С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	1			
1		Heart (cor):		
		a hollow muscular organ		
		has two atria and two ventricles		
		the wall consists of three membranes		
		parenchymatous organ		
		the outer membrane is adventitia		
2		In the heart (cor) there are:		
		apex (apex cordis)		
		base (basis cordis)		
		sternocostal surface (facies sternocostalis)		
		diaphragmatic surface (facies diaphragmatica)		
		vertebral surface (facies vertebralis)		
3		On the surface of the heart (cor) are distinguished:		
		coronary groove (sulcus coronarius)		
		posterior interventricular groove (sulcus interventricularis posterior)		
		anterior interventricular groove (sulcus interventricularis anterior)		
		costal groove (sulcus costalis)		
		oblique groove (sulcus obliquus)		
4		Coronary groove of the heart (sulcus coronarius):		
		lies on the border between the atria (atrium cordis) and ventricles (ventriculus cordis)		
		Located on the costal surface of the heart		
		lies on the border between the right and left atria (atrium cordis dextrum/sinistrum)		
		lies on the border between the right and left ventricles (ventriculus cordis dexter/sinister)		

		characteristic only of the fetal heart (disappears after birth)		
5		Auricles of the atria (auriculae atrii):		
		located in the area of the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum)		
		located in the area of the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
		located in the area of the left ventricle (ventriculus cordis sinister)		
		located in the area of the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
		located in the area of the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter)		
6		Anterior and posterior interventricular grooves (sulcus interventricularis anterior et posterior):		
		connect in the area of the notch of the apex of the heart (incisura apicis cordis)		
		lie along the border of the right and left ventricles of the heart (ventriculus dexter et sinister)		
		located on the pulmonary surfaces of the heart (facies pulmonales)		
		they contain the interventricular branches of the coronary arteries (a. coronaria dextra et sinistra)		
		connect in the area of the base of the heart (basis cordis)		
7		The following surfaces are distinguished in the heart (cor):		
		diaphragmatic (facies diafragmatica)		
		sternocostal (facies sternocostalis)		
		pulmonary (facies pulmonale)		
		vertebral (facies vertebralis)		
		superior (facies superior)		
8		The apex of the heart (apex cordis) is projected onto the anterior chest wall:		
		in the 5th intercostal space on the left, 1–1.5 cm inward from the midclavicular line		
		in the 5th intercostal space on the left, 1–1.5 cm outward from the		

		midclavicular line		
		behind the sternum at the level of the 3rd intercostal space		
		in the 5th intercostal space on the left, 1–1.5 cm inward from the midaxillary line		
		at the left edge of the sternum at the attachment site of the cartilage of the 5th rib		
9		Projection onto the anterior chest wall of the upper border of the heart (cor) in an adult:		
		line connecting the cartilages of the right and left III-X ribs		
		line connecting the cartilages of the right and left V-X ribs		
		line connecting the cartilages of the right and left II-XI ribs		
		line connecting the cartilages of the right and left IV-XI ribs		
		upper aperture of the chest		
10		Apex cordis:		
		facing downward, forward and to the left		
		projected into the 5th intercostal space on the left 1–1.5 cm medially from the midclavicular line		
		facing upward, backward and to the right		
		located along the line connecting the cartilages of the right and left 3rd–10th ribs		
		located along the left edge of the sternum in the 4th and 5th intercostal spaces		
11		The lower border of the heart (cor) runs along the line:		
		from the cartilage of the 5th right rib to the apex of the heart		
		from the cartilage of the 3rd right rib to the apex of the heart		
		from the cartilage of the 3rd left rib to the apex of the heart		
		from the cartilage of the 3rd right rib to the base of the heart		
		from the cartilage of the 5th left rib to the base of the heart		

12		The right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) of the adult human heart:		
		filled with venous blood		
		connects with the right ventricle through the right atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare)		
		filled with arterial blood		
		connects with the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum) through the oval opening (foramen ovale)		
		connects with the left ventricle through the atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare)		
13		The right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) in a normal adult has openings:		
		superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
		inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior)		
		oval (foramen ovale)		
		coronary sinus (sinus coronarius)		
		pulmonary veins (vv. pulmonales)		
14		Oval fossa (fossa ovalis):		
		located on the interatrial septum (septum interatriale)		
		is the remnant of the closed oval opening (foramen ovale)		
		located on the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
		located on the wall of the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter)		
		absent in adults (characteristic only of the fetal heart)		
15		Openings present in the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum):		
		pulmonary veins (ostium venarum pulmonalium)		
		left atrioventricular (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum)		
		superior vena cava (ostium v. cavae superioris)		
		inferior vena cava (ostium v. cava inferioris)		
		coronary sinus (ostium sinus coronarii)		

16		Auricles of the atria (auriculae atrii):		
		increase the volume of the cavity of the atria (atrium cordis dextrum/sinistrum)		
		on the inner surface there are pectinate muscles (mm. pectinati)		
		increase the volume of the cavity of the ventricles of the heart (ventriculus cordis dexter/sinister)		
		on the inner surface there are fleshy trabeculae (trabeculae carneae)		
		do not communicate with the cavity of the atria		
17		Right ventricle of the heart (ventriculus dexter):		
		has a right atrioventricular orifice (ostium atrioventriculare dexter)		
		has an orifice of the pulmonary trunk (ostium trunci pulmonalis)		
		has an orifice of the inferior vena cava (ostium v. cava inferioris)		
		has an orifice of the aorta (ostium aortae)		
		has orifices of the pulmonary veins (ostium venarum pulmonalium)		
18		The relief of the inner surface of the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter) has:		
		carneae trabeculae (trabeculae carneae)		
		papillary muscles (mm. papillares)		
		pectineal muscles (mm. pectinati)		
		opening of the coronary sinus (ostium sinus coronarii)		
		the surface is smooth throughout		
19		Interventricular septum (septum interventriculare):		
		separates the right ventricle from the left ventricle (ventriculus dexter/sinister):		
		has a muscular part (pars muscularis)		
		has a membranous part (pars membranacea)		
		has an oval fossa (fossa ovalis)		
		in its thickness lies the atrioventricular node of the cardiac conduction system (nodus atrioventricularis)		

20		Openings of the left ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis sinistrum):		
		opening of the aorta (ostium aortae)		
		left atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum)		
		opening of the inferior vena cava (ostium venae cavae inferioris)		
		opening of the pulmonary trunk (ostium trunci pulmonalis)		
		opening ovale (foramen ovale)		
21		The pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis) comes out of:		
		Right ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis dexter)		
		Left ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis sinistrum)		
		Right atrium of the heart (atrium cordis dextrum)		
		Left atrium of the heart (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
		Right lung (pulmo dexter)		
22		The membranes of the heart wall (cor):		
		endocardium (endocardium)		
		myocardium (myocardium)		
		epicardium (epicardium)		
		endometrium (endometrium)		
		perimetrium (perimetrium)		
23		Endocardium:		
		Formed by striated cardiac muscle tissue		
		Lines all chambers of the heart from the inside		
		Covers papillary muscles and tendinous chordae (mm. papillares et chordae tendineae)		
		Is the outer shell of the heart		
		Formed by visceral and parietal layers		
24		Myocardium:		
		formed by striated cardiac muscle tissue		

