Task list

1	1	1			
1			The upper respiratory tract consists of:		
			larynx		
			trachea		
	*		nasal part of pharynx (pars nasalis pharyngis)		
	*		oral part of pharynx (pars oralis pharyngis)		
	*		nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)		
2			Regions of the nasal cavity (cavitas nasi) are the:		
			infraglottic cavity (cavitas infraglottica)		
			vestibular area (area vestibularis)		
	*		respiratory region (regio respiratoria)		
	*		olfactory region(regioolfactoria)		
			ethmoid notch (incisura ethmoidalis)		
3			Functions of nasal cavity (cavitas nasi) are:		
	*		air transmission		
	*		warming up the inhaled air		
			producing sound (phonation)		
	*		air humidification		
	*		air purification		
4			Nasal meatuses (meatus nasi) are:		
	*		common (communis)		
	*		middle (medius)		
	*		superior		
	*		inferior		
			posterior		
5			Paranasal sinuses communicating with the superior nasal meatus (meatus nasi superior) are the:		

			frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
	*		sphenoid sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
			transverse sinus (sinus transversus)		
	*		posterior ethmoid cells (cellulae ethmoidales posteriores)		
			anterior ethmoid cells (cellulae ethmoidales anteriores)		
6			The paranasal sinuses (sinus paranasales) are the:		
	*		frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
			cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus)		
			transverse sinus (sinus transversus)		
	*		maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
	*		sphenoid sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
7			Paranasal sinuses communicating with the middle nasal meatus (meatus nasi medius) are the:		
	*		maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
			cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus)		
			sigmoid sinus (sinus sigmoideus)		
	*		frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
			sphenoid sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
8			Inflamatory process typically spreads from nasopharynx to the middle ear through the:		
			choanae		
			mastoid antrum		
	*		auditory tube		
			internal acoustic meatus		
			sphenoid sinus		
9			In a healthy individual paranasal sinuses:		
			contain mucosal outgrowths		
			are filled with liquid		
			are filled with fatty tissue with blood vessels and nerves		

			are absent		
	*		are filled with an air		
10			Paranasal sinuses (sinus paranasales):		
	*		communicate with the nasal cavity		
			are associated either with the nasal cavity or the nasopharynx		
	*		are lined with mucous membrane		
			contain vessels and nerves		
	*		can be involved in the inflammatory process		
11			The middle nasal meatus communicates with:		
	*		frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
	*		maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
			sphenoid sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
	*		middle ethmoid cells (cellulae etmoidales medii)		
			posterior ethmoid cells (cellulae etmoidales posteriores)		
1	1	2			
1			The borders of laryngeal vestibule (vestibulum laryngis) are:		
			vocal folds (plicae vocalis)		
	*		vestibular folds (plicae vestibulares)		
			laryngeal ventricles (ventriculus laryngis)		
	*		arytenoid cartilages (cartilagines arytenoideae)		
			cricoid cartilage (cartilago cricoidea)		
2			Laryngeal inlet (aditus laryngis) is formed by:		
			thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea)		
	*		epiglottis		
	*		arytenoid cartilages (cartilagines arytenoideae)		
			vestibular folds (plicae vestibulares)		

	*		aryepiglottic folds (plicae aryepiglotticae)		
3			The borders of laryngeal ventricle (ventriculus laryngis) are:		
			laryngeal inlet (aditus laryngis)		
	*		vestibular folds (plicae vestibulares)		
			aryepiglottic folds (plicae aryepiglotticae)		
	*		vocal folds (plicae vocales)		
			epiglottis		
4			The borders of infraglottic cavity (cavitas infraglottica) are:		
			vestibular folds (plicae vestibulares)		
	*		vocal folds (plicae vocales)		
			epiglottis		
	*		the first tracheal cartilage (cartilago trachealis)		
			ventricles of the larynx (ventriculus laryngis)		
5			Vocal ligaments(lig. vocale):		
			are stretched between the thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea) and cricoid cartilage (cartilago cricoidea)		
			are stretched between the cricoid cartilage (cartilago cricoidea) and arytenoid cartilages (cartilago arytenoidea)		
	*		are stretched between the thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea) and the arytenoid cartilages (cartilago arytenoidea)		
			are the part of vestibular ligament (lig. vestibulare)		
	*		form the superior edge of the conus elasticus (conus elasticus)		
6			Rima glottidis (rima vocalis) is formed by the:		
			vestibular folds (plicae vestibulares)		
	*		vocal folds (plicae vocales)		
			thyroid cartilages (cartilago thyroidea)		
			cuneiform cartilages (cartilago cuneiformis)		
	*		arytenoid cartilages (cartilago arytenoidea)		
7			The boundaries of laryngeal vestibule (vestibulum laryngis) are represented by:		
			rima glottidis (rima vocalis)		

			laryngeal ventricles (vetnriculi laryngis)		
	*		laryngeal inlet (aditus laryngis)		
			cricoid cartilage (cartilago cricoidea)		
	*		vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)		
8			The muscles associated with the laryngeal inlet (aditus laryngis) are:		
			cricothyroid muscle (m. cricothyroideus)		
	*		thyro-epiglottic muscle (m. thyroepiglotticus)		
			transverse arytenoid muscle (m. arytenoideus transversus)		
			posterior crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus posterior)		
	*		ary-epiglottic muscle (m. aryepiglotticus)		
9			The muscle that widens rima glottidis (rima glottidis,vocalis) is the:		
			transverse arytenoid muscle (m. arytenoideus transversus)		
			oblique arytenoid muscle (m. arytenoideus obliquus)		
			lateral crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)		
	*		posterior crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus posterior)		
			vocalis muscle (m. vocalis)		
10			Muscles narrowing rima glottidis (rima glottidis,vocalis) are the:		
	*		transverse arytenoid muscle (m. arytenoideus transversus)		
	*		oblique arytenoid muscle (m. arytenoideus obliquus)		
			vocalis muscle (m. vocalis)		
			posterior crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus posteroir)		
	*		lateral crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)		
11			Muscles that adjust the tension of the vocal cords (lig. vocale):		
			lateral crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)		
	*		vocalis muscle (m. vocalis)		
	*		crico-thyroid muscle (m. cricothyroideus)		
			thyro-arytenoid muscle (m. thyroarytenoideus)		

			posterior crico-arytenoid muscle (m. cricoarytenoideus posterior)		
12			Superior and inferior borders of the conus elasticus (conus elasticus) are:		
			thyroid notches (incisurae thyroideae)		
	*		vocal ligaments (lig. vocale):		
			the inferior margin of the arch of cricoid cartilage		
	*		the superior margin of the arch of cricoid cartilage		
			inferior margin of thyroid cartilage		
13			The laryngeal muscles are:		
	*		composed of striated muscular tissue		
			composed of smooth muscular tissue		
	*		arranged as individual muscles		
			arranged in circular and longitudinal layers		
	*		voluntary in their action		
14			The installating apparatus of larynx:		
			controls the tension of the vocal cords		
	*		controls the width of the rima glottidis		
			includes the cricothyroid joints		
	*		includes the crico-arytenoid joints		
	*		includes the posterior crico-arytenoid muscles		
15			The straining apparatus of larynx:		
	*		controls the tension of the vocal cords		
			controls the width of the rima glottidis		
	*		includes the cricothyroid joints		
			includes the crico-arytenoid joints		

