С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	1			
1		The thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) are composed of		
		sensory fibers		
		preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		motor fibers		
		postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		postganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
2		The anterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) form		
		intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales)		
		cardiac plexus (plexus cardiacus)		
		pulmonary plexus (plexus pulmonalis)		
		gray communicating branches (rami communicantes grisei)		
		celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus)		
3		The anterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) contain		
		postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		sensory fibers		
		motor fibers		
		preganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
		preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
4		The posterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) include		
		sensory fibers		
		motor fibers		
		postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		postganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
		preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
5		The posterior branches of the spinal nerves innervate the		
		autochthonous muscles of the back		
		skin of the dorsal surface of the trunk		
		suboccipital muscles		
		superficial muscles of the neck		
		chest muscles		

1	2			
1		The cervical plexus (plexus cervicalis) is formed by		
		the posterior branches of the spinal nerves		
		the anterior branches of the spinal nerves		
		the white communicating branches		
		the gray communicating branches		
		the meningeal branches		
2		The cutaneous branches of the cervical plexus include		
		phrenic nerve (n.phrenicus)		
		great auricular nerve (n.auricularis magnus)		
		great occipital nerve (n.occipitalis major)		
		small occipital nerve (n.occipitalis minor)		
		transverse nerve of the neck (n.transversus colli)		
3		The mixed branch of the cervical plexus is the		
		phrenic nerve (n.phrenicus)		
		great auricular nerve (n.auricularis magnus)		
		great occipital nerve (n.occipitalis major)		
		small occipital nerve (n.occipitalis minor)		
		transverse nerve of the neck (n.transversus colli)		
4		The branches of the cervical loop (ansa cervicalis) innervate		
		digastric muscle (m.digastricus)		
		sternohyoid muscle (m.sternohyoideus)		
		sternothyroid muscle (m.sternothyroideus)		
		omohyoid muscle (m.omohyoideus)		
		stylohyoid muscle (m.stylohyoideus)		
5		The superior root of the cervical loop departs from the		
		spinal nerve (n.spinalis)		
		hypoglossal nerve (n.hypoglossus)		
		vagus nerve (n.vagus)		
		trigeminal nerve (n.trigeminus)		
		facial nerve (n.facialis)		

1	3			
1		Brachial plexus (plexus brachialis):		
		has a supraclavicular part (pars supraclavicularis)		
		has a subclavian part (pars infraclavicularis)		
		has short and long branches		
		innervates the subcutaneous muscle of the neck (m. platysma)		
		innervates the long muscle of the head (m. longus capitis)		
2		From the medial cord of the brachial plexus begin the		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		medial cutaneous nerve of the arm (n. cutaneus brachii medialis)		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		medial pectoral nerve (n. pectoralis medialis)		
		lateral pectoral nerve (n. pectoralis lateralis)		
3		Branches of the supraclavicular part of the brachial plexus (plexus brachialis):		
		long thoracic nerve (n. thoracicus longus)		
		subscapular nerve (n. subscapularis)		
		suprascapular nerve (n. suprascapularis)		
		intercostal nerve (n intercostalis)		
		supraclavicular nerve (n. supraclavicularis)		
4		The axillary nerve (n. axillaris) innervates the		
		biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
		deltoid muscle (m. deltoideus)		
		teres minor muscle (m. teres minor)		
		anterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus anterior)		
		pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)		
5		The long thoracic nerve (n. thoracicus longus) innervates the		
		anterior serratus muscle (m. serratus anterior)		
		supraspinatus muscle (m. supraspinatus)		
		subscapularis muscle (m. subscapularis)		
		latissimus dorsi muscle (m. latissimus dorsi)		
		intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales)		
6		The musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus) innervates		