		has 3 layers in the atria		
		forms papillary muscles (mm. papillares)		
		forms carneae trabeculae (trabeculae carneae)		
		lines the cavity of the heart from the inside		
25		Myocardium:		
		the middle layer of the heart		
		forms carneae trabeculae and papillary muscles (trabeculae carneae et mm. papillares)		
		has 3 layers in the ventricles		
		lines the cavity of the heart from the inside		
		is the visceral layer of the pericardium (lamina visceralis pericardii)		
26		The "soft skeleton" of the heart (cor) is formed by:		
		fibrous rings (annulus fibrosus)		
		fibrous triangles (trigonum fibrosum)		
		fleshy trabeculae (trabeculae carneale)		
		tendinous chordae (chordae tendineae)		
		semilunar valves (valvula semilunaris)		
27		Right and left fibrous rings of the heart (annulus fibrosus dexter/sinister):		
		part of the "soft skeleton" of the heart (cor)		
		form support for the atrioventricular valves (valvae atrioventriculares)		
		part of the endocardium (endocardium)		
		part of the cardiac conduction system (complexus stimulans cordis)		
		part of the pericardium (pericardium)		
28		Epicardium:		
		the outer shell of the heart (cor)		
		is the visceral layer of the serous pericardium (lamina visceralis pericardii)		
		formed by striated cardiac muscle tissue		
		is the parietal layer of the serous pericardium (lamina parietalis pericardii)		

		covered by mesothelium		
29		The right atrioventricular opening of the heart closes (ostium atrioventriculare dextrum):		
		tricuspid valve (valva atrioventricularis dextra, valva tricuspidalis)		
		aortic valve (valva aortae)		
		bicuspid (mitral) valve (valva atrioventricularis sinistra, valva mitralis)		
		valvula of the inferior vena cava (valvula venae cavae inferioris)		
		valvula of the coronary sinus (valvula sinus coronarii)		
30		In the aortic valve there are (valva aortae):		
		semilunar valves (valvula semilunaris)		
		nodules of the semilunar valves (noduli valvularum semilunarium)		
		septal valve (cuspis septalis)		
		anterior valve (cuspis anterior)		
		posterior valve (cuspis posterior)		
31		The tricuspid valve (valva tricuspidalis) is located:		
		between the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter) and the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum)		
		in the vestibule of the aorta (vestibulum aortae)		
		between the left ventricle (ventriculus cordis sinistrum) and the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
		between the right and left atrium (atrium cordis dextrum/sinistrum)		
		at the base of the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis)		
32		The bicuspid (mitral) valve (valva bicuspidalis, valva mitralis) is located:		
		between the left ventricle (ventriculus cordis sinistrum) and the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
		in the aorta (aorta)		
		at the base of the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis)		
		between the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter) and the right atrium		

		(atrium cordis dextrum)		
		between the right and left atrium (atrium cordis dextrum/sinistrum)		
33		In the bicuspid (mitral) valve, the following are distinguished (valva atrioventricularis sinistra; valva mitralis):		
		anterior cusp (cuspis anterior)		
		posterior cusp (cuspis posterior)		
		septal cusp (cuspis septalis)		
		right semilunar valve (valvula semilunaris dexter)		
		left semilunar valve (valvula semilunaris sinister)		
34		The tricuspid valve (valva atrioventricularis dexstra, valva tricuspidalis) is divided into:		
		anterior cusp (cuspis anterior)		
		septal cusp (cuspis septalis)		
		posterior cusp (cuspis posterior)		
		anterior semilunar cusp (valvula semilunaris anterior)		
		nodules of semilunar cusps (noduli valvularum semilunarium)		
35		The semilunar valves are located (valvae semilunares):		
		in the aortic opening (ostium aortae)		
		in the opening of the pulmonary trunk (ostium trunci pulmonalis)		
		in the left atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum)		
		in the right atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare dextrum)		
		at the mouth of the superior and inferior vena cava (ostium venae cavae inferioris/superioris)		
36		The heart is located (cor):		
		in the superior mediastinum (mediastinum superius)		
		in the anterior (lower) mediastinum (mediastinum anterius)		
		in the middle (lower) mediastinum (mediastinum medius)		
		in the posterior (lower) mediastinum (mediastinum inferius)		

		in the chest cavity between the two pleural sacs		
1	2			
1		Elements of the cardiac conduction system (complexus stimulans cordis):		
		atrioventricular bundle branches (crus dextrum/sinistrum)		
		sinoatrial node (nodus sinuatrialis)		
		atrioventricular node (nodus atrioventricularis)		
		apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
		cardiac plexus (plexus cardiacus)		
2		Sinoatrial node (Kiss-Fleck) of the cardiac conduction system (nodus sinuatrialis):		
		located in the wall of the right atrium between the opening of the superior vena cava and the right auricle		
		consists of atypical cardiomyocytes (pacemaker cells)		
		located in the thickness of the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
		located in the thickness of the lower part of the interatrial septum (septum atrioventriculare)		
		consists of a cluster of ganglion nerve cells		
3		Atrioventricular node (Aschoff-Tawara) of the cardiac conduction system (nodus atrioventriculalis):		
		located in the thickness of the lower part of the interatrial septum (septum interatriale)		
		located in the wall of the right atrium between the opening of the superior vena cava and the right auricle		
		consists of atypical cardiomyocytes		
		located in the thickness of the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
		is an intramural ganglion of the autonomic nervous system		

4		Atrioventricular bundle (bundle of His) of the cardiac conduction system (fasciculus atrioventriculalis):		
		ends in the myocardium of the ventricles with terminal fibers (Purkinje fibers)		
		divided into right and left legs (crus dextrum/sinistrum)		
		located in the interatrial septum (septum interatriale)		
		passes in the membranous part of the interventricular septum (pars membranaceae septum interventriculare)		
		located in the region of the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
5		Atrioventricular bundle (bundle of His) of the cardiac conduction system (fasciculus atrioventriculalis):		
		connects the myocardium of the atria (atrium cordis) with the myocardium of the ventricles (ventriculus cordis)		
		divided into the right and left legs (crus dextrum/sinistrum)		
		its terminal fibers (Purkinje fibers) end in the myocardium of the ventricles (ventriculus cordis)		
		located in the wall of the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum)		
		consists of afferent nerve fibers of the vagus nerve		
6		Pericardium:		
		serous membrane of the heart		
		has a cavity filled with serous fluid		
		consists of 2 layers (parietal and visceral)		
		adventitial membrane of the heart		
		has no cavity		
7		Pericardial cavity (cavitas pericardiaca):		
		bounded by visceral and parietal layers of serous pericardium		
		filled with serous fluid		
		bounded by serous and fibrous pericardium		
		filled with fatty tissue		

		contains transverse and oblique sinuses		
8		In the pericardial cavity (cavitas pericardiaca) sinuses (sinus pericardii) are distinguished:		
		transverse sinus (sinus transversus pericardii)		
		oblique sinus (sinus obliquus pericardii)		
		costodiaphragmatic sinus (recessus costodiaphragmaticus)		
		costomediastinal sinus (recessus costomediastinalis)		
		phrenic-mediastinal sinus (recessus phrenicomediastinalis)		
9		Transverse pericardial sinus (sinus transversus pericardii):		
		located at the base of the heart (basis cordis)		
		is the pericardial cavity (cavitas pericardialis)		
		bounded in front by the aorta and pulmonary trunk		
		located at the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
		bounded by the inferior vena cava and the left pulmonary veins		
10		Oblique sinus of the pericardium (sinus obliquus pericardii):		
		located on the diaphragmatic surface of the heart (facies diaphragmatica)		
		bounded by the posterior surface of the left atrium (facies posterior atrium sinistrum)		
		bounded by the base of the left pulmonary veins on the left and the inferior vena cava on the right		
		bounded by the anterior surface of the right atrium (facies anterior atrium dextrum)		
		bounded by the aorta and pulmonary trunk		
11		Layers of the pericardium:		
		fibrous		
		serous		
		muscular-elastic		
		muscular		

		mucous		
12				
1	3			
1		Right coronary artery of the heart (a. coronaria dextra):		
		lies in the coronary groove (sulcus coronarius)		
		starts from the ascending part of the aorta (pars accendens aortae)		
		lies in the anterior interventricular groove (sulcus interventricularis anterior)		
		Starts from the aortic arch (arcus aortae)		
		Lies in the posterior interventricular groove (sulcus interventricularis posterior)		
2		The place where the coronary arteries of the heart begin is:		
		the initial part of the ascending aorta (aortic bulb) (bulbus aortae)		
		the aortic arch (arcus aorta)		
		the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis)		
		the left ventricle (ventriculus sinister)		
		the thoracic part of the aorta (pars thoracica aortae)		
3				