	*		includes the cricothyroid muscles		
16			The laryngeal muscles are derivatives of the:		
			occipital myotomes		
			1-st and 2-nd visceral arches		
			2-nd and 3-rd visceral arches		
	*		4-th and 5-th visceral arches		
			cervical myotomes		
1	1	3			
1			Trachea:		
			has a membranous and thoracic parts		
	*		has a cervical and thoracic parts		
			terminates at the level of the superior edge of the VI thoracic vertebra		
	*		takes origin at the level of the inferior edge of the VI cervical vertebra		
	*		is a component of the superior mediastinum		
2			Termination of trachea:		
	*		is the division into two main bronchi (bronchus principalis)		
	*		is called the tracheal bifurcation (bifurcatio tracheae)		
	*		is located at the level of the superior edge of V thoracic vertebra		
			is located at the level of the superior edge of VII thoracic vertebra		
	*		is associated with the carina of trachea (carina tracheae)		
3			Anterior aspect of the cervical part of trachea is associated with:		
			lobes of the thyroid gland		
	*		isthmus of the thyroid gland		
			sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
	*		sternothyroid muscle (m. sternothyroideus)		
			thymus		

4			Anterior aspect of the thoracic part of trachea is associated with:		
			isthmus of the thyroid gland		
			oesophagus (oesophagus)		
	*		thymus		
			heart (cor)		
	*		arch of aorta (arcus aortae)		
5			Posterior aspect of trachea is directly associated with:		
	*		oesophagus (oesophagus)		
			aortic arch (arcus aortae)		
			thymus (thymus)		
			pharynx (pharynx)		
			vertebral column (columna vertebralis)		
6			Right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter) is:		
	*		more vertical than the left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister)		
			longer than the left main bronchus		
	*		wider than the left main bronchus		
			contains 9-12 cartilaginous half-rings		
	*		the uppermost component of right pulmonary root (radix pulmonis)		
7			Left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister) is:		
			more vertical than the right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexster)		
	*		longer than the right main bronchus		
			wider than the right main bronchus		
			contains 6-8 cartilaginous half-rings		
	*		situated under the aortic arch (arcus aortae)		
8			The arrangement of tracheal wall is characterized by the:		
	*		presence of cartilaginous semirings		
			absence of submucosa		
			presence of longitudinal and circular muscular layers (tunica muscularis)		

	*		presence of membranous wall (paries membranacea)		
	*		presence of anular ligaments (ligg. anularia)		
9			The number of segmental bronchi originating from the right superior, middle and inferior lobar bronchi is:		
			2-3-5		
			5-2-3		
			4-4-2		
			2-4-4		
	*		3-2-5		
10			The number of segmental bronchi originating from the left superior and inferior lobar bronchi is:		
	*		5-5		
			3-7		
			4-6		
			6-4		
			3-5		
11			Respiratory bronchioles are formed by branching of:		
			segmental bronchi		
			lobular bronchi		
	*		terminal bronchioles		
			lobar bronchi		
			principal bronchi		
1	1	4			
1			Endocrine glands of branchiogenic group are:		
			pancreas		
			endocrine components of the genital glands		
			pineal body (corpus pineale)		
	*		parathyroid glands (glandulae parathyroideae)		

	*		thyroid gland (glandula thyroidea)		
2			Endocrine glands of branchiogenic group are those which:		
			are anatomically associated with bronchi		
	*		associated in embryo with the branchial apparatus		
	*		are derivatives of the branchial (pharyngeal) pouches		
			are derivatives of the branchial clefts (grooves)		
			associated in embryo with the development of upper limb		
3			The parts of thyroid gland (glandula thyroidea) are:		
	*		isthmus		
			head		
	*		right lobe		
	*		pyramidal lobe		
	*		left lobe		
4			The lobes of thyroid gland are located:		
	*		at the level of the larynx and the first 5-6 tracheal rings		
			in front of tracheal bifurcation		
	*		on the anterolateral surfaces of the thyroid cartilage		
	*		below the hyoid bone		
			above the hyoid bone		
5			The isthmus of thyroid gland is located:		
	*		in front of the first 2-3 tracheal rings		
			in front of the tracheal bifurcation		
			in front of the cricoid cartilage		
			behind the cricoid cartilage		
			behind the first 2-3 tracheal rings		
6			Parathyroid glands (glandulae parathyroideae) are located:		
	*		on the posterior surfaces of the lateral lobes of thyroid gland		

			on the anterior surface of lateral lobes of thyroid gland		
			around thyroid gland forming a semi-circle		
			from below the thyroid isthmus		
			at the top of the thyroid lobes		
7			Parathyroid glands (glandulae parathyroideae) are:		
			derivatives of the 1-st and 2-nd branchial clefts (grooves)		
			derivatives of the 2-nd and 3-rd branchial clefts (grooves)		
			derivatives of the 1-st and 2-nd branchial (pharyngeal) pouches		
			derivatives of the 2-nd and 3-rd branchial (pharyngeal) pouches		
	*		derivatives of the 3-rd and 4-th branchial (pharyngeal) pouches		
8			The thyroglossal duct (ductus thyroglossus):		
	*		in embryo its terminal part gives rise to the thyroid gland		
	*		in embryo it originates at the dorsum of the developing tongue		
	*		its remainder in postnatal life is represented by foramen caecum of tongue		
	*		its persistence may give rise to the anomalies like median cysts and fistulae in the neck		
			gives rise also to the parathyroid glands		
1	2	1			
1			The highest position in the root of the left lung (radix pulmonis sinister) is occupied by:		
			left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister)		
	*		left pulmonary artery (a. pulmonalis sin.)		
			left superior pulmonary vein (v. pulmonalis sinistra sup.)		
			left inferior pulmonary vein (v. pulmonalis sinistra inf.)		
			pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis)		
2			The highest position in the root of the right lung (radix pulmonis dexter) is occupied by:		
			right superior pulmonary vein (v. pulmonalis dextra sup.)		
			right pulmonary artery (a. pulmonalis dextra)		
	*		right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter)		
			pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis)		

			right inferior pulmonary vein (v. pulmonalis dextra inf.)		
3			In the lung (pulmo) are distinguished:		
			posterior border (margo posterior)		
	*		base (basis pulmonis)		
	*		apex (apex pulmonis)		
			superior border (margo superior)		
	*		inferior border (margo inferior)		
4			The surfaces of the lung (pulmo) are described as:		
			medial (facies medialis)		
	*		diaphragmatic (facies diaphragmatica)		
	*		mediastinal (facies mediastinalis)		
			lateral (facies lateralis)		
	*		costal (facies costalis)		
5			Oblique fissure of the right lung (fissura obliqua) separates:		
			costal surface from the mediastinal		
	*		superior lobe from the inferior		
			costal surface from the diaphragmatic		
			superior lobe from the medial		
	*		middle lobe from the inferior		
6			The horizontal fissure of the right lung (fissura horizontalis pulmonis dextri) separates:		
			left lobe from the right		
			superior lobe from the inferior		
			apex from the base		
			diaphragmatic surface from the mediastinal		
	*		superior lobe from the middle lobe		
7			Structural units of the lung are the:		
			acini		