		coracobrachialis muscle (m. coracobrachialis)		
		biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
		brachial muscle (m. brachialis)		
		triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)		
		pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
7		The anterior group of muscles of the arm is innervated by:		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
		median nerve (n. medianus)		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
8		The posterior group of muscles of the arm is innervated by:		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		median nerve (n. medianus)		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
9		The skin of the posterior surface of the arm is innervated by:		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		median nerve (n. medianus)		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
10		The ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) innervates		
		flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
		dorsal interosseous muscles (mm. interossei dorsales)		
		palmar interosseous muscles (mm. interossei palmares)		
		adductor pollicis muscle (m. adductor pollicis)		
		superficial flexor of the fingers (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
11		The ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) innervates		
		the ulnar flexor of the wrist (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)		
		the medial part of the deep flexor of the fingers (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		

		the elbow joint (art. cubiti)		
		the skin of the hand (manus)		
		the radial flexor of the wrist (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
12		The radial nerve (n. radialis) innervates		
		the skin of the back surface of the arm		
		the skin of the back surface of the forearm		
		the skin of the medial surface of the arm		
		the skin of the medial surface of the forearm		
		the skin of the hand in the area of the little finger		
13		The radial nerve (n. radialis) innervates		
		the capsule of the elbow joint (art. cubiti)		
		the extensor of the fingers (m. extensor digitorum)		
		the extensor of the little finger (m. extensor digiti minimi)		
		the supinator (m. supinator)		
		the skin of the medial surface of the arm		
14		The radial nerve (n. radialis) passes		
		through the lateral intermuscular septum of the arm		
		between the brachialis muscle (m. brachialis) and the beginning of the brachioradialis muscle (m. brachioradialis)		
		in the humeromuscular canal (canalis humeromuscularis)		
		between the axillary artery and the subscapularis muscle (m. subscapularis)		
		through the medial intermuscular septum of the arm		
15		Skin sensitivity of the back surface of the forearm provides		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		median nerve (n.medianus)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
16		The median nerve (n. medianus) passes		
		under the aponeurosis of the biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
		between the two heads of the round pronator (m. pronator teres)		
		between the superficial and deep flexors of the fingers (mm. flexor digitorum profundus et superficialis)		
		in the median groove of the forearm (sulcus medianus)		

		above the aponeurosis of the biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
17		The median nerve (n.medianus) innervates		
		superficial flexor of the fingers (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
		deep flexor of the fingers (lateral part) (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
		quadrate pronator (m. pronator quadratus)		
		biceps brachii		
		supinator (m. supinator)		
18		Sources of innervation of the lumbrical muscles of the hand (mm. lumbricales manus)		
		median nerve (n. medianus)		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
19		The skin of the hand (manus) is innervated by the		
		median nerve (n.medianus)		
		ulnar nerve (n.ulnaris)		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
20		Source of innervation of the dorsal and palmar interosseous muscles of the hand (mm. interossei dorsales et palmares):		
		ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
		median nerve (n. medianus)		
		axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
		radial nerve (n. radialis)		
		musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
1	1			
1		Branches of the lumbar spinal nerves (nervi lumbales):		
		anterior (ramus ventralis)		
		posterior (ramus dorsalis)		
		meningeal (ramus meningeus)		
		cutaneous (ramus cutaneus)		
		muscular (ramus muscularis)		

2		The anterior branches of the lumbar spinal nerves form the		
		sacral plexus (plexus sacralis)		
		lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis)		
		hypogastric plexus (plexus hypogastricus)		
		intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales)		
		celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus)		
3		The anterior branches of the lumbar spinal nerves contain		
		postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		sensory fibers		
		motor fibers		
		preganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
		preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
4		Lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis):		
		innervates the large lumbar muscle (m. psoas major)		
		Is formed by the anterior branches (rami ventrales) of spinal nerves L1-L4		
		innervates the small round muscle (m. teres major)		
		Is formed by the posterior branches (rami dorsales) of spinal nerves L1-L4		
		has no muscular branches		
5		The posterior branches (rami dorsales) of the lumbar spinal nerves contain		
		postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		sensory fibers		
		motor fibers		
		preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
		preganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
6		The posterior branches (rami dorsales) of the lumbar spinal nerves (nervi lumbales) innervate the		
		rotator muscles (m. rotatores)		
		longissimus muscle (m. longissimus)		
		semispinalis muscle (m. semispinalis)		
		latissimus dorsi muscle (m. latissimus dorsi)		
		trapezius muscle (m. trapezius)		
7		Branches of the sacral spinal nerves:		