4		The branches of the left coronary artery (a. coronaria sinistra) are:		
		circumflex branch (r. circumflexus)		
		anterior interventricular branch (r. interventricularis anterior)		
		posterior interventricular branch (r. interventricularis posterior)		
		anterior intercostal arteries (aa. intercostales anteriores)		
		posterior intercostal arteries (aa. intercostales posteriores)		
5		Veins of the heart that flow into the coronary sinus (sinus coronarius):		
		middle cardiac vein (v. cordis media)		
		great cardiac vein (v. cordis magna)		
		oblique vein of the left atrium (v. obliqua atrii sinistri)		
		small cardiac vein (v. cordis parva)		
		anterior cardiac veins (vv. cordis anteriores)		
6		Coronary sinus of the heart (sinus coronarius):		
		located in the coronary groove (sulcus coronarius)		
		flows into the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum)		
		located in the posterior interventricular groove (sulcus interventricularis posterior)		
		collects blood from the anterior chest wall		
		flows into the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
7		Veins of the heart that can flow directly into the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum):		
		minimal veins of the heart (vv. cordis minimae)		
		anterior veins of the heart (vv. cordis anteriores)		
		great vein of the heart (v. cordis magna)		
		oblique vein of the left atrium (v. obliqua atrii sinistri)		
		small vein of the heart (v. cordis parva)		
1	4			

1		Systemic circulation:		
		begins in the left ventricle		
		begins in the right ventricle		
		ends in the right atrium		
		ends in the left atrium		
		main function – gas exchange		
2		Lesser circulation:		
		starts in the left ventricle		
		starts in the right ventricle		
		ends in the right atrium		
		ends in the left atrium		
		main function – blood supply to all organs		
3		Vessels of the systemic circulation:		
		aorta		
		pulmonary trunk		
		pulmonary veins		
		superior and inferior vena cava		
		pulmonary arteries		
4		Vessels of the pulmonary circulation:		
		portal vein		
		pulmonary trunk		
		pulmonary veins		
		superior and inferior vena cava		
		pulmonary arteries		
1	1			
1		Branches of the brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus):		
		right subclavian artery (a. subclavia dextra)		
		right common carotid artery (a. carotis communis dextra)		

		left subclavian artery (a. subclavia sinistra)		
		left common carotid artery (a. carotis communis sinistra)		
		internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
2		Level of bifurcation of the common carotid artery (a. carotis communis):		
		upper edge of the thyroid cartilage		
		jugular notch of the sternum		
		lower edge of the thyroid cartilage		
		cricoid cartilage		
		angle of the mandible		
3		Branches of the aortic arch (arcus aortae):		
		left subclavian artery (a. subclavia sinistra)		
		left common carotid artery (a. carotis communis sinistra)		
		brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus)		
		right subclavian artery (a. subclavia dextra)		
		right common carotid artery (a. carotis communis dextra)		
4		The anterior branches of the external carotid artery (a. carotis externa) include:		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		
		lingual artery (a. lingualis)		
		superior thyroid artery (a.t hyroidea superior)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
5		The branches of the external carotid artery (a. carotis externa) include:		
		ascending pharyngeal artery (a. pharyngea ascendens)		
		superficial temporal artery (a.t emporalis superficialis)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		ascending palatine artery (a. palatina ascendens)		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		

6		The terminal branches of the external carotid artery (a. carotis externa) include:		
		superficial temporal artery (a.t emporalis superficialis)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		supraorbital artery (a. supraorbitalis)		
		infraorbital artery (a. infraorbitalis)		
		superior thyroid artery (a. thyroidea superior)		
7		The thyroid arteries (aa. thyroidei) originate from:		
		thyrocervical trunk (truncus thyrocervicalis)		
		external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
		costocervical trunk (truncus costocervicalis)		
		subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
8		Indicate 3 branches of the facial artery (a. facialis):		
		angular artery (a. angularis)		
		inferior labial artery (a. labialis inferior)		
		superior labial artery (a. labialis superior)		
		posterior auricular artery (a. auricularis posterior)		
		transverse facial artery (a. transversa faciei)		
9		The facial artery (a. facialis) is a branch of:		
		external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
		transverse facial artery (a. transversa faciei)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
		superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis)		
10		The final branch of the facial artery (a. facialis) is:		
		angular artery (a. angularis)		

		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		transverse facial artery (a. transversa faciei)		
		superior labial artery (a. labialis superior)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
11		The facial artery (a. facialis) anastomoses with:		
		branches of the ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		branches of the occipital artery (a. occipitalis)		
		branches of the subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
		branches of the basilar artery (a. basilaris)		
		does not participate in the formation of anastomoses		
12		Indicate the arteries that supply blood to the soft tissues of the face:		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
		subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
13		Direction of the facial artery (a. facialis):		
		from the angle of the lower jaw to the medial angle of the eye		
		parallel to the zygomatic arch and below it		
		from the angle of the lower jaw to the lateral angle of the eye		
		from the mental foramen to the lower lip		
		from the superciliary arch to the medial angle of the eye		
14		The superior alveolar arteries (aa. alveolares superiores) originate from:		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		infraorbital artery (a. infraorbitalis)		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		

		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		superior labial artery (a. labialis superior)		
15		Indicate the branches of the maxillary section of the maxillary artery (a. maxillaris):		
		inferior alveolar artery (a. alveolaris inferior)		
		middle meningeal artery (a. meningea media)		
		infraorbital artery (a. infraorbitalis)		
		sphenopalatine artery (a. sphenopalatina)		
		lingual artery (a. lingualis)		
16		The middle meningeal artery (a. meningea media) is a branch of:		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
		internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
		middle cerebral artery (a. cerebri media)		
		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		
17		The superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis) is the terminal branch of:		
		external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		
		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
1	2			
1		Sections of the internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna):		
		cerebral (pars cerebralis)		
		cavernous (pars cavernosa)		
		petrous (pars petrosa)		
		cervical (pars cervicalis)		

