsus —
6. Conjunctiva —
7. Superior and inferior fornices of conjunctiva —
8. Lacrimal apparatus —
9. Lacrimal gland —
10. Excretory ducts —
11. Lacrimal lake —
12. Superior and inferior lacrimal canaliculi —
13. Lacrimal punctum —
14. Lacrimal sac —
15. Nasolacrimal duct —
16. Common tendinous ring —
17. Fascia of orbit —
18. Retrobulbar fat —
19. Orbital septum —
20. Fascial sheath of eyeball —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. In the upper lateral angle of the orbit is:
A - Lacrimal sac
B - Lacrimal gland
C - Lacrimal lake
D - Lacrimal caruncle
E - Lacrimal canaliculi

2. The excretory ducts of the lacrimal gland open in:
A - The middle angle of the eye
B - Lateral angle of the eye
C - The superior fornix of the conjunctiva
D - The inferior fornix of the conjunctiva
E - Lacrimal sac

3. Almost all the external muscles of the eyeball start from:
A - Conjunctiva
B - Periosteum of the orbit
C - Fascial sheath of eyeball
D - Common tendinous ring
E - Retrobulbar fat

4. The eyelids core are:
A - Tarsal cartilage
C - Tarsal ligaments
C - Tarsal glands
D - Retrobulbar fat
E - Periosteum

5. The eyeball is surrounded on the outside:
A - Conjunctiva
B - Vagina
C - Eyelids
D - Retrobulbar fat
E - Muscles

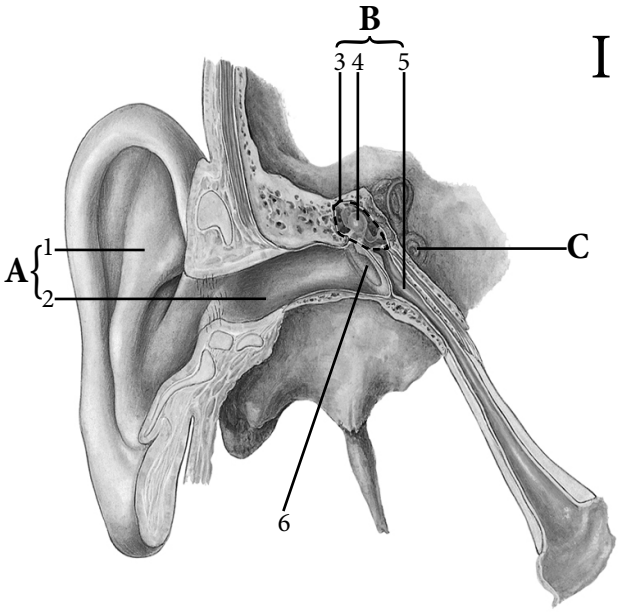
6. The visual pathway starts from:
A - Optic chiasm
B - Calcarine sulcus
C - Lateral geniculate body
D - Retina
E - Midbrain

7. Due to a brain tumor, of the optic chiasm was destroyed. What parts of the retina do not transmit images?
A - The right halves of both retinas
B - Left halves of both retinas
C - The outer halves of both retinas
D - Completely both retinas
E - The inner halves of both retinas

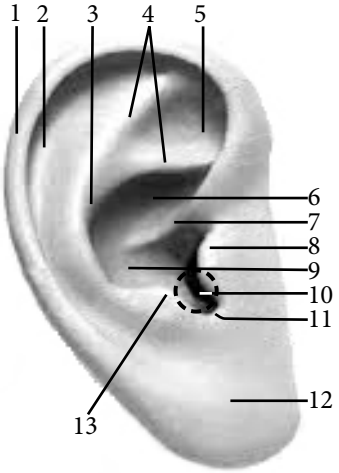
8. In the subcortical centers of vision located in the lateral geniculate body, pulvinar of thalamus and superior colliculi of midbrain placed:
A - I neurons of the visual pathway
B - II neurons of the visual pathway
C - III neurons of the visual pathway
D - IV neurons of the visual pathway
E - V neurons of the visual pathway