		anterior (rami ventrales)		
		posterior (rami dorsales)		
		meningeal (rami meningei)		
		cutaneous (rami cutanei)		
		muscular (rami musculares)		
8		The posterior branches of the sacral spinal nerves innervate		
		the skin of the sacrum and coccyx region		
		the skin of the gluteal region		
		the multifidus muscles (mm. multifidi)		
		the capsule of the sacroiliac joint		
		the abdominal muscles		
9		Lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis):		
		innervates the small lumbar muscle (m. psoas minor)		
		innervates the large lumbar muscle (m. psoas major)		
		Is formed by the anterior branches (rami ventrales) of spinal nerves L1-L4		
		Is formed by the anterior branch (ramus ventralis) of spinal nerve Th12		
		Is formed by the posterior branches (rami dorsales) of spinal nerves L1-L4		
10		Branches of the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis):		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		
		iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
		intercostal nerve (n. intercostalis)		
		subcostal nerve (n. subcostalis)		
11		Branches of the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis) include:		
		lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		
		femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
		posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
12		The branches of the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis) include:		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		iliopsoas nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		

		lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		
		genitofemoral nerve (n. genitofemoralis)		
		posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
1	2			
1		The obturator nerve (n. obturatorius) passes		
		along the medial edge of the large lumbar muscle (m. psoas major)		
		above the obturator artery (a. obturatoria)		
		through the obturator canal (canalis obturatorius)		
		along the anterior surface of the large lumbar muscle (m. psoas major)		
		through the adductor canal (canalis adductorius)		
2		The medial group of thigh muscles is innervated by the		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		genitofemoral nerve (n. genitofemoralis)		
		inferior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus inferior)		
		common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
3		The anterior group of thigh muscles is innervated by the		
		femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
4		The posterior group of thigh muscles is innervated by the		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
		common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
5		The skin of the thigh is innervated by		
		the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
		the genitofemoral nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
		the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		

		the iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
		the saphenous nerve (n. saphenus)		
6		The skin of the medial surface of the thigh is innervated by the		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		genitofemoral nerve (n. genitofemoralis)		
		femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
		iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
		iliopsoas nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
7		The skin of the anterior surface of the thigh is innervated by the		
		lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		
		genitofemoral nerve (n. genitofemoralis)		
		femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
		iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
		iliopsoas nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
1	3			
1		Sacral plexus (plexus sacralis):		
		located on the anterior surface of the piriformis muscle (m. piriformis)		
		Is formed by the anterior branches (rami ventrales) of spinal nerves L4-L5		
		has sensory branches		
		does not have muscular branches		
		formed by the anterior branches (rami ventrales) of spinal nerves S4-S5		
2		The branches of the sacral plexus (plexus sacralis) are		
		pudendal nerve (n. pudendus)		
		superior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus superior)		
		inferior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus inferior)		
		genitofemoral nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
3		The branches of the sacral plexus (plexus sacralis) are		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		pudendal nerve (n. pudendus)		

		genitofemoral nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
4		Through the gap under the piriformis muscle (m. piriformis) pass		
		pudendal nerve (n. pudendus)		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		inferior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus inferior)		
		obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
		superior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus superior)		
5		The subcutaneous nerve (n. saphenus) innervates		
		the skin of the medial surface of the knee joint (art. genus)		
		the skin of the medial edge of the foot		
		the skin of the medial surface of the leg		
		the skin of the anterior surface of the leg		
		the skin of the lateral edge of the foot		
6		The posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior) innervates		
		the skin of the perineum		
		the skin of the back of the thigh		
		the skin of the gluteal region		
		the skin of the lateral surface of the thigh		
		the skin of the space between the 1st and 2nd toes		
1	4			
1		The sural nerve (n. suralis) innervates the		
		capsule of the ankle joint (art. talocruralis)		
		skin in the area of the lateral malleolus		
		skin of the dorsum of the foot		
		skin of the heel		
		gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
2		Sural nerve (n. suralis)		
		is formed by branches of the tibial (n. tibialis) and common peroneal nerves (n. peroneus communis)		
		innervates the skin of the heel		
		passes in the adductor canal (canalis adductorius)		
		innervates the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
		innervates the posterior group of muscles of the leg		