		facial (pars facialis)		
2		Branches of the petrous part of the internal carotid artery (pars petrosa a. carotis internae):		
		carotympanic arteries (aa. caroticotympanicae)		
		anterior cerebral artery (a. cerebri anterior)		
		anterior ethmoidal artery (a. ethmoidalis anterior)		
		angular artery (a. angularis)		
		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
3		The internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna) branches off from the common carotid artery:		
		at the level of the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage		
		at the level of the 1st rib		
		at the level of the sternoclavicular joint		
		at the level of the angle of the mandible		
		at the level of the foramen magnum		
4		Branches of the internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna):		
		ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		
		anterior cerebral artery (a. cerebri anterior)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
		basilar artery (a. basilaris)		
5		Specify 3 branches of the ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica):		
		lacrimal artery (a. lacrimalis)		
		central retinal artery (a. centralis retinae)		
		basilar artery (a. basilaris)		
		supraorbital artery (a. supraorbitalis)		
		angular artery (a. angularis)		
6		The ophthalmic artery (a.ophthalmica) is a branch of:		

		the internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
		external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
		facial artery (a. facialis)		
		superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis)		
		maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
7		The anterior communicating artery (a. communicans anterior) connects:		
		the right and left anterior cerebral arteries (a. cerebri anterior dextra et sinistra)		
		the anterior and middle cerebral arteries (a. cerebri anterior et media)		
		the middle and posterior cerebral arteries (a. cerebri posterior et media)		
		the right and left internal carotid arteries (a. carotis interna dextra et sinistra)		
		the internal and external carotid arteries (a. carotis interna et externa)		
8		Terminal branches of the basilar artery (a. basilaris):		
		posterior cerebral arteries (aa. cerebri posteriores)		
		middle cerebral arteries (aa. cerebri mediae)		
		anterior cerebral arteries (aa. cerebri anteriores)		
		ophthalmic arteries (aa. ophthalmicae)		
		posterior communicating arteries (aa. communicantes anteriores)		
9		The arterial circle of the brain (circle of Willis, cyrculus arteriosus cerebri) is formed by:		
		anterior communicating artery (a. communicans anterior)		
		anterior cerebral arteries (aa. cerebri anteriores)		
		posterior cerebral arteries (aa. cerebri posteriores)		
		anterior villous arteries (aa. choroidei anteriores)		
		superior cerebellar arteries (aa. cerebellares superiores)		

10		The arterial circle of the brain (circle of Willis, cyrculus arteriosus cerebri) is an anastomosis:		
		between the systems of the internal and external carotid arteries		
		between the systems of the internal carotid artery and the vertebral artery (vertebrobasilar system)		
		between the branches of the internal carotid artery (intrasystemic anastomosis)		
		between the vertebral arteries and the anterior spinal artery		
		between the anterior cerebral arteries		
1	3			
1		Specify 3 branches of the thyrocervical trunk (truncus thyrocervicalis):		
		suprascapular artery (a. suprascapularis)		
		inferior thyroid artery (a. thyroidea inferior)		
		ascending cervical artery (a. cervicalis ascendens)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
		superior thyroid artery (a. thyroidea superior)		
2		The inferior thyroid artery (a. thyroidea inferior) is a branch of:		
		thyrocervical trunk (truncus thyrocervicalis)		
		external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
		costocervical trunk (truncus costocervicalis)		
		internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
3		Specify the branch of the subclavian artery (a. subclavia) in the interscalene space:		
		costocervical trunk (truncus costocervicalis)		
		internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna)		
		thyrocervical trunk (truncus thyrocervicalis)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		

		transverse artery of the neck (a. transversa colli)		
4		Specify the branches of the subclavian artery (a. subclavia) extending from it before the interscalene space:		
		costocervical trunk (truncus costocervicalis)		
		internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna)		
		thyrocervical trunk (truncus thyrocervicalis)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
		superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis)		
1	4			
1		Specify 2 possible options for the entry of the external jugular vein (v. jugularis externa):		
		angle of confluence of the subclavian vein (v. subclavia) and the internal jugular vein (v. jugularis interna)		
		subclavian vein (v. subclavia)		
		anterior jugular vein (v. jugularis anterior)		
		unzygos vein (v. azygos)		
		facial vein (v. facialis)		
2		The ophthalmic veins (vv. ophthalmici) flow into:		
		cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus)		
		anterior jugular vein (v. jugularis anterior)		
		superficial temporal vein (v. temporalis superficialis)		
		sigmoid sinus (sinus sigmoideus)		
		facial vein (v. facialis)		
3		The diploic veins (vv. diploicae) carry blood to:		
		superior sagittal sinus (sinus sagittalis superior)		
		occipital vein (v. occipitalis)		
		external jugular vein (v. jugularis externa)		
		internal jugular vein (v. jugularis interna)		
		anterior jugular vein (v. jugularis anterior)		

4		Extracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein (v. jugularis interna):		
		lingual vein (v. lingualis)		
		pharyngeal veins (vv. pharyngeae)		
		facial vein (v. facialis)		
		superior thyroid vein (v. thyroidea superior)		
		diploic veins (vv. diploicae)		
5		Specify the veins that form the external jugular vein (v. jugularis externa):		
		superior thyroid vein (v. thyroidea superior)		
		occipital vein (v. occipitalis)		
		posterior auricular vein (v. auricularis posterior)		
		facial vein (v. facialis)		
		lingual vein (v. lingualis)		
1	1			
1		The left subclavian artery (a. subclavia sinistra) originates from:		
		aortic arch (arcus aortae)		
		brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus)		
		common carotid artery (a. carotis communis)		
		thoracic aorta (pars thoracica aortae)		
		ascending aorta (pars ascendens aortae)		
2		The right subclavian artery (a. subclavia dextra) originates from:		
		brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus)		
		common carotid artery (a. carotis communis)		
		aortic arch (arcus aortae)		
		thoracic aorta (pars thoracica aortae)		
		ascending aorta (pars ascendens aortae)		
3		Parietal branch(es) of the thoracic aorta (pars thoracica aortae):		
		superior phrenic artery (a. phrenica superior)		

		bronchial branches (rr. bronchiales)		
		esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales)		
		pericardial branches (rr. pericardiaci)		
		mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales)		
4		The parietal branches of the thoracic aorta (pars thoracica aortae) include:		
		posterior intercostal arteries (aa. intercostales posteriores)		
		bronchial branches (rr. bronchiales)		
		esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales)		
		tracheal branches (rr. tracheales)		
		mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales)		
5		The internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna) originates from:		
		subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
		internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
		external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
		axillary artery (a. axillaris)		
		brachial artery (a. brachiales)		
6		Specify the 2 terminal branches of the internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna):		
		muscular-diaphragmatic artery (a. musculophrenica)		
		mediastinal branches (rr. mediastenales)		
		thymic branches (rr. thymici)		
		bronchial branches (rr. bronchiales)		
		superior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superior)		
7		Parietal branch of the abdominal aorta (aorta abdominalis):		
		inferior phrenic artery (a. phrenica inferior)		
		celiac trunk (truncus coeliacus)		
		common hepatic artery (a. hepatica communis)		
		left gastric artery (a. gastrica sinistra)		

		splenic artery (a. lienalis)		
8		The parietal branches of the abdominal aorta (aorta abdominalis) include:		
		lumbar arteries (aa. lumbales)		
		inferior pancreaticoduodenal arteries (aa. pancreaticoduodenales)		
		jejunal arteries (aa. jejunales)		
		ileal arteries (aa. ileales)		
		sigmoid arteries (aa. sigmoideae)		
9		The blood supply to the diaphragm is provided by:		
		inferior phrenic arteries (aa. phrenicae inferiores)		
		celiac trunk (truncus coeliacus)		
		superior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superior)		
		inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior)		
		superior phrenic arteries (aa. phrenicae superiores)		
10		The parietal branches of the thoracic aorta are (pars thoracica aortae):		
		posterior intercostal arteries (aa. intercostales posteriores)		
		superior phrenic arteries (aa. phrenicae superiores)		
		esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales)		
		pericardial branches (rr. pericardiaci)		
		mediastinal branches (rr. mediastenales)		
1	1			
1		The azygos vein (v. azygos) is a continuation of:		
		the right ascending lumbar vein (v. lumbalis ascendes dextra)		
		the superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
		the hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos)		
		the vertebral vein (v. vertebralis)		
		the deep cervical vein (v. cervicalis profunda)		
2		The hemiazygos vein is a continuation of:		