	*		lobules		
	*		lobes		
	*		bronchopulmonary segments		
			sectors		
8			Structural and functional unit of the pulmonary alveolar tree is the:		
	*		acinus		
			lobule		
			lobe		
			bronchopulmonary segment		
			sector		
9			The structure of the pulmonary acinus involves:		
	*		capillaries		
	*		alveolar sacs		
			lobar bronchus		
	*		respiratory bronchioles		
	*		alveolar ducts		
10			The structural-functional unit of the lung is the:		
			acinus		
	*		primary lobe		
			lobe		
			bronchopulmonary segment		
			secondary lobe		
11			The components of the pulmonary bronchial tree (arbor bronchialis) are:		
	*		main bronchus (bronchus principalis)		
	*		segmental bronchi (bronchi segmentales)		
			respiratory bronchioles (bronchioli respiratorii)		
	*		lobar bronchi (bronchi lobares)		
	*		lobular bronchi (bronchi lobulares)		

12			The final component of the pulmonary bronchial tree (arbor bronchialis) are:		
			segmental bronchi (bronchi segmentales)		
			lobular bronchi (bronchi lobulares)		
			terminal bronchioles (bronchioli terminales)		
			respiratory bronchioles (bronchioli respiratorii)		
			alveolar ducts (ductus alveolaris)		
13			The right lung (pulmo dexter) is composed of:		
			2 lobes		
	*		3 lobes		
			4 lobes		
			8 segments		
	*		10 segments		
14			The left lung (pulmo sinister) is composed of:		
	*		2 lobes		
			3 lobes		
			4 lobes		
			8 segments		
	*		10 segments		
15			Pleura:		
	*		is a serous membrane		
			forms one common pleural cavity		
	*		posesses a visceral layer (pleura visceralis)		
	*		posesses a parietal layer (pleura parietalis)		
	*		forms two pleural cavities		
16			The parts of parietal pleura (pleura parietalis) are:		
	*		diaphragmatic (pars diaphragmtica)		
			superior (pars superior)		

	*		costal (pars costalis)		
			pericardial (pars pericardialis)		
	*		mediastinal (pars mediastinalis)		
17			The pleural recesses (recessus pleurales) are:		
			oblique recess (recessus obliquus)		
	*		costodiaphragmatic recess (recessus costodiaphragmaticus)		
	*		phrenicomediastinal recess (recessus phrenicomediastinalis)		
			transverse recess (recessus transversus)		
	*		costomediastinal recess (recessus costomediastinalis)		
18			The dome of pleura (cupula pleurae):		
	*		is covered by scalene muscles laterally		
	*		rises slightly above the superior thoracic aperture (aperture thoracis superior)		
			its top is projected at the level of junction of the II rib with sternum		
	*		its top is located 2 cm above the clavicle		
			its top is located at the level of the clavicle		
19			Hilum of the lung (hilum pulmonis) is located:		
	*		at the level of the V thoracic vertebra		
			at the pericardial surface (facies pericardialis)		
			at the level of the I rib		
			at the costal surface (facies costalis)		
	*		at the mediastinal surface (facies mediastinalis)		
20			The apex of the lung (apex pulmonis) is located:		
	*		2 cm above the clavicle		
			in the V intercostal space		
			at the level of the clavicle		
	*		3-4 cm above the first rib		
			at level of the first rib		

21			The inferior border of the right lung (pulmo dexter) crosses the anterior axillary line at the level of the:		
			VI rib		
			IX rib		
	*		VII rib		
			V rib		
			X rib		
22			The inferior border of the right lung (pulmo dexter) crosses the posterior axillary line at the level of the:		
			V rib		
			X rib		
			VI rib		
	*		IX rib		
			VII rib		
23			The inferior border of the right lung (pulmo dexter) crosses the scapular line at the level of the:		
			V rib		
	*		X rib		
			VI rib		
			IX rib		
			XI rib		
24			The scapular projection line (linea scapularis) is drawn:		
			along the medial border of the scapula		
			along the lateral border of the scapula		
			from the spine of scapula (spina scapulae)		
	*		from the inferior angle of scapula (angulus inferior)		
			from the acromion		
25			Bronchopulmonary segments (segmenta bronchopulmonalia):		
	*		are ventilated by 3-rd order bronchi		
			are ventilated by 2-nd order bronchi		
	*		are separated from each other with the connective tissue septa		

	*		cannot be visually identified on the surface of the lung		
			are separated from each other by fissures		
1	2	2			
1			Mediastinum:		
	*		is a part of the thoracic cavity situated between two pleural cavities		
	*		is limited laterally by right and left mediastinal pleurae		
	*		contains thoracic organs, vessels and nerves		
			is subdivided into right and left mediastinum		
	*		is subdivided into superior and inferior mediastinum		
2			The main organs contained in the posterior mediastinum (mediastinum posterius) are:		
	*		oesophagus		
			trachea		
	*		aorta		
			thymus		
			lung		
3			The main organ contained in the middle mediastinum (mediastinum medium) is:		
	*		heart (cor)		
			trachea		
			oesophagus		
			thymus		
			lung		
4			The horizontal plane accepted as the border between the superior and inferior mediastinum is held at the level of:		
			manubrium of sternum(manubrium sterni)		
			xiphoid process (processus xiphoideus)		
	*		sternal angle (angulus sterni)		
			4-th costal cartilage		
			6-th costal cartilage		

5			The posterior mediastinum (mediastinum posterius):		
	*		is part of the inferior mediastinum (mediastinum inferius)		
	*		is located behind the heart and pericardium		
	*		is in continuity with interfascial spaces of the neck		
			contains no any great vessels		
	*		contains oesophagus and great vessels		
6			The organs contained in the superior mediastinum (medistinum superius) are:		
	*		trachea		
	*		thymus		
			thyroid gland (glandula thyroidea)		
	*		oesophagus		
			heart(cor)		
7			The main subdivisions of the mediastinum (mediastinum) are:		
			anterior and posterior		
	*		superior and inferior		
			superior, middle and posterior		
			superior, middle and inferior		
			anterior, middle and posterior		
8			The inferior mediastinum (mediastinum inferius) is divided into:		
	*		anterior		
			superior		
	*		posterior		
	*		middle		
			intermediate		
1	3	1			
1			Relation of the right kidney (ren dexter) to the XII rib:		
			the rib crosses the posterior surface of the kidney in its middle		
			the rib crosses the posterior surface of the inferior pole of the kidney		