3		The tibial nerve (n. tibialis) innervates		
		the skin of the medial edge of the foot		
		the skin of the lateral edge of the foot		
		the skin of the posteromedial surface of the leg		
		the skin of the space between the 1st and 2nd toes		
		the skin of the dorsum of the foot		
4		The superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis) innervates		
		the skin of the dorsum of the foot		
		the skin of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th toes		
		the skin of the medial edge of the sole		
		the skin of the lateral edge of the sole		
		the skin of the space between the 1st and 2nd toes		
5		Deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		
		pierces the anterior intermuscular septum of the leg		
		located on the anterior surface of the interosseous septum of the leg		
		located in the crural-popliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus)		
		located between the beginning of the long peroneus muscle (m. peroneus longus) and the fibula		
		located on the posterior surface of the interosseous septum of the leg		
6		Superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis) innervates the		
		long peroneus muscle (m. peroneus longus)		
		short peroneus muscle (m. peroneus brevis)		
		anterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis anterior)		
		posterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis posterior)		
		popliteal muscle (m. popliteus)		
7		The deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus) innervates		
		tibialis anterior muscle (m. tibialis anterior)		
		extensor hallucis longus (m. extensor hallucis longus)		
		peroneus longus muscle (m. peroneus longus)		
		short peroneus muscle (m. peroneus brevis)		
		posterior tibial muscle (m. tibialis posterior)		
8		The lateral group of leg muscles is innervated by the		

		superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis)		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
		common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
		deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		
9		The anterior group of leg muscles is innervated by the		
		deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
		superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis)		
		common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
10		The deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus) innervates the		
		long extensor of the toes (m. extensor digitorum longus)		
		short extensor of the toes (m. extensor digitorum brevis)		
		ankle joint (art. talocruralis)		
		anterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis anterior)		
		triceps surae muscle (m. triceps surae)		
11		The tibial nerve (n. tibialis) innervates the		
		triceps surae muscle (m. triceps surae)		
		plantar muscle (m. plantaris)		
		popliteal muscle (m. popliteus)		
		knee joint (art. genus)		
		anterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis anterior)		
12		The tibial nerve (n. tibialis) is located		
		between the medial and lateral heads of the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
		behind the popliteal vein (v. poplitea)		
		behind the medial malleolus (malleolus medialis)		
		in front of the popliteal vein (v. poplitea)		
		behind the lateral malleolus (malleolus lateralis)		
13		The tibial nerve (n. tibialis) innervates the		
		posterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis posterior)		
		long flexor of the big toe (m. flexor hallucis longus)		

		anterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis anterior)		
		long peroneus muscle (m. peroneus longus)		
		short peroneus muscle (m. peroneus brevis)		
14		The posterior group of leg muscles is innervated by the		
		tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
		sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
		superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis)		
		common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
		deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		
15		The medial plantar nerve (n. plantaris medialis) innervates the		
		short flexor of the big toe (m. flexor hallucis brevis)		
		muscle that abducts the big toe (m. abductor hallucis)		
		short flexor of the toes (m. flexor digitorum brevis)		
		long flexor of the big toe (m. flexor hallucis longus)		
		quadrate plantar muscle (m. quadratus plantae)		
1	1			
1		Anatomical structures related to the peripheral part of the autonomic nervous system (pars autonomica systematis nervosa peripherici)		
		nodes of the autonomic plexuses (gg. autonomici)		
		nodes of the sympathetic trunk (gg.trunci sympathici)		
		vegetative plexuses (plexus autonomicus)		
		sacral parasympathetic nuclei (nuclei parasympathici sacrales)		
		dorsal nuclei of the vagus nerve (nuclei dorsales nervi vagi)		
2		Anatomical structures related to the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system (pars sympathica systematis nervosa autonomici)		
		white communicating branches (rami communicantes albi)		
		great splanchnic nerve (nervus splanchnicus major)		
		gray communicating branches (rami communicantes grisei)		
		accessory nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius nervi oculomotorii)		
		sacral parasympathetic nuclei (nuclei parasympathici sacrales)		
3		Postganglionic fibers (neurofibrae postganglionicae) of the parasympathetic system begin		
		in the intramural nodes (gg. intramurale)		
		in the periorgan nodes		
		in the nodes of the sympathetic trunk (gg.trunci sympathici)		