		left ascending lumbar vein (v. lumbalis ascendes sinistra)		
		superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
		unzygos vein (v. azygos)		
		vertebral vein (v. vertebralis)		
		internal thoracic vein (v. thoracica interna)		
3		The azygos vein receives:		
		hemiazygos vein		
		superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
		inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior)		
		internal thoracic vein (v. thoracica interna)		
		vertebral vein (v. vertebralis)		
4		The azygos vein receives:		
		posterior intercostal veins (vv. intercostales posteriores)		
		superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
		accessory hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos acessorius)		
		brachiocephalic veins (vv. brachiocephalicae)		
		vertebral vein (v.vertebralis)		
5		The hemiazygos vein receives:		
		accessory hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos acessoria)		
		inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior)		
		vertebral vein (v. vertebralis)		
		azygos vein (v. azygos)		
		internal thoracic vein (v. thoracica interna)		
6		Each of the posterior intercostal veins (vv. intercostales posteriores) receives:		
		intervertebral vein (v. intervertebralis)		
		azygos vein (v. azygos)		
		hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos)		

		accessory hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos acessoria)		
		vertebral vein (v. vertebralis)		
7		The parietal tributaries of the inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior) include:		
		lumbar veins (vv. lumbales)		
		superior phrenic vein (v. phrenica superior)		
		hepatic veins (vv. hepaticae)		
		azygos vein (v. azygos)		
		hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos)		
8		The lumbar veins form a cava-caval anastomosis:		
		on the posterior abdominal wall		
		in the thickness of the anterior abdominal wall		
		inside the spinal canal		
		in the thickness of the diaphragm		
		on the lateral abdominal walls		
9		Blood flows out of the diaphragm into:		
		the inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior)		
		the superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
		the hepatic portal vein (v. portae hepatis)		
		the brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus)		
		the common iliac vein (v. iliaca communis)		
11		Venous outflow from the lower part of the anterior abdominal wall is carried out:		
		into the internal iliac vein (v. iliaca interna)		
		into the external iliac vein (v. iliaca externa)		
		into the azygos vein (v. azygos)		
		into the portal vein (v. portae)		
		into the splenic vein (v. lienalis)		

1	2			
1		In the thickness of the anterior abdominal wall, a cava-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		the azygos vein (v. azygos), the hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos) and the lumbar veins (vv. lumbales)		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
		the esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and the left gastric vein (v. gastric sinistra)		
		the inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) and the superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
2		In the thickness of the posterior abdominal wall, a cava-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
		the azygos vein (v. azygos), the hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos) and the lumbar veins (vv. lumbales)		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		the esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and the left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		
		the inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) and the superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
3		The superior vena cava system (v. cava superior) includes:		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior)		
		inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		lumbar veins (vv. lumbales)		
		left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		

4		The superior vena cava system includes:		
		hemiazygos vein		
		inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
		superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		
5		The inferior vena cava system includes:		
		inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior)		
		azygos vein (v. azygos)		
		left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		
		hemiazygos vein (v. hemiazygos)		
6		In the thickness of the anterior abdominal wall, a porta-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
		the esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and the left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		
		the middle rectal vein (v. media superior) and the superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		the inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) and the superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
7		In the area of the cardiac part of the stomach, a porta-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
		esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and the left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		

		middle rectal vein (v. rectalis media) and the superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
		inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) and the inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
8		In the wall of the rectum, a porta-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
		the middle rectal vein (v. rectalis media) and the superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
		the esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and the left gastric vein (v. gastric sinistra)		
		the superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		the azygos vein (v. azygos) and the lumbar veins (vv. lumbales)		
9		The portal vein system includes:		
		left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra)		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior)		
		inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		middle rectal vein (v. rectalis media)		
		inferior rectal vein (v.rectalis inferior)		
10		Vein of the portal vein system (v. portae):		
		superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior)		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior)		
		inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		middle rectal vein (v. rectalis media)		

		inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior)		
11		The portal vein system (v.portae) includes:		
		paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales)		
		superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior)		
		inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior)		
		middle rectal vein (v. media superior)		
		inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior)		
1	3			
1		In the area of the cardiac part of the stomach, anastomose:		
		esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales) and the left gastric artery (a. gastrica sinistra)		
		esophageal branches of the thoracic aorta (rr. oesophageales) and pericardial branches (rr. pericardiales)		
		esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales) and mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales)		
		mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales) and the left gastric artery (a. gastrica sinistra)		
		mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales) and pericardial branches (rr. pericardiales)		
2		In the thickness of the anterior abdominal wall, an anastomosis is formed between:		
		the superior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
		the ovarian artery (a. ovarica) and the uterine artery (a. uterina)		
		the middle rectal artery (a. rectalis media), the superior rectal artery (a. rectalis superior) and the inferior rectal artery (a. rectalis inferior)		
		the middle colic artery (a. colica media) and the left colic artery (a. colica sinistra)		
		the anterior and posterior pancreatoduodenal arteries (aa. pancreatoduodenales anteriores/posteriores) and the inferior		

		pancreatoduodenal arteries (aa. pancreatoduodenales inferiores)		
3		The following branches anastomose in the mesentery of the transverse colon:		
		the superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior) and the inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior)		
		the subclavian artery (a. subclavia) and the external iliac artery (a. iliaca externa)		
		the celiac trunk (tr. coeliacus) and the superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior)		
		the abdominal aorta (pars abdominalis aortae) and the internal iliac artery (a. iliaca interna)		
		the inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior) and the internal iliac artery (a. iliaca interna)		
4		The paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta (pars abdominalis aortae) include:		
		inferior phrenic artery (a. phrenica inferior)		
		middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media)		
		renal artery (a. renalis)		
		testicular (ovarian) artery (a. testicularis/ovarica)		
		lumbar arteries (aa. lumbales)		
5		The parietal branches of the abdominal aorta (pars abdominalis aortae) include:		
		inferior phrenic artery (a. phrenica inferior)		
		middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media)		
		renal artery (a. renalis)		
		testicular (ovarian) artery (a. testicularis/ovarica)		
		lumbar arteries (aa. lumbales)		
6		The unpaired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta (pars abdominalis		

		aortae) include:		
		celiac trunk (truncus coeliacus)		
		middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media)		
		renal artery (a. renalis)		
		superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior)		
		inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior)		
7		The Riolan arch (arcus Riolani) is an anastomosis between:		
		the middle colic artery (a. colica media) and the left colic artery (a. colica sinistra)		
		the superior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superior) and the inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
		the superior pancreatoduodenal arteries and the inferior pancreatoduodenal arteries (aa. pancreatoduodenales superiores/inferiores)		
		the middle rectal artery (a. rectalis media), the superior rectal artery (a. rectalis superior), the inferior rectal artery (a. rectalis inferior)		
		the ovarian artery (a. ovarica) and the uterine artery (a. uterina)		
8		Branches of the celiac trunk (truncus coeliacus):		
		left gastric artery (a. gastrica sinistra)		
		right gastric artery (a. gastrica dextra)		
		common hepatic artery (a. hepatica communis)		
		superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior)		
		splenic atresia (a. lienalis)		
1	1			
1		The axillary artery (a. axillaris) is a continuation of:		
		subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
		brachial artery (a. brachialis)		
		ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		
		radial artery (a. radialis)		
		deep artery of the arm (a. profunda brachii)		

