С п и с о к з а д а н и й

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1			In human body there are following types of symmetry:		
			Bilateral symmetry		
			Metameric symmetry		
			Radial symmetry		
			Spherical symmetry		
			Central symmetry		
2			There are following axes for describing position of the body parts in space:		
			Frontal		
			Sagittal		
			Horizontal		
			Longitudinal		
			The ordinate		
3			Sagittal plane divides human body into:		
			Anterior and posterior parts		
			Left and right parts		
			Ventral and dorsal parts		
			Cephalic and caudal parts		
			Proximal and distal parts		
4			Frontal plane divides human body into:		
			Anterior and posterior parts		
			Left and right parts		
			Ventral and dorsal parts		
			Cephalic and caudal parts		
			Proximal and distal parts		

5			There are following types of human body:		
			Ectomorpy/ Asthenic		
			Slender built/ Hyposthenic		
			Mesomorpy / Normosthenic		
			Endomorphy / Hypersthenic		
			Dolichocephalic / Brachycephalic		
6			Axial skeleton consist of:		
			Skull bones		
			Lower limbs bones		
			Vertebral bones		
			Thoracic cage bones		
			Shoulder girdle bones		
7			Appendicular skeleton consist of:		
			Skull bones		
			Upper limbs bones		
			Thoracic cage bones		
			Lower limbs bones		
			Shoulder girdle bones		
8			The feature of the structure of cervical vertebrae are:		
			Transverse foramina		
			Mammillary process		
			Bifid spinous process		
			Costal facet on the body		
			Superior and inferior articular processes are oriented mainly on a sagittal plane		
9			Key distinctive feature of all thoracic vertebrae is:		
			Bodies of the thoracic vertebrae less than bodies of the cervical		
			The presence of costal facets on the body of the vertebrae		
			Bifid at the ends of spinous processes		

			The presence of costal facets on the transverse processes		
			The presence of foramina in the transverse processes		
10			Complete costal facets presence on:		
			ThI		
			ThII - ThIII		
			ThXI - ThXII		
			CV - CVII		
			ThVIII - ThX		
11			The lumbar vertebrae differ:		
			The largest massiveness of vertebral bodies		
			The spinous processes are oriented horizontally backwards		
			Superior and inferior articular processes are oriented mainly on a sagittal plane		
			Presence of accessory process		
			The lumbar vertebrae differ:		
12			The median sacral crest is:		
			Fused transverse processes of the sacral vertebrae		
			Fused upper and lower articular processes of sacral vertebrae		
			Fused spinal processes of the sacral vertebrae		
			Fused vertebral body		
			Fused arcs of sacral vertebrae		
13			Promontorium is located on:		
			the level of the connection of the IV-th and V-th lumbar vertebrae		
			the level of connection of V-th lumbar vertebra with sacrum		
			the level of the body of the V-th lumbar vertebra		
			the level of the II-d sacral vertebra		
			the level of the connection of the XII-th thoracic and I-th lumbar vertebra		
14			Parts of the rib:		

			Body		
			Head		
			Neck		
			Arch		
			Tuberosity		
15			Ribs that articulate directly with the sternum are called:		
			Real		
			True		
			False		
			Floating		
			Cervical		
16			False ribs are:		
			Attached only to the vertebrae		
			Attached to the cartilage of the previous rib		
			Attached to the sternum		
			Are not bind to the vertebral column		
			Bind to the vertebral column by synostosis		
17			Floating ribs are:		
			Attached only to the vertebrae		
			Attached to the cartilage of the previous rib		
			Attached to the sternum		
			Not bind to the vertebral column at all		
			Bind to the vertebral column by synostosis		
18			Sternal angle formed:		
			Between the manubrium and the body of the sternum		
			Between the body and the xiphoid process		
			At the level of jugular notch of the manubrium		
			At junction of clavicle		

			At junction of the first rib		
19			Parts of the sternum:		
			Body		
			Manubrium		
			Neck		
			Xiphoid process		
			Head		
20			Scapula has 3 boarders:		
			inferior (margo inferior), lateral (margo lateralis), superior (margo superior)		
			inferior (margo inferior), lateral (margo lateralis), medial (margo medialis)		
			superior (margo superior), inferior (margo inferior), lateral (margo lateralis)		
			medial (margo medialis), lateral (margo lateralis), superior (margo superior)		
			anterior (margo anterior), lateral (margo lateralis), medial (margo medialis		
21			Scapula has following processes:		
			Accessory process		
			Acromion		
			Coracoid process		
			Coronoid process		
			Styloid process		
22			Parts of the clavicle:		
			Body, acromial end, sternal end		
			Base, head, body		
			Three boarders, three angles, two surfaces		
			Proximal end, body, distal end		
			Body, acromial end, shoulder end		
23			Clavicle		
			One of the bone of the shoulder girdle		

			S-shaped flat bone		
			Has sternal end		
			Has acromial end		
			Has acromion		
24			At the proximal end of the humerus, the following anatomical formations are located on:		
			Surgical neck of the humerus		
			Coronoid fossa		
			Groove for radial nerve		
			Anatomical neck of the humerus		
			Head		
25			Humerus has the following parts:		
			Only anatomical neck		
			Only surgical neck		
			Anatomical and surgical neck		
			The humerus has neither an anatomical neck, nor a surgical neck		
			Neck of the head		
26			At the distal end of the humerus are:		
			Coronoid fossa		
			Groove for radial nerve		
			Capitulum		
			Anatomical neck		
			Groove for ulnar nerve		
27			Anatomical formations that are located at the proximal end of the ulna:		
			Ulnar head		
			Olecranon		
			Coronoid process		
			Ulnar styloid process		
			Trochlear notch		

28			Trochlear notch is located at the proximal end of the:		
			Ulnar bone		
			Radial bone		
			Humerus		
			Scapula		
			Clavicle		
29			At the distal end of the ulna are:		
			Head		
			Trochlear notch		
			Olecranon		
			Coronoid process		
			Styloid process		
30			At the proximal end of the radius there are:		
			Head		
			Neck		
			Articular circumference		
			Articular fossa		
			Coronoid process		
31			At the distal end of the radius there are:		
			Head		
			Ulnar notch		
			Neck		
			Carpal articular surface		
			Styloid process		
32			Bones of hand (ossa manus) are divided into:		
			Wrist bones (ossa carpi) and phalanges of fingers (ossa digitorum)		
			Metacarpus bones (ossa metacarpi) and phalanges of fingers (ossa digitorum)		

			Wrist bones (ossa carpi) и metacarpus bones (ossa metacarpi)		
			Wrist bones (ossa carpi), metacarpus bones