		in the spinal cord (medulla spinalis)		
		in the autonomic nuclei of the brainstem (nuclei autonomici trunci encephali)		
4		The anatomical structures related to the central part of the autonomic nervous system are:		
		sacral parasympathetic nucleus (nucleus parasympathicus sacralis)		
		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
		lateral intermediate nucleus (nucleus intermediolateralis)		
		ambiguous nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
5		Nuclei of the cranial section (pars cranialis) of the parasympathetic nervous system		
		dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis nervi vagi)		
		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
		nucleus of the solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii)		
		lateral intermediate nucleus (nucleus intermediolateralis)		
6		Higher (suprasegmental) centers of the autonomic nervous system:		
		hypothalamus		
		reticular formation (formation reticularis)		
		lateral intermediate nuclei (nuclei intermediolaterales)		
		nucleus of the solitary tract (nucleus tractus solitarii)		
		superior and inferior salivary nuclei (nuclei salivatorii superior et inferior)		
7		Preganglionic fibers of the sympathetic nervous system begin:		
		in the lateral horns of the spinal cord (cornu laterale)		
		in the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
		in the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
		in the sacral part of the spinal cord (pars sacralis medullae spinales)		
		in the anterior horns of the spinal cord (cornu anterius)		
8		The preganglionic fibers of the parasympathetic system originate		
		in the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
		in the medulla oblongata		
		in the sacral part of the spinal cord (pars sacralis medullae spinales)		
		in the lateral horns of the spinal cord (cornu laterale)		
		in the posterior horns of the spinal cord (cornu posterius)		

9		Nerves arising from the superior cervical ganglion (ganglion cervicale superius) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus):		
		internal carotid nerve (n.caroticus internus)		
		superior cervical cardiac nerve (n. cardiacus cervicalis superior)		
		external carotid nerves (nn. carotici externi)		
		thoracic cardiac branches (rr. cardiaci thoracici)		
		vertebral nerve (n. vertebralis)		
10		From the middle cervical ganglion (ganglion cervicale medium) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus) depart:		
		gray communicating branches (rami communicantes grisei)		
		middle cervical cardiac nerve (n.cardiacus cervicalis medius)		
		jugular nerve (n.jugularis)		
		laryngeal-pharyngeal branches (rr. laryngopharyngei)		
		vertebral nerve (n.vertebralis)		
11		Nerves that extend from the cervicothoracic (stellate) ganglion (ganglion stellatum) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus):		
		lower cardiac nerve (n.cardiacus inferior)		
		vertebral nerve (n.vertebralis)		
		superior cardiac nerve (n.cardiacus superior)		
		external carotid nerve (n.caroticus externus)		
		internal carotid nerve (n.caroticus internus)		
12		Nerves arising from the thoracic ganglia (gg. thoracica) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus)		
		pulmonary branches (rr. pulmonales thoracici)		
		esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales)		
		thoracic cardiac branches (rr.cardiaci thoracici)		
		phrenic nerve (n. phrenicus)		
		jugular nerve (n.jugularis)		
13		The sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus) is approached by:		
		white communicating branches (rr. communicantes albi)		
		gray communicating branches (rr. communicantes grisei)		
		Meningeal branches (rr. meningeales)		
		lesser splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus minor)		
		superior cervical heart nerve (n. cardiacus cervicalis superior)		
14		From the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus) depart:		