2		Specify 3 branches that depart from the axillary artery (a. axillaris):		
		superior thoracic artery (a. thoracica superior)		
		thoracoacromial artery (a. thoracoacromialis)		
		subscapular artery (a. subscapularis)		
		vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
		internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna)		
3		The following pass through the trilateral foramen (foramen trilaterum):		
		circumflex scapular artery (a. circumflexa scapulae)		
		posterior circumflex humeral artery (a. circumflexa humeri posterior)		
		anterior circumflex humeral artery (a. circumflexa humeri anterior)		
		subscapular artery (a. subscapularis)		
		suprascapular artery (a. suprascapularis)		
4		The following pass through the quadrilateral opening (foramen quadrilaterum):		
		posterior circumflex humeral artery (a. circumflexa humeri posterior)		
		lateral thoracic artery (a. thoracica lateralis)		
		subscapular artery (a. subscapularis)		
		circumflex scapular artery (a. circumflexa scapulae)		
		anterior circumflex humeral artery (a. circumflexa humeri anterior)		
5		The subscapular artery (a. subscapularis) is divided into:		
		thoracodorsal artery (a. thoracodorsalis)		
		circumflex scapular artery (a. circumflexa scapulae)		
		superior thoracic artery (a. thoracica superior)		
		lateral thoracic artery (a. thoracica lateralis)		
		acromial branch (r. acromialis)		
6		The brachial artery (a. brachialis) is a continuation of:		
		ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		

		radial artery (a. radialis)		
		axillary artery (a. axillaris)		
		subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
		subscapular artery (a. subscapularis)		
7		The branches of the brachial artery (a. brachialis) are:		
		thoracoacromial artery (a. thoracoacromialis)		
		superior ulnar collateral artery (a. collateralis ulnaris superior)		
		inferior ulnar collateral artery (a. collateralis ulnaris inferior)		
		deep brachial artery (a. profunda brachii)		
		ulnar recurrent artery (a. recurrens ulnaris)		
8		The brachial artery (a. brachialis) passes through:		
		the medial groove of the biceps muscle (sulcus bicipitalis medialis)		
		the cubital fossa (fossa cubitalis)		
		the lateral groove of the biceps muscle (sulcus bicipitalis lateralis)		
		the brachial canal (canalis humeromuscularis)		
		the radial groove (sulcus radialis)		
9		Specify 2 large branches of the ulnar artery (a. ulnaris):		
		radial recurrent artery (a. recurrens radialis)		
		artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
		ulnar recurrent artery (a. recurrens ulnaris)		
		common interosseous artery (a. interossea communis)		
		superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
10		Specify 2 vessels that are branches of the ulnar artery (a. ulnaris):		
		deep palmar branch (r. palmaris profundus)		
		ulnar recurrent artery (a. recurrens ulnaris)		
		superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
		artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
		recurrent radial artery (a. recurrens radialis)		

11		Topographic structures in which the ulnar artery (a. ulnaris) passes:		
		medial (ulnar) carpal canal (canalis carpi ulnaris)		
		ulnar groove (sulcus ulnaris)		
		ulnar fossa (fossa cubitalis)		
		carpal canal (canalis carpi)		
		lateral (radial) carpal canal (canalis carpi radialis)		
12		Specify 3 branches of the radial artery (a. radialis):		
		artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
		superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
		radial recurrent artery (a. recurrens radialis)		
		deep palmar branch (r. palmaris profundus)		
		ulnar recurrent artery (a. recurrens ulnaris)		
13		The radial artery (a. radialis) passes through the following topographic structures:		
		radial groove (sulcus radialis)		
		cubital fossa (fossa cubitalis)		
		anatomical snuffbox		
		ulnar groove (sulcus ulnaris)		
		carpal canal (canalis carpi)		
1	1			
1		Specify 3 arteries that blood supply shoulder joint (art. humeri):		
		anterior artery that circumflexes the humerus (a. circumflexa humeri anterior)		
		posterior artery that circumflexes the humerus (a. circumflexa humeri posterior)		
		thoracoacromial artery (a. thoracoacromialis)		
		lateral thoracic artery (a. thoracica lateralis)		
		radial artery (a. radialis)		

2		The following participate in the formation of the arterial ulnar joint network (rete articulare cubiti):		
		radial collateral artery (a. collateralis radialis)		
		superior ulnar collateral artery (a. collateralis ulnaris superior)		
		inferior ulnar collateral artery (a. collateralis ulnaris inferior)		
		anterior and posterior branches of the ulnar recurrent artery (r. anterior et r. posterior a. recurrens ulnarae)		
		anterior interosseous artery (a. interossea anterior)		
3		The following take part in the blood supply of the radiocarpal joint (art. radiocarpalis):		
		dorsal carpal network (rete carpi dorsale)		
		palmar carpal network (rete carpi palmare)		
		superficial palmar arch (arcus palmaris superficialis)		
		recurrent radial artery (a. recurrens radialis)		
		recurrent ulnar artery (a. recurrens ulnaris)		
4		From the dorsal carpal network (rete carpi dorsale) depart:		
		dorsal metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales dorsales)		
		palmar carpal branches (rr. carpales palmares)		
		artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
		dorsal carpal branches (rr. carpales dorsales)		
		palmar metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales palmares)		
5		The dorsal metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales dorsales) are divided into:		
		dorsal digital arteries (aa. digitales dorsales)		
		common digital palmar arteries (aa. digitales palmares communis)		
		proper digital palmar arteries (aa. digitales palmares proprii)		
		deep palmar branch (r. palmaris profundus)		
		superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
6		The superficial palmar arch (arcus palmaris superficialis) is formed by:		

		superficial palmar branch of the radial artery (r. palmaris superficialis a. radialis)		
		ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		
		deep palmar branch of the ulnar artery (r. palmaris profundus a. ulnaris)		
		artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
		radial artery (a. radialis)		
7		From the superficial palmar arch (arcus palmaris superficialis) depart:		
		common palmar digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares communes)		
		dorsal metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales dorsales)		
		palmar metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales palmares)		
		artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
		radial artery of the index finger (a. radialis indicis)		
8		The deep palmar arch (arcus palmaris profundus) is formed by:		
		the radial artery (a. radialis)		
		the deep palmar branch of the ulnar artery (r. palmaris profundus a. ulnaris)		
		the ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		
		the superficial palmar branch of the radial artery (r. palmaris superficialis a. radialis)		
		the common interosseous artery (a. interossea communis)		
9		From the deep palmar arch (arcus palmaris profundus) depart:		
		palmar metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales palmares)		
		artery of the thumb (a. princips pollicis)		
		common palmar digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares communes)		
		dorsal metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales dorsales)		
		muscular branches (rr. musculares)		
10		The terminal arteries of the common palmar digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares communes) are:		