	*		the rib “cuts off” the upper third of the kidney		
			the rib is situated above the kidney		
			the rib is situated below the kidney		
2			Relation of the left kidney (ren sinister) to the XII rib:		
			the rib crosses the posterior surface of the kidney closer to the superior pole		
			the rib crosses the posterior surface of the kidney closer to the inferior pole		
	*		the rib “cuts off” the upper half of the kidney		
			the rib is situated above the kidney		
			the rib is situated below the kidney		
3			The organs adjacent to the anterior surface of the left kidney (ren sinister) are:		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
	*		stomach (gaster)		
	*		pancreas (pancreas)		
			duodenum(duodenum)		
	*		jejunum (jeunum)		
4			The organs adjacent to the anterior surface of the right kidney (ren dexter) are:		
			stomach (gaster)		
			pancreas (pancreas)		
	*		liver (hepar)		
	*		right colic flexure (flexura coli dextra)		
			jejunum (jejunum)		
5			The surfaces of the kidney (ren) are:		
			lateral surface (facies lateralis)		
	*		anterior surface (facies anterior)		
			medial surface (facies medialis)		
			superior surface (facies superior)		
	*		posterior surface (facies posterior)		

6			The margins of the kidney (ren) are:		
			anterior margin (margo anterior)		
			posterior margin (margo posterior)		
	*		lateral margin (margo lateralis)		
			right and left margins (margo dexter et sinister)		
	*		medial margin (margo medialis)		
7			Factors that ensure the fixation of kidney include:		
	*		renal fascia (fascia renalis)		
	*		renal peduncle (pedunculus renis)		
			lesser omentum (omentum minus)		
	*		renal bed		
	*		intraabdominal pressure		
8			Elements of the renal peduncle (pedunculus renis) are:		
			renal pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
	*		renal artery (a. renalis)		
	*		ureter (ureter)		
			major calices (calices renales majores)		
	*		renal vein (v. renalis)		
9			The covering membranes of kidney are:		
	*		fibrous capsule (capsula fibrosa)		
	*		perinephric fat (capsula adiposa)		
			tunica albuginea(tunica albuginea)		
	*		renal fascia (fascia renalis)		
			serous coat (tunica serosa)		
10			The membrane of kidney that is composed of two layers:		
			perinephric fat (capsula adiposa)		
			fibrous capsule (capsula fibrosa)		
	*		renal fascia (fascia renalis)		

			tunica albuginea(tunica albuginea)		
			serous coat (tunica serosa)		
11			Relation of kidneys (ren) to peritoneum (peritoneum) is:		
			intraperitoneal		
			mesoperitoneal		
			infraperitoneal		
	*		retroperitoneal		
			supraperitoneal		
12			The muscles of the renal bed are:		
	*		quadratus lumborum muscle (m. quadratus lumborum)		
			internal oblique muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)		
	*		psoas major muscle (m. psoas major)		
	*		transversus abdominis muscle (m. transversus abdominis)		
	*		the diaphragm (diaphragma)		
13			The main components of internal organization of kidney are:		
			renal pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
	*		renal medulla (medulla renalis)		
			renal sinus (sinus renalis)		
	*		renal cortex (cortex renalis)		
			renal columns (columnae renales)		
14			The elements of a renal corpuscle (corpusculum renale) are:		
	*		capillary glomerulus (glomerulus corpusculi renalis)		
			proximal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus proximalis)		
			afferent arterioles (arteriola glomerularis afferens)		
	*		capsule of the glomerulus (capsula glomerularis)		
			efferent arterioles (arteriola glomerularis efferens)		
15			The parts of a nephron (nephron) are:		

	*		distal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus distalis)		
	*		renal corpuscle (corpusculum renale)		
	*		nephron (Henle’s) loop (ansa nephroni)		
			collecting duct (ductus colligens)		
	*		proximal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus proximalis)		
16			The contents of renal sinus (sinus renalis) are:		
	*		renal pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
	*		blood and lymph vessels		
			ureter		
	*		minor renal calyces (calyx renalis minor)		
	*		major renal calyces (calyx renalis major)		
17			The walls of renal calyx (calyx renalis) and of renal pelvis (pelvis renalis) are composed of:		
			serous membrane (tunica serosa)		
	*		adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
	*		smooth muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
			striated muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
	*		mucosa (tunica mucosa)		
18			Fornical apparatus of kidney:		
	*		consists of smooth muscles of minor calyces		
			consists of smooth muscles of renal papilla		
	*		provides the urine flow into the calyces and renal pelvis		
	*		prevents the back flow of urine		
			regulates the production of secondary urine		
19			The renal segments are:		
	*		parts of kidney supplied with the proper segmental branches of the renal artery		
			parts of kidney supplied with the proper segmental roots of the renal vein		
			parts of kidney supplied with the proper pathways of the urine drainage		
			parts of kidney separated from each other by the connective tissue septa		

			parts of kidney separated from each other by grooves		
20			The structural polymers (units) of kidney are:		
	*		kidney lobes (lobi renales)		
	*		renal segments (segmenta renalia)		
	*		cortical lobules (lobuli corticales)		
	*		nephrons (nephronum)		
			renal pyramids (pyramis renalis)		
1	3	2			
1			The parts of the ureter (ureter) are:		
			superior part (pars superior)		
	*		abdominal part (pars abdominalis)		
			descending part (pars descendens)		
	*		pelvic part (pars pelvica)		
	*		intramural part (pars intramuralis)		
2			Ureters are situated:		
			intraperitoneally		
			mesoperitoneally		
			infraperitoneally		
	*		retroperitoneally		
			supraperitoneally		
3			The wall of the ureter (ureter) is composed of:		
			serous membrane (tunica serosa)		
	*		adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
	*		smooth muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
			striated muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
	*		mucosa (tunica mucosa)		

4			The ureters take origin:		
			inside of the renal sinus (sinus renalis)		
	*		outside of the renal sinus (sinus renalis)		
	*		from the renal pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
			from the renal calices (calices renales)		
			in the area of hilum of kidney (hilum renale)		
5			Ureteric constrictions are formed:		
	*		in site of its origin		
			in middle part of ureter (ureter)		
	*		where the ureter crosses linea terminalis		
			in the upper third of ureter (ureter)		
	*		in intramural part (pars intramuralis)of the ureter		
6			Muscular membrane (tunica muscularis) of ureter (ureter) consists of:		
			two muscular layers all along its length		
	*		internal longitudinal and external circular layers in the upper two thirds		
			three muscular layers all along its length		
	*		external and internal longitudinal and middle circular layers in the lower third		
			two circular and longitudinal layers in the lower third		
1	3	3			
1			The organs adjacent to the posterior surface of an empty urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) in female are:		
			ovaries (ovarium)		
			rectum		
	*		cervix (cervix uteri)		
	*		vagina (vagina)		
			prostate (prostata)		
2			The organs adjacent to the posterior surface of urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) in male are:		
	*		rectum		
			prostate (prostata)		