35. THE ORGAN OF HEARING: EXTERNAL AND MIDDLE EAR

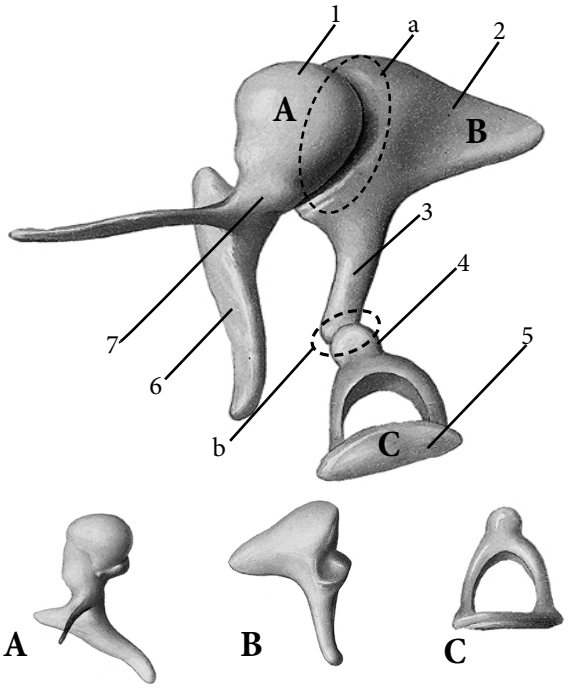
I



II



III



I	The vestibulocochlear organ—
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
II	The auricle —
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
III	The auditory ossicles —
A	
B	
C	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
a	
b	

1. Auricle —
2. Miiddle ear —
3. Tympanic cavity —
4. Membranous wall —
5. Tympanic membrane —
6. Umbo of tympanic membrane —
7. Annular ligament of stapes —
8. Incudomallear joint —
9. Incudostapedial joint —
10. Tegmental wall —
11. Jugular wall —
12. Carotid wall —
13. Mastoid wall —
14. Mastoid antrum —
15. Labyrinthine wall —
16. Oval window —
17. Round window —
18. Auditory tube —
19. Tensor tympani —
20. Stapedius —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The basis of the auricle is:
A - Membrane
C - Cartilage
C - Ligaments
D - Muscles
E - Adipose tissue

2. External acoustic meatus includes:
A - Cartilaginous and membranous parts
B - Membranous and bony parts
C - Bony and tympanic parts
D - Membranous and tympanic parts
E - Cartilaginous and bony parts

3. The lateral wall of the tympanic cavity is formed:
A - Tympanic membrane
B - Labyrinth of the internal ear
C - Vestibule of bony labyrinth
D - Jugular fossa
E - Carotid canal

4. The cells of the mastoid process can be reached through:
A - Anterior wall
B - Posterior wall
C - Middle wall
D - Lateral wall
E - Inferior wall

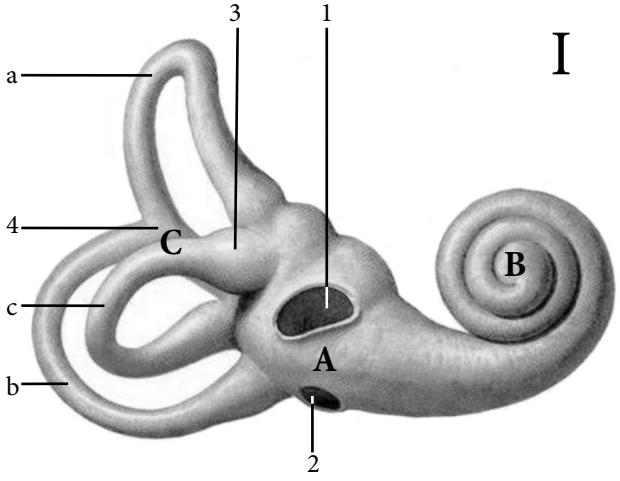
5. On which wall of the tympanic cavity is the oval window?
A -Anterior wall
B - Posterior wall
C - Middle wall
D - Lateral wall
E - Superior wall

6. The round window is sealed:
A - Head of the malleus
B - The base of the stapes
C - Handle of the malltus
D - Incus
E - Secondary tympanic membrane