		proper digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares propriae)		
		perforating branches (rr. perforantes)		
		palmar carpal branches (rr. carpales palmares)		
		dorsal carpal branches (rr. carpales dorsales)		
		anterior interosseous artery (a. interossea anterior)		
11		The hand (manus) is blood supplied by:		
		recurrent interosseous artery (a. interossea recurrens)		
		common digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares communes)		
		dorsal metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales dorsales)		
		palmar metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales palmares)		
		common interosseous artery (a. interossea communis)		
1	2			
1		Among the veins of the upper limb (venae membri superioris) are:		
		superficial veins (vv. superficiales)		
		deep veins (vv. profundae)		
		anterior veins (vv. anteriores)		
		posterior veins (vv. posteriores)		
		lateral veins (vv. laterales)		
2		The superficial veins of the upper limb (vv. superficiales membri superioris) include:		
		lateral saphenous vein of the arm (cephalic vein) (v. cephalica)		
		medial saphenous vein of the arm (basilic vein) (v. basilica)		
		median (intermediate) vein of the elbow (v. mediana/intermedia cubiti)		
		ulnar vein (v. ulnaris)		
		great saphenous vein (v. saphena magna)		
3		The lateral saphenous vein of the arm (cephalic vein) (v. cephalica) passes through:		
		lateral groove of the biceps muscle (sulcus bicipitalis lateralis)		

		deltoid-pectoral groove (sulcus deltoideopectoralis)		
		radial groove (sulcus radialis)		
		medial groove of the biceps muscle (sulcus bicipitalis medialis)		
		ulnar groove (sulcus ulnaris)		
4		The lateral saphenous vein of the arm (cephalic vein) (v. cephalica) flows into:		
		first dorsal metacarpal vein (v. metacarpalis dorsalis prima)		
		axillary vein (v. axillaris)		
		fourth dorsal metacarpal vein (v. metacarpalis dorsalis quarta)		
		median (intermediate) vein of the elbow (v. mediana/intermedia cubiti)		
		brachial vein (v. brachialis)		
5		The medial saphenous vein of the arm (v. basilica) flows into:		
		the fourth dorsal metacarpal vein (v. metacarpalis dorsalis quarta)		
		the brachial vein (v. brachialis)		
		the first dorsal metacarpal vein (v. metacarpalis dorsalis prima)		
		the subclavian vein (v. subclavia)		
		the axillary vein (v. axillaris)		
6		The lateral saphenous vein of the arm (v. cephalica) connects with the medial saphenous vein of the arm (v. basilica) via:		
		median (intermediate) vein of the elbow (v. mediana/intermedia cubiti)		
		ulnar vein (v. ulnaris)		
		radial vein (v. radialis)		
		brachial vein (v. brachialis)		
		median (intermediate) vein of the forearm (v. mediana/intermedia antebrachii)		
7		Arteries of the upper limb, accompanied by two veins of the same name:		
		radial artery (a. radialis)		
		ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		

		brachial artery (a. brachialis)		
		subclavian artery (a. subclavia)		
		axillary artery (a. axillaris)		
8		On the upper limb, there are groups of lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica):		
		superficial lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica superficialia)		
		deep lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica profunda)		
		upper lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica superiores)		
		lower lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica inferiores)		
		internal lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica internae)		
9		Deep lymphatic vessels (vasa lymphatica profunda) of the upper limb pass:		
		near the arteries		
		near the deep veins		
		near the nerves		
		near the tendons of the muscles		
		near the ligaments		
10		The following lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei) are present in the upper limb:		
		cubital lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei cubitales)		
		axillary lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei axillares)		
		mastoid lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei mastoidei)		
		lateral aortic lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei aortici laterales)		
		precaval lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei precavales)		
11		Deep lymphatic vessels of the upper limb (vasa lymphatici profundae) pass through:		
		axillary lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei axillares)		
		ulnar lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei cubitales)		
		mastoid lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei mastoidei)		

		lumbar lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei lumbales)		
		deep cervical lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei cervicales profundi)		
1	3			
1		The blood supply of the gluteus maximus muscle (m. gluteus maximus) involves 2 branches of the internal iliac artery (a. iliaca interna):		
		inferior gluteal artery (a. glutea inferior)		
		obturator artery (a. obturatoria)		
		superior gluteal artery (a. glutea superior)		
		umbilical artery (a. umbilicalis)		
		internal pudendal artery (a. pudenda interna)		
2				
3		The obturator artery (a.obturatoria) supplies blood to:		
		the skin of the external genitalia		
		the medial group of thigh muscles		
		the external obturator muscle (m.obturatorius externus)		
		the gluteus maximus muscle (m. gluteus maximus)		
		the gluteus minimus muscle (m. gluteus minimus)		
4		Specify 2 branches of the external iliac artery (a. iliaca externa):		
		inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
		deep artery circumflexing the ilium (a. circumflexa ilium profunda)		
		superficial epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superficialis)		
		obturator artery (a. obturatoria)		
		superior gluteal artery (a. glutea superior)		

5		Specify 3 branches of the internal iliac artery (a. iliaca interna):		
		superior gluteal artery (a. glutea superior)		
		obturator artery (a. obturatoria)		
		internal pudendal artery (a. pudenda interna)		
		deep artery circumflexing the ilium (a. circumflexa ilium profunda)		
		inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
1	1			
1		Topography of the femoral artery (a. femoralis):		
		in the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale)		
		in the adductor canal (canalis adductorius)		
		in the crural popliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus)		
		in the inferior muscular fibular canal (canalis musculoperoneus inferior)		
		in the opening of the interosseous membrane of the leg (membrana interossea cruris)		
2		In the adductor canal (canalis adductorius) the femoral artery (a. femoralis):		
		lies together with the saphenous nerve (n. saphenus)		
		lies together with the femoral vein (v. femoralis)		
		gives off the descending artery of the knee (a. descendens genus)		
		lies together with the great saphenous vein (v. saphena magna)		
		gives off the deep artery of the thigh (a. profunda femoris)		
3		In the femoral triangle, the following branches extend from the femoral artery (a. femoralis):		
		superficial artery, circumflexing the ilium (a. circumflexa ilium superficialis)		
		superficial epigastric artery (a. epigastrica supe rficialis)		
		deep artery, circumflexing the ilium (a. circumflexa ilium profunda)		
		inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		

		internal pudendal artery (a. pudenda interna)		
4		In the region of the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale), the femoral artery (a. femoralis) gives off the following 3 branches:		
		deep femoral artery (a. profunda femoris)		
		superficial epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superficialis)		
		external genital arteries (aa. pudendae externae)		
		inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
		perforating arteries (aa. perforantes)		
5		Deep femoral artery (a. profunda femoris):		
		arises from the posterior side of the femoral artery		
		gives branches - medial and lateral, encirling the femur (circumflexa femoris medialis at lateralis)		
		passes through the adductor canal		
		departs from the femoral artery (a. femoralis) at the level of the inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)		
		ends in the popliteal fossa (fossa poplitea)		
6		The deep femoral artery (a. profunda femoris) gives off the following 3 branches:		
		the medial artery that circumflexes the femur (a. circumflexa femoris medialis)		
		the lateral artery that circumflexes the femur (a. circumflexa femoris lateralis)		
		the perforating arteries (aa. perforantes)		
		the descending artery of the knee (a. descendens genus)		
		the superficial artery that circumflexes the ilium (a. circumflexa ilium superficialis)		
7		The following arteries participate in the blood supply of the hip joint (art. coxae):		

		deep femoral artery (a. profunda femoris)		
		obturator artery (a. obturatoria)		
		superficial epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superficialis)		
		superficial circumflex iliac artery (a. circumflexa ilium superficialis)		
		internal pudendal artery (a. pudenda interna)		
1	2			
1		Popliteal artery (a. poplitea):		
		is a continuation of the femoral artery (a. femoralis)		
		is a continuation of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		lies in front of the popliteal vein (v. poplitea)		
		is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
		lies behind the tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
2		The arterial network of the knee joint (art. genus) is formed by the 4 listed arteries:		
		lateral and medial superior genicular arteries (aa. superiores lateralis et medialis genus)		
		descending artery of the knee (a. descendens genus)		
		lateral and medial inferior genicular arteries (aa. inferiores lateralis et medialis genus)		
		posterior tibial recurrent artery (a. recurrens tibialis posterior)		
		peroneal artery (a. fibularis/peronea)		
3		Posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior):		
		is a continuation of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		is a branch of the femoral artery (a. femoralis)		
		is a branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		lies in the crural popliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus)		
		lies in the inferior muscular peroneal canal (canalis musculoperoneus inferior)		