		gray communicating branches (rr. communicantes grisei)		
		large splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
		white communicating branches (rr. communicantes albi)		
		meningeal branches (rr. meningeales)		
		motor branches		
15		The main source of parasympathetic fibers (neurofibrae parasympathicae) to the internal organs is:		
		vagus nerve (n.vagus)		
		spinal nerve (n.spinalis)		
		oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
		glossopharyngeal nerve (n.glossopharyngeus)		
		facial nerve (n.facialis)		
16		The parasympathetic part of the vagus nerve (n.vagus) in the brainstem is represented by:		
		dorsal nucleus (nucleus dorsalis)		
		ambiguous nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
		accessory nucleus (of Yakubovich) (nucleus accessorius)		
17		Parasympathetic fibers from the sacral part (pars sacralis) of the autonomic nervous system pass through:		
		anterior branches of the spinal nerves (rr.anteriores n.spinalis)		
		pelvic visceral nerves (nn. splanchnici pelvini)		
		inferior hypogastric plexus (plexus hypogastricus inferior)		
		posterior branches of the spinal nerves (rr.posteriores n.spinalis)		
		superior mesenteric plexus (plexus mesentericus superior)		
1	2			
1		Anatomical structures innervated by the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare):		
		ciliary muscle (m.ciliaris)		
		muscle that constricts the pupil (m.sphincter pupillae)		
		lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
		muscle that dilates the pupil (m.dilatator pupillae)		
		parotid gland (glandula parotidea)		
2		The ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare) is connected with the		
		oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		

		zygomatic nerve (n.zygomathicus)		
		ophthalmic nerve (n.ophthalmicus)		
		abducens nerve (n.abducens)		
		trochlear nerve (n.trochlearis)		
3		The muscle that constricts the pupil (m. sphincter pupillae) and the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) receive parasympathetic innervation from:		
		ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatininum)		
		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
		sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
4		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare) follow in the composition:		
		oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius)		
		Trigeminal nerve (n.trigeminus)		
		trochlea nerve (n. trochlearis)		
		optic nerve (opticus)		
		abducens nerve		
5		Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers from the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare) pass through:		
		short ciliary nerves (nn. ciliare breves)		
		lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
		greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
		lesser palatine nerves (nn. palatini minores)		
6		The following pass through the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare) in transit (without switching):		
		sympathetic fibers from the ophthalmic plexus (branches of the plexus caroticus internus, running along the a. ophthalmica)		
		sensory fibers of the nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris)		
		parasympathetic fibers from the oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
		parasympathetic fibers from the greater petrosal nerve (n.petrosus major)		
		sympathetic fibers from the external carotid plexus (plexus caroticus externus)		
7		The submandibular salivary gland (glandula submandibularis) receives parasympathetic innervation from:		
		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
		inferior ganglion of the vagus nerve (ganglion inferior nervi vagi)		
		trigeminal ganglion (ganglion trigeminale)		

		superior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve (ganglion superior nervi glossopharyngei)		
		superior ganglion of the vagus nerve (ganglion superior nervi vagi)		
8		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the submandibular and sublingual ganglia (ganglia submandibulare et sublinguale) follow in the composition of:		
		chorda tympani		
		greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
		tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
		auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
9		The submandibular salivary gland (glandula submandibularis) receives parasympathetic innervation from:		
		the superior salivary nucleus (n. salivatorius superior)		
		the inferior salivary nucleus (n. salivatorius inferior)		
		the dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (n. dorsalis n. vagi)		
		the accessory nucleus (of Yakubovich, n. accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
		the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve (nucleus n. hypoglossi)		
10		Parasympathetic fibers to the submandibular and sublingual glands switch in:		
		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
		geniculate ganglion (ganglion geniculi)		
		ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
11		The superior salivary nucleus (n. salivatorius superior) is the center for innervation of the		
		submandibular gland (glandula submandibularis)		
		lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
		glands of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity		
		sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
		parotid gland (glandula parotidea)		
12		From the pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum) depart		
		posterior nasal branches (rr. nasales posteriores)		
		great and small palatine nerves (nn. palatini majores et minores)		
		short ciliary branches (rr. ciliares breves)		
		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		