	*		seminal glands (vesicles) (glandula, vesicula seminalis)		
	*		ampulla of ductus deferens (ampulla ductis deferentis)		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
3			The formations adjacent to the front of the empty bladder (vesica urinaria) are:		
			peritoneum		
			anterior abdominal wall		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
	*		pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		
	*		rertopubic fatty tissue		
4			The formations adjacent to the front of the filled urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) are:		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
	*		anterior abdominal wall		
	*		pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		
			peritoneum		
	*		rertopubic fatty tissue		
5			The formations adjacent above to the urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) in male are:		
			rectum		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
	*		loops of small intestine		
			prostate (prostata)		
			caecum (caecum)		
6			The formations adjacent above to the urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) in female are:		
			rectum		
	*		loops of small intestine		
	*		uterus		
			ovaries (ovarium)		
			pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		

7			The filled urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) is covered with the peritoneum:		
	*		mesoperitoneally		
			intraperitoneally		
			extraperiperitoneally		
			retroperitoneally		
	*		above, by sides and back		
8			The empty urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) is covered with peritoneum:		
			mesoperitoneally		
	*		extraperiperitoneally		
			intraperitoneally		
			above and by sides		
	*		only above		
9			The parts of urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) are:		
	*		fundus (fundus vesicae)		
	*		apex (apex vesicae)		
			head (caput)		
	*		body (corpus vesicae)		
	*		neck (cervix vesicae)		
10			Mucous membrane (tunica mucosa) of the empty urinary bladder (vesica urinaria):		
			forms the folds everywhere in bladder		
	*		forms the interureteric fold (plica interureterica)		
	*		forms the folds everywhere in bladder excepting the area of the trigone of bladder (trigonum vesicae)		
	*		is adherent to the muscular membrane in the region of the trigone of urinary bladder (trigonum vesicae urinaria)		
			does not form no any folds		
11			The trigone of urinary bladder (trigonum vesicae):		
			is located in the area of the body of the bladder (corpus vesicae urinaria)		
	*		is located in the region of the fundus of the bladder (fundus vesicae urinaria)		
	*		in its front corner is limited by an external urethral orifice (ostium urethrae externum)		

	*		does not contain submucosa (tela submucosa)		
	*		in its lateral corners is limited by ureteric orifices (ostium ureteris)		
12			The detrusor muscle (m. detrusor vesicae) is:		
			circular muscular layer of the urinary bladder (stratum circulare)		
	*		muscular coat of the urinary bladder (tunica muscularis vesicae)		
			muscular coat of the ureter (tunica muscularis ureteris)		
			muscular coat of the urethra (tunica muscularis urethrae)		
			muscle of perineum		
1	3	4			
1			The wall of the female urethra (urethra feminina) consists of:		
			serous coat (tunica serosa)		
	*		mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
	*		muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
	*		submucosa lining (tela submucosa)		
	*		adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
2			The mucous membrane of the female urethra (urethra feminina):		
			forms circular folds		
	*		forms longitudinal folds		
	*		contains lacunae of urethra (lacunae urethrales)		
	*		contains urethral glands (glandulae urethrales)		
			forms villi		
3			The external orifice of the female urethra (ostium urethrae externum) is located:		
			in front of the clitoris (clitoris)		
	*		behind the clitoris (clitoris)		
	*		in front of the vaginal orifice (vagina)		
			behind the vaginal orifice (vagina)		
			behind the anus (anus)		

4			Internal female urethral orifice (ostium urethrae internum):		
	*		is located in the fundus of the urinary bladder (fundus vesicae urinaria)		
			is located in the area of the body of the urinary bladder (corpus vesicae urinaria)		
	*		is provided with internal urethral sphincter (sphincter urethrae internus) in its walls		
			is provided with external urethral sphincter (sphincter urethrae externus) in its walls		
			is provided with semilunar fold of the mucosa		
5			External urethral sphincter (m. sphincter urethrae externus):		
			is located in the wall of the internal orifice of urethra (ostium urethrae internus)		
	*		is a component of perineum (perineum)		
			is formed by smooth muscular tissue		
	*		is formed by striated muscular tissue		
			functions involuntarily		
6			Internal urethral sphincter (sphincter urethrae internus):		
	*		is located in the wall of the internal orifice of urethra (ostium urethrae internum)		
	*		serves as a sphincter of the urinary bladder (vesica urinaria) as well		
			is voluntary in its action		
			is a component of perineum (perineum)		
	*		is formed by smooth muscular tissue		
7			The female urethra (urethra feminina) posesses:		
			one sphincter		
	*		two sphincters		
			one external and two internal sphincters		
	*		external and internal sphincters		
			external sphincter only		
1	3	5			
1			The suprarenal glands (glandulae suprarenales) are in their embryonic origin:		
			branchiogenic		
			ectodermal		

			mesodermal		
			neuroectodermal		
	*		of double embryonic origin		
2			The cortex of suprarenal gland is in its development:		
			of branchiogenic origin		
			of ectodermal origin		
	*		of mesodermal origin		
			of neuroectodermal origin		
			of entodermal origin		
3			The medulla of suprarenal gland is in its development:		
			of branchiogenic origin		
			of ectodermal origin		
			of mesodermal origin		
	*		of neuroectodermal origin		
			of entodermal origin		
4			The suprarenal glands are situated:		
			intraperitoneally		
			mesoperitoneally		
			infraperitoneally		
	*		retroperitoneally		
			supraperitoneally		
5			The suprarenal glands produce:		
			enzymes		
			digestive juice		
	*		hormones		
			antibodies		
			immune cells		