4		Anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior):		
		is a branch of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		pierces the interosseous membrane of the leg (membrana interossea cruris)		
		is a branch of the femoral artery (a. femoralis)		
		is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
		passes in the adductor canal (canalis adductorius)		
5		Peroneal artery (a. fibularis/peronea):		
		is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
		is a branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		is a continuation of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		passes along the posterior surface of the interosseous membrane of the leg		
		passes between the superficial and deep muscles of the posterior group of the leg		
6		Posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior):		
		is a branch of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		lies between the superficial and deep muscles of the posterior group of the leg		
		Gives the medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
		gives the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		is a branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
7		Anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior):		
		passes along the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane of the leg (membrana interossea cruris)		
		gives branches to the ankle joint (art. talocruralis)		
		from it the dorsal artery of the foot (a. dorsalis pedis) begins		
		gives the medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
		is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
8		Peroneal artery (a. fibularis/peronea):		

		gives off lateral malleolar branches (rr. malleolares laterales)		
		gives off calcaneal branches (rr. calcanei)		
		passes below the head of the fibula (caput fibulae)		
		gives off medial malleolar branches (rr. malleolares mediales)		
		passes in the region of the medial malleolus (malleolus medialis)		
9		The anterior group of leg muscles is supplied with blood by:		
		anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		peroneal artery (a. fibularis)		
		femoral artery (a. femoralis)		
		posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
10		The triceps surae muscle is supplied with blood by:		
		posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
		popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		peroneal artery (a. fibularis/peronea)		
		femoral artery (a. femoralis)		
11		The ankle joint (art. talocruralis) is supplied with blood by:		
		anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
		popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
		medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
		lateral plantar artery (a. plantaris lateralis)		
12		The arcuate artery (a. arcuata) is a branch of:		
		dorsalis pedis artery		
		lateral plantar artery (a. plantaris lateralis)		
		medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		

		anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
		posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
1	3			
1		Venous outflow from the skin of the dorsum of the foot occurs into the following veins:		
		small saphenous vein (v. saphena parva)		
		great saphenous vein (v. saphena magna)		
		anterior tibial vein (v. tibialis anterior)		
		posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior)		
		peroneal vein (v. fibularis)		
2		The great saphenous vein (v. sapbena magna) flows into:		
		femoral vein (v. femoralis)		
		popliteal vein (v. poplitea)		
		posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior)		
		external iliac vein (v. iliaca externa)		
		internal iliac vein (v. iliaca interna)		
3		The small saphenous vein (v. saphena parva) flows into:		
		popliteal vein (v. poplitea)		
		femoral vein (v. femoralis)		
		posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior)		
		external iliac vein (v. iliaca externa)		
		internal iliac vein (v. iliaca interna)		
4		The great saphenous vein (v. saphena magna) flows into the femoral vein (v. femoralis) in the region of:		
		femoral triangle (trigonum femorale)		
		vascular lacuna (lacuna vasorum)		
		adductor canal (canalis adductorius)		
		crural popliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus)		

		popliteal fossa (fossa poplitea)		
1	1			
1		The primary organs of the immune system include:		
		bone marrow (medulla ossium)		
		spleen (lien)		
		lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei)		
		thymus (thymus)		
		tonsils (tonsilla)		
2		The secondary organs of the immune system include:		
		bone marrow (medulla ossium)		
		spleen (lien)		
		lymph nodes (noduli lymphoidei)		
		thymus (thymus)		
		lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei)		
3		Thoracic lymphatic duct (ductus thoracicus):		
		forms at the level of the XI thoracic - II lumbar vertebrae (Th11 - L2)		
		forms at the level of the X - XII thoracic vertebrae (Th10 - Th12)		
		flows into the left venous angle		
		flows into the right venous angle		
		lies in the lower posterior and upper mediastinum		
4		The following parts are distinguished in the thoracic lymphatic duct (ductus thoracicus):		
		abdominal (pars abdominalis)		
		arch (arcus)		
		cervical (pars cervicalis)		
		thoracic (pars thoracica)		
		lactary cistern (cysterna chyli)		

5		The initial section of the thoracic duct (ductus thoracicus) receives:		
		lactate cistern (cysterna chili)		
		lumbar trunks (trunci lumbales)		
		intestinal trunks (trunci intestinales)		
		right lymphatic duct (ductus lymphaticus dexter)		
		bronchomediastinal trunks (trunci bronchomediastinales)		
6		Specify the trunks that flow into the thoracic duct (ductus thoracicus):		
		right and left lumbar trunks (trunci lumbales dexter et sinister)		
		right bronchomediastinal trunk (truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter)		
		left bronchomediastinal trunk (truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister)		
		right subclavian trunk (truncus subclavius dexter)		
		left subclavian trunk (truncus subclavius sinister)		
7		Specify the 3 main trunks that flow into the right lymphatic duct (ductus lymphaticus dexter):		
		right bronchomediastinal trunk (truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter)		
		right lumbar trunk (truncus lumbalis dexter)		
		right jugular trunk (truncus jugularis dexter)		
		left bronchomediastinal trunk (truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister)		
		right subclavian trunk (truncus subclavius dexter)		
1	2			
1		Lymph from the tongue flows into the lymph nodes:		
		jugular-scapular-hyoid (nodus juguloomohyoidei)		
		jugulodigastric (nodus jugulodigastrici)		
		parotid (nodi parotidei)		
		submandibular (nodi submandibularis)		
		mastoid (nodi mastoidei)		
2		Specify 3 groups of lymph nodes into which lymph flows from the teeth and gums:		

		submental (nodi submentalis)		
		submandibular (nodi submandibularis)		
		parotid (nodi parotidei)		
		facial (nodi faciales)		
		retropharyngeal (nodi retropharyngeales)		
3		Specify 3 groups of lymph nodes into which lymph flows from the mammary gland:		
		superior diaphragmatic (nodi phrenici superiores)		
		peri-sternal (nodi parasternales)		
		intercostal (nodi intercostales)		
		axillary (nodi axillares)		
		supraclavicular (nodi supraclaviculares)		
4		Specify 3 groups of lymph nodes into which lymph flows from the rectum:		
		superior mesenteric (nodi mesenterici superiores)		
		inferior mesenteric (nodi mesenterici inferiores)		
		lumbar (nodi lumbales)		
		superficial inguinal (nodi lymphoidei inguinales superficiales)		
		coeliac (nodi coeliaci)		