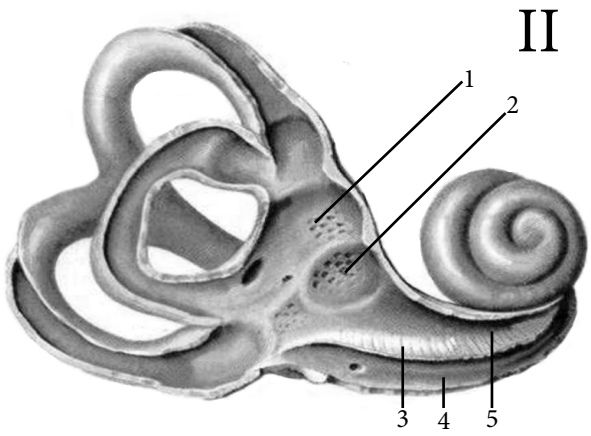
7. In the center of the tympanic membrane clearly stands out the umbo, which is formed as a result of attachment:
A - Head of the malleus
B - The base of the stapes
C - Handle of the malleus
D - Long limb of incus
E - Short limb of incus

8. On which wall of the tympanic cavity is the tympanic opening of auditory tube?
A - On the anterior
B - On the posterior
C - On the superior
D - On the inferior
E - On the medial

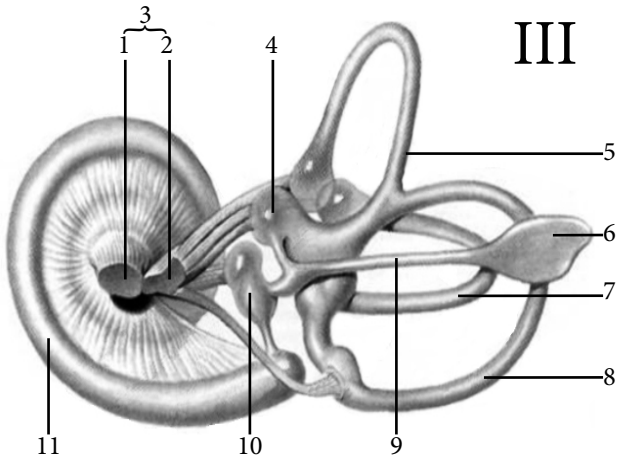
36. THE INTERNAL EAR
THE PATHWAYS OF AUDITORY ANALYZER



I	The bony labyrinth —
A	
B	
C	
a	
b	
c	
1	
2	
3	
4	



II	The internal structure of bony labyrinth
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



III	The membranous labyrinth —
1	
2	
3	
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7	
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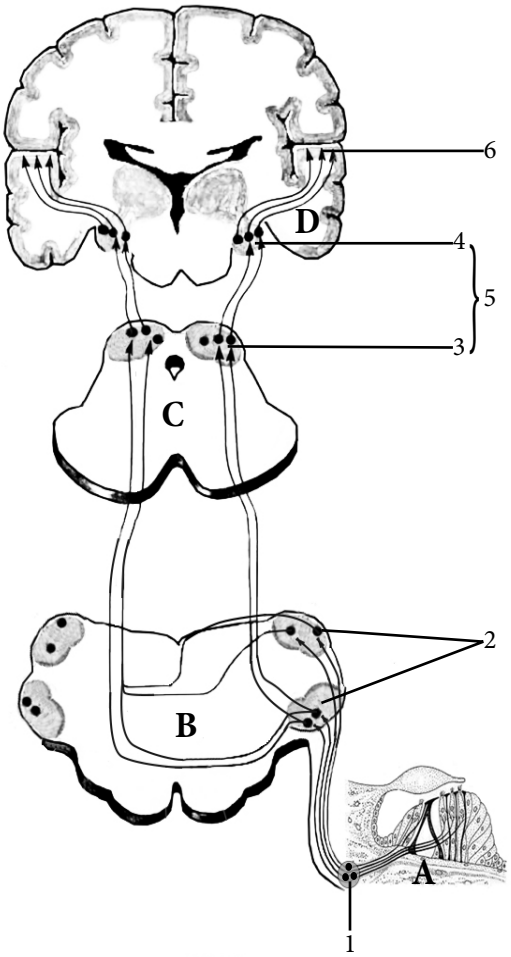
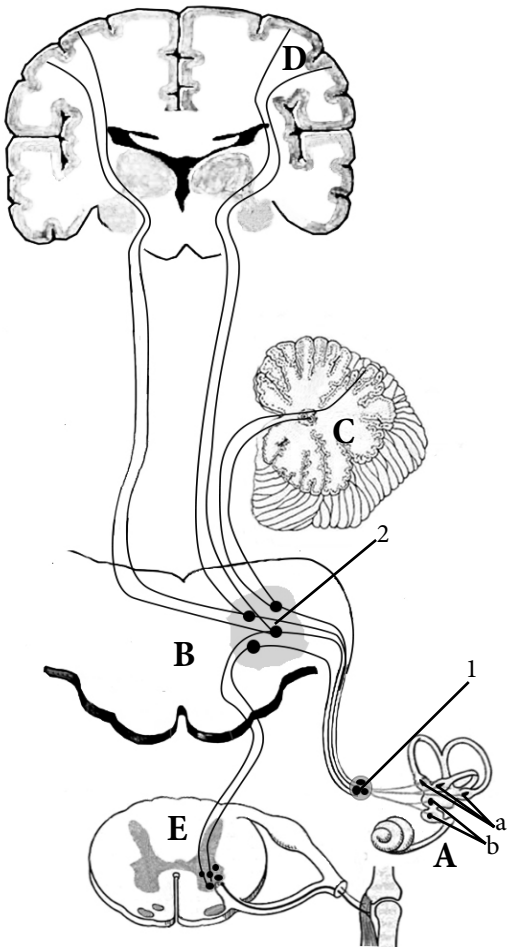
9	
10	
11	