6			The right suprarenal gland is adjacent to:		
	*		kidney (ren)		
	*		liver (hepar)		
			right colic flexure (flexura coli dextra)		
	*		inferior vena cava (vena cava inf.)		
			aorta (aorta)		
1	4	1			
1			Testis (testis) is:		
	*		a paired male genital gland		
			located in the pelvic cavity		
	*		a parenchymal organ		
	*		one of the male internal reproductive organs		
			one of the male external reproductive organs		
2			Testis (testis) isdirectly covered with:		
			dartos fascia (tunica dartos)		
	*		tunica albuginea (tunica albuginea testis)		
			tunica vaginalis (tunica vaginalis testis)		
			internal spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica interna)		
			external spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica externa)		
3			The surfaces of testis (testis) are:		
	*		lateral surface (facies lateralis)		
			anterior surface (facies anterior)		
			superior surface (facies superior)		
	*		medial surface (facies medialis)		
			posterior surface (facies posterior)		
4			The testis (testis):		
	*		is covered with tunica albuginea (tunica albuginea)		
	*		contains parenchyma divided into lobules (lobuli testis)		

			refers to external reproductive organs		
	*		contains convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
	*		contains straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		
5			Tunica vaginalis of testis (tunica vaginalis testis):		
			is fascial in its nature		
	*		is serous in its nature		
			is muscular in its nature		
			is derivative of the tranversus abdominis fascia (fascia transversalis)		
	*		is derivative of the peritoneum		
6			Tunica vaginalis of testis (tunica vaginalis testis):		
	*		is represented by parietal and visceral layers (lamina parietalis, lamina visceralis)		
	*		composes the walls of the serous cavity		
	*		is isolated from the abdominal peritoneum		
			is continuous with the abdominal peritoneum		
	*		is firmly adherent to the tunica albuginea		
7			Epididymis (epididymis):		
			is a part of spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus)		
	*		has a head (caput epididymidis)		
			contains convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
	*		contains the duct (ductus epididymidis) which continues into ductus deferens (ductus deferens)		
	*		has a body (corpus epididymidis)		
8			The testis (testis) contains:		
	*		convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
	*		mediastinum (mediastinum testis)		
			ductus deferens (ductus deferens)		
	*		straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		
	*		rete testis (rete testis)		

9			The main components of epididymis (epididymis) are:		
	*		head (caput epididymidis)		
			convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
	*		tail (cauda epididymidis)		
	*		body (corpus epididymidis)		
			straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		
10			The borders of a testis (testis) are the:		
			lateral border (margo lateralis)		
	*		anterior border (margo anterior)		
			medial border (margo medialis)		
	*		posterior border (margo posterior)		
			superior border (margo superior)		
1	4	2			
1			The part of prostate (prostata) adjacent to the urinary bladder is the:		
			apex of prostate (apex prostatae)		
	*		base of prostate (basis prostatae)		
			anterior surface (facies anterior) of prostate		
			isthmus (isthmus prostatae)		
			posterior surface (facies posterior) of prostate		
2			The part of prostate adjacent to the urogenital diaphragm is:		
			anterior surface (facies anterior) of prostate		
			base of prostate (basis prostatae)		
	*		apex of prostate (apex prostatae)		
			isthmus (isthmus prostatae)		
			posterior surface (facies posterior) of prostate		
3			The anterior surface (facies anterior) of prostate (prostata) faces:		
			bladder (vesica urinaria)		
			seminal vesicle (vesicula seminalis)		

	*		pubic symphysis (symphisis pubica)		
			rectum (rectum)		
			scrotum (scrotum)		
4			Prostate (prostata) contains:		
	*		connective tissue		
	*		smooth muscular tissue		
	*		glandular tissue		
	*		urethra		
			ureters		
5			The lobes of prostate (prostata) are:		
			anterior lobe (lobus anterior)		
	*		right lobe (lobus dexter)		
			posterior lobe (lobus posterior)		
	*		left lobe (lobus sinister)		
	*		middle lobe (lobus medius)		
6			The posterior surface of prostate (prostata) is directed towards the:		
			urinary bladder (vesica urinaria)		
			seminal vesicle (vesicula seminalis)		
	*		rectum		
			pubic symphysis (symphisis pubica)		
			scrotum		
1	4	3			
1			The parts of ductus deferens (ductus deferens) are:		
	*		pelvic part (pars pelvica)		
	*		scrotal part (parsscrotalis)		
			vesical part (pars vesicalis)		
	*		funicular part (pars funicularis)		
	*		inguinal part (pars inguinalis)		

2			The wall of ductus deferens (ductus deferens) consists of:		
	*		mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
			serous membrane (tunica serosa)		
	*		muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
	*		adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
			dartos fascia (tunica dartos)		
3			Ductus deferens (ductus deferens):		
	*		originates as a continuation of the duct of epididymis (ductus epididymidis)		
	*		joins the excretory duct of the seminal gland (glandula, vesicula seminalis) to form the ejaculatory duct (ductus ejaculatorius)		
			joins ductus deferens of the other side to form the duct of epididymis (ductus epididymidis)		
	*		is an embryonic derivative of mesonephric duct		
			is an embryonic derivative of paramesonephric duct		
4			The initial part of ductus deferens (ductus deferens) is:		
			ampulla of vas deferens (ampulla ductus deferentis)		
	*		scrotal part (pars scrotalis)		
			inguinal part (pars jnguinalis)		
			pelvic part (pars pelvica)		
			funicular part (pars funicularis)		
5			The seminal glands (glandula, vesicula seminalis) is located:		
	*		above the prostate (prostata)		
			in front of the prostate (prostata)		
			behind the prostate (prostata)		
			laterally to the prostate (prostata)		
			intraperitoneally		
6			The walls of seminal seminal glands (glandula, vesicula seminalis) are formed with:		
			serous membrane (tunica serosae)		
	*		adventitia (tunica adventitia)		

			dartos fascia (tunica dartos)		
	*		mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
	*		muscular coat (tunica muscularis		
7			The ducts of seminal glands (glandula, vesicula seminalis) join to:		
			the duct of epididymis (ductus epididymidis)		
			urethra (urethra)		
			spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus)		
	*		ductus deferens (ductus deferens)		
			ureter (ureter)		
8			Seminal glands (glandula, vesicula seminalis) are located:		
	*		above the prostate (prostate)		
			in the scrotum (scrotum)		
			intraperinoneally		
	*		in the pelvic cavity		
	*		laterally to the ampulla of ductus deferens (ampulla ductus deferentis)		
9			Scrotal layers (scrotum) are:		
	*		skin (cutis)		
			adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
	*		dartos fascia (tunica dartos)		
			mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
	*		cremasteric fascia (fascia cremasterica)		
10			The septum of scrotum (septum scroti) is formed by:		
			skin (cutis)		
			external spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica externa)		
			cremaster muscle (m. cremaster)		
	*		dartos fascia (tunica dartos)		
			internal spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica interna)		

11			Internal spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica interna) is derived from:		
			superficial abdominal fascia (fascia superficialis abdominis)		
			peritoneum		
			fascia of internal oblique muscle (m. obliqus internus abdominis)		
	*		transversalis fascia (fascia transversalis)		
			aponeuroisis of external oblique muscle (m. obliqus externus abdominis)		
1	4	4			
1			Composition of the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus):		
			duct of epididymis (ductus epididymidis)		
			ureter (ureter)		
	*		ductus deferens (ductus deferens)		
	*		vessels and nerves to ductus deferens and testis		
			ejaculatory duct (ductus ejaculatorius)		
2			Within the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus) ductus deferens is surrounded by:		
	*		cremaster muscle (m. cremaster)		
	*		internal spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica interna)		
	*		external spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica externa)		
			tunica albuginea (tunica albuginea)		
	*		cremasteric fascia (fascia cremasterica)		
3			The parts of penis (penis) are the:		
	*		body (corpus penis)		
			scrotum (scrotum)		
	*		root of penis (radix penis)		
	*		glans penis (glans penis)		
			neck (collum)		
4			Penis is composed of:		
			ductus deferens (ductus deferens)		
	*		cavernous bodies (corpora cavernosa penis)		