		great petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
13		The nerve of the pterygoid canal (n.canalis pterygoidei) is formed by:		
		deep petrosal nerve (n.petrosus profundus)		
		great petrosal nerve (n.petrosus major)		
		small petrosal nerve (n.petrosus minor)		
		tympanic chorda (chorda tympani)		
		auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
14		Postganglionic fibers to the mucous membrane of the posterior parts of the nasal cavity and hard palate depart from:		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
		ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
		sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
15		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers of the greater petrosal nerve (n.petrosus major) switch to:		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
		ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
		sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
		inferior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve (ganglion inferior n. glossopharyngei)		
16		The parotid salivary gland (glandula parotidea) receives parasympathetic innervation from:		
		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
		sublingual ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
		ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
		trigeminal ganglion (ganglion trigeminale)		
17		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion originate from:		
		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
		dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi)		
		lateral geniculate body (corpus geniculatum laterale)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		

18		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion originate from:		
		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
		dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi)		
		lateral geniculate body (corpus geniculatum laterale)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
19		Anatomical structures involved in the innervation of the parotid gland (glandula parotidea):		
		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
20		Parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) pass through:		
		small petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
		large petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
		zygomatic nerve (n. zygomaticus)		
		lingual nerve (n. lingualis)		
		tympanic chorda (chorda tympani)		
21		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) are part of:		
		glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
		tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
		auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
		mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
22		Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers innervating m. sphincter pupillae are formed by axons of neurons of:		
		ciliary ganglion (g. ciliare)		
		trigeminal ganglion (g. trigeminale)		
		stellate ganglion (g. stellatum)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (g. pterygopalatinum)		
		superior cervical ganglion (g. cervicale superius)		
23		Contraction of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) is provided by postganglionic parasympathetic fibers formed by the axons of neurons:		
		ciliary ganglion (g. ciliare)		

		trigeminal ganglion (g. trigeminale)		
		stellate ganglion (g. stellatum)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (g. pterygopalatinum)		
		superior cervical ganglion (g. cervicale superius)		
24		Postganglionic sympathetic fibers innervating m. dilatator pupillae are formed by axons of neurons of:		
		superior cervical ganglion (g. cervicale superius)		
		trigeminal ganglion (g. trigeminale)		
		stellate ganglion (g. stellatum)		
		pterygopalatine ganglion (g. pterygopalatinum)		
		ciliary ganglion (g. ciliare)		
1	3			
1		Нервы, подходящие к чревному сплетению (plexus coeliacus):		
		большой внутренностный (n. splanchnicus major)		
		малый внутренностный (n. splanchnicus minor)		
		внутренностные поясничные (nn. splanchnici lumbales)		
		грудные сердечные (nn. cardiaci thoracici)		
		внутренностные крестцовые (nn. splanchnici sacrales)		
2		Anatomical formations included in the celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus)		
		vagus nerve		
		aortorenal ganglion (ganglion aorticorenale)		
		major splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
		lumbar splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici lumbales)		
		sacral splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici sacrales)		
3		The dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi) supplies innervation to:		
		pharynx (pharynx)		
		transverse colon (colon transversum)		
		esophagus (oesophagus)		
		stomach (gaster)		
		sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
4		Nerve impulses from the sympathetic nuclei of the spinal cord to the stomach pass through:		
		celiac plexus ganglia (ganglia coeliaca)		
		sympathetic trunk ganglia (ganglion trunci sympathici)		

		great splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
		sacral splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici sacrales)		
		inferior mesenteric ganglion (ganglion mesentericum inferius)		
5		Nerve impulses from the sympathetic nuclei of the spinal cord to the cecum pass through:		
		sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus)		
		superior mesenteric plexus (plexus mesentericus superior)		
		great splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
		inferior mesenteric plexus (plexus mesentericus inferior)		
		celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus)		
6		Sources of sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation of the heart:		
		dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi)		
		lateral intermediate nucleus (nucleus intermediolateralis)		
		superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
		inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
		accessory nucleus (of Yakubovich, nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
7		Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers for innervation of the pelvic organs are part of:		
		pelvic splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici pelvini)		
		lumbar splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici lumbales)		
		sacral splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici sacrales)		
		great splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
		small splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus minor)		