THE PATHWAYS OF HEARING AND BALANCE



I	The pathway of hearing
A	
B	
C	
D	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



I	The pathway of balance
A	
a	
b	
1	
2	
B	
C	
D	
E	

1. Bony labyrinth —
2. Vestibule —
3. Elliptic recess —
4. Spherical recess —
5. Semicircular canals —
6. Cochlear canaliculus —
7. Spiral canal of modiolus —
8. Osseus spiral lamina —
9. Modiolus —
10. Membranous layrinth —
11. Utricle —
12. Saccule —
13. Utriculosaccular duct —
14. Endolymphatic duct —
15. Macula of utricle —
16. Macula of saccule —
17. Ampullary crests —
18. Cochlear duct —
19. Spiral organ —
20. Tectorial membrane —

TESTS «KROK - 1»

1. The bony labyrinth of the internal ear does not include:
A - Vestibule
B - Semicircular canals
C - Cochlea
D - Internal acoustic meatus
E - Modiolus

2. Osseus spiral lamina is part of:
A - Cochlea
B - Vestibule
C - Anterior semicircular canal
D - Posterior semicircular canal
E - Lateral semicircular canal

3. Axial formation of cochlea are:
A - Osseus spiral lamina
B - Modiolus
C - Simple bony limbs
D - Common bony limb
E - Ampullary bony limb

4. Between the bony wall of the cochlea and the cochlear duct is:
A - Perilymph
B - Endolymph
C - Lymph
D - Liquor
E - Air

5. Scala vestibuli and scalae tympany are connected through:
A - Round window
B - Oval window
C - Cochlear canaliculus
D - Helicotrema
E - Do not connect

6. Spiral organ is located in:
A - Scala vestibuli
B - Scala tympany
C - Utricle
D - Saccule
E - Cochlear duct

7. In the spiral ganglion are:
A - Auditory analyzer receptors
B - Receptors of the balance analyzer
C - The body of the first neuron of the auditory pathway
D - Body of the first neuron of the statokinetic analyzer
E - Subcortical center of hearing

8. Macula of utricle and macula of saccule, as well as ampullary crests belong to:
A - Receptors of the body's balance
B - Receptors of the hearing organ
C - Subcortical centers of balance
D - Subcortical centers of hearing
E - Contain the bodies of the first neurons of the statokinetic analyzer

CONTENT

ПЕРЕЛІК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

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Навчальне видання

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ПРУС Руслан Володимирович,
МАТЮШЕНКО Пилип Миколайович та ін.

ЗОШИТ САМОПІДГОТОВКИ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНАТОМІЯ ЛЮДИНИ»

Частина ІІ

(англійською мовою)

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