	*		spongy body (corpus spongiosum penis)		
	*		urethra (urethra)		
			bulbo-urethral glands (glandulae bulbourethrales)		
5			The parts of the male urethra (urethra masculina) are:		
			pelvic part (pars pelvca)		
	*		prostatic part (pars prostatica)		
			vesical part (pars vesicalis)		
	*		membranous part (pars membranacea)		
	*		spongy part (pars spongiosa)		
6			The narrowest and shortest part of the male urethra (uretra masculina) is:		
			prostatic part (pars prostatica)		
			pelvic part (pars pelvca)		
			vesical part (pars vesicalis)		
	*		membranous part (pars membranacea)		
			spongy part (pars spongiosa)		
7			The voluntary urethral sphincter (m. sphincter urethrae) is related to:		
			pelvic part (pars pelvis) of urethra		
			prostatic part (pars prostatica) of urethra		
	*		membranous part (pars membranacea) of urethra		
			spongy part (pars spongiosa) of urethra		
			glans penis (glans penis)		
8			The longest part of the male urethra (uretra masculina) is the:		
			funicular part (pars funicularis)		
			vesical part (pars vesicalis)		
			membranous part (pars membranacea)		
	*		spongy part (pars spongiosa)		
			prostatic part (pars prostatica)		

9			The narrowings of the male urethra (uretra masculina) are formed:		
	*		at the level of its external orifice of urethra (uretra)		
			at the level of prostate (prostate)		
	*		at the level of the internal orifice of urethra (uretra)		
	*		at the level of the urogenital diaphragm (perineum)		
			along its spongy part (pars spongiosa)		
10			The involuntary sphincter of the male urethra (uretra masculina) is formed by the:		
	*		muscular components of prostate (prostata)		
			cavernous bodies (corpus cavernosum penis)		
	*		muscular components of neck of bladder (cervix vesicae)		
			muscles of perineum (perineum)		
			spongy body (corpus spongiosum penis)		
11			Seminal colliculus (colliculus seminalis):		
	*		is a component of the prostatic part of urethra (pars prostatica urerthrae)		
			is a component of the spongy part of urethra (pars spongiosa urerthrae)		
			is a component of seminal gland (glandula, vesicula seminalis)		
	*		is a site of openings of genital glandular ducts		
			is a site of internal sphincter location		
1	4	5			
1			The internal female reproductive organs are:		
	*		ovaries (ovaria)		
	*		uterine tubes (tubae uterinae)		
			clitoris (clitoris)		
			vaginal vestibule (vistibulum vaginae)		
	*		vagina		
2			The remnants of the mesonephric ducts and mesonephric tubules in the female reproductive system are:		
	*		epoophron		
	*		paroophron		

			ovarian folliculi (folliculi ovarici)		
			uterus (uterus)		
			uterine tubes (tubae uterinae)		
3			The sources in development of the female internal reproductive organs are:		
			mesonephric ducts (wolffian)		
	*		paramesonephric ducts (müllerian)		
	*		gonads		
			urachus (urachus)		
	*		urogenital sinus (sinus urogenitale)		
4			The uterus (uterus) is located:		
	*		in the pelvic cavity		
			in front of the bladder		
	*		above and behind the bladder		
	*		in front of rectum		
			below and behind the bladder		
5			Normal position of the uterus is:		
	*		tilted anteriorly (anteversio)		
	*		flexed anteriorly (anteflexio)		
			diverted laterally (lateropositio)		
			tilted back (retroversio)		
			flexed posteriorly (retroflexio)		
6			The anterior surface of uterus (uterus) faces the:		
			pubic symphysis		
			anterior pelvic wall		
	*		bladder		
			rectum		
			prostate		

7			Out of pregnancy the uterus (uterus) is located:		
			in the abdominal cavity		
			in the peritoneal cavity		
	*		in the lesser pelvis		
			extraperitoneally		
	*		rather intraperitoneally		
8			Recto-uterine pouch (excavatio rectouterina):		
			is lined with pelvic fascia		
	*		is lined with peritoneum		
	*		contains serous fluid only		
			contains fatty tissue and vessels		
			disappears in aging		
9			Recto-uterine pouch (excavatio rectouterina):		
	*		is the lowest compartment of the peritoneal cavity		
	*		is called by clinicians "pouch of Douglas"		
			is called by clinicians "pouch of Winslow"		
			descends up to the perineum		
	*		descends up to the upper part of posterior vaginal wall only		
10			The parts of the uterus (uterus) are:		
	*		fundus of uterus (fundus uteri)		
	*		body of uterus (corpus uteri)		
	*		cervix of uterus (cervix uteri)		
	*		isthmus of uterus (istmus uteri)		
			uterine tubes (tubae uterinae)		
11			The cervix of uterus (cervix uteri) has:		
	*		supravaginal part (portio supravaginalis cervicis)		
			internal part (portio interna)		

	*		vaginal part (portio vaginalis)		
			paravaginal part (portio paravaginalis)		
	*		external os of uterus (ostium uteri)		
12			The sources in development of uterus are:		
			mesonephric ducts (wolffian)		
	*		paramesonephric ducts (müllerian)		
			mesonephric tubules (tubuli mesonephrici)		
			urachus (urachus)		
			urogenital sinus (sinus urogenitale)		
13			The palmate folds (plicae palmatae) are formed by:		
			mucosa of uterine cavity (cavitas uteri)		
	*		mucosa of cervical canal (canalis cervicis uteri)		
			mucosa of uterine tube ampulla (ampulla tubae uterinae)		
			mucosa of vagina (vagina)		
			mucosa of uterine tube isthmus (isthmus tubae uterinae)		
14			The coats of the uterus (uterus) are:		
	*		perimetrium		
	*		myometrium		
			parametrium		
	*		endometrium		
			mesometrium		
15			The parametrium is:		
			peritoneum covering uterus		
			fascial covering of uterus		
			complex of organs surrounding uterus		
			parauterine rudiments of mesonephros		
	*		loose connective and fatty tissue around cervix of uterus and in the broad ligaments		

16			The muscular membrane (myometrium) of uterus consists of:		
			one layer of smooth muscular tissue		
			two layers of smooth muscular tissue		
	*		three layers of smooth muscular tissue		
			four layers of smooth muscular tissue		
			five layers of smooth muscular tissue		
17			Serous coat of uterus is called:		
			endometrium		
			parametrium		
			myometrium		
	*		perimetrium		
			mesometrium		
18			The uterine ligaments (uterus) are the:		
	*		round ligament of uterus (lig. teres uteri)		
	*		cardinal ligament (lig. cardinale)		
			suspensory ligament of ovary (lig. suspensorium ovarii)		
	*		broad ligament of uterus (lig. latum uteri)		
	*		pubocervical ligament (lig. pubocervicalis)		
19			The broad ligament of uterus is a:		
	*		fold of pelvic peritoneum, containing a number of important structures		
			connective tissue cord stretched from the uterus to the pelvic wall		
			rudiment of embryonic ligament, involved in ovarian descent		
			connective tissue cord extending to the inguinal canal and passing in it		
			neurovascular bundle		
20			The cardinal ligament of uterus is situated:		
			in the vesico-uterine pouch (excavatio vesicouterina)		
			in the recto-uterine pouch (excavatio rectouterina)		
	*		between the layers of the broad ligament of uterus (lig. latum uteri)		

	*		in the base of the broad ligament of uterus (lig. latum uteri)		
	*		in the parauterine cellular space (parametrium)		
21			The round ligament of uterus (lig. teres uteri) is situated:		
			in the base of the broad ligament of uterus (lig. latum uteri)		
	*		between the layers of the broad ligament of uterus (lig. latum uteri)		
	*		in the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis)		
			in the the parauterine tissue (parametrium)		
			in the vesico-uterine pouch (excavatio vesicouterina)		
1	4	6			
1			The ovary (ovarium) presents the following surfaces:		
			anterior		
			posterior		
			inferior		
	*		lateral		
	*		medial		
2			The ovarian hilum (hilum ovarii) is located:		
			on its medial surface		
			on its lateral surface		
			in the free border		
	*		in the mesovarian border		
			on its uterine extremity (extremitas uterina)		
3			The ovary (ovarium) is kept in its place by:		
	*		mesovarium		
	*		ligament of ovary (lig. ovarii proprium)		
			cardinal ligament (lig. cardinale)		
	*		suspensory ligament of ovary (lig. suspensorium ovarii)		
			cremaster muscle (m. cremaster)		

4			The parts of the uterine tube (tuba uterina, salpinx) are:		
	*		infundibulum		
			cervix		
	*		isthmus		
	*		ampulla		
	*		uterine part (pars uterina)		
5			The abdominal ostium of uterine tube (ostium abdominale tubae uterinae, salpingis) is a component of:		
			ampulla of uterine tube (ampulla tubae uterinae)		
			uterine part of uterine tube (pars uterina)		
			isthmus of uterine tube (istmus tubae uterinae)		
			broad ligament of uterus (lig. latum uteri)		
	*		infundibulum		
6			The wall of the uterine tube (tuba uterina, salpinx) is composed of:		
			striated muscular membrane (tunica muscularis striata)		
	*		smooth muscular membrane (tunica muscularis levis)		
	*		serous membrane (tunica serosa)		
			adventitia		
	*		mucosa (tunica mucosa)		
7			The ampulla of uterine tube (ampulla tubae uterinae) follows:		
			uterine part of uterine tube (pars uterina)		
			infundibulum of uterine tube (infundibulum tubae uterinae)		
			fimbriae of uterine tube (fimbriae tubae uterinae)		
			uterine orifice (ostium tubae uterinae)		
	*		isthmus (istmus tubae uterinae)		
1	4	7			
1			The vaginal orifice (ostium vaginae) opens into:		
			uterine cavity (cavitas uteri)		
			vesico-uterine pouch (excavatio vesicouterina)		

			recto-uterine pouch (exavatio rectouterina)		
			pelvic cavity		
	*		vestibule of vagina (vestibulum vaginae)		
2			Clitoris is a structure homologous to the male:		
			prostate (prostata)		
	*		penis (penis)		
			seminal gland (glandula, vesicula seminalis)		
			scrotum (scrotum)		
			bulbo-urethral gland (glandula bulbourethralis)		
3			The anterior vaginal wall is associated with the:		
	*		fundus of the bladder		
			anterior abdominal wall		
	*		urethra		
			rectum		
			fundus of the uterus		
4			Posterior vaginal fornix makes possible the diagnostic and surgical approach to:		
			vesico-uterine pouch (excavatio vesicouterina)		
	*		recto-uterine pouch (excavatio rectouterina)		
			uterine tubes (tubae uterinae)		
			ovaries (ovaria)		
			bladder (vesica urinaria)		
5			The vaginal wall consists of:		
			serous membrane		
	*		adventitia		
	*		smooth muscular membrane		
	*		mucous membrane		
			striated muscular membrane		

6			The hymen is a fold of:		
			serous membrane		
			loose connective tissue		
			muscular membrane		
	*		mucous membrane		
			dense connective tissue		
7			In the vaginal vestibule (vestibulum vaginae) open:		
			internal urethral orifice (ostium urethrae internum)		
	*		external urethral orifice (ostium urethrae externum)		
	*		vagina		
			cervical canal (canalis cervicis uteri)		
	*		greater vestibular glands (glandulae vestibulares majores)		
1	4	8			
1			The parts of perineum are:		
	*		urogenital diaphragm (diaphragma urogenitalis)		
	*		pelvic diaphragm (diaphragma pelvis)		
			genital diaphragm (diaphragma genitalis)		
			urinary diaphragm (diaphragma urinaria)		
			anal diaphragm (diaphragma anale)		
2			The deep muscles of the urogenital diaphragm are:		
	*		deep transverse perineal muscles (m.transversus perinei profundus)		
			bulbospongiosus muscles (m. bulbospongiosus)		
			ischiocavernosus muscles (m. ichiocavernosus)		
			coccygeus muscles (m. coccygeus)		
	*		external urethral sphincter (m. sphincter urethrae externus)		
3			The superficial muscles of the urogenital diaphragm are:		
	*		superficial transverse perineal muscles (m. transversus perinei superficialis)		
	*		bulbospongiosus muscles (m. bulbospongiosus)		

	*		ischiocavernosus muscles (m .ichiocavernosus)		
			coccygeus muscles (m. coccygeus)		
			external urethral sphincter (m. sphincter urethrae externus)		
4			The deep muscles of the pelvic diaphragm are:		
			deep transverse perineal muscles (m. transversus perinei profundus)		
			bulbospongiosus muscles (m. bulbospongiosus)		
			ischiocavernosus muscles (m. ichiocavernosus)		
	*		coccygeus muscles (m. coccygeus)		
	*		levator ani muscles (m. levator ani)		
5			The superficial muscles of the pelvic diaphragm are:		
			deep transverse perineal muscles (m. transversus perinei profundus)		
	*		external anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani externus)		
			ischio-cavernosus muscle (m. ichiocavernosus)		
			coccygeus muscle (m. coccygeus)		
			levator ani muscle (m. levator ani)		
6			The walls of the ischio-anal fossa (fossa ischio-analis) are:		
	*		ischial tuberosity (tuber ischiadicum)		
	*		internal obturator muscle and its fascia		
	*		levator ani muscle and inferior fascia of the pelvic diaphragm		
	*		external anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani externus)		
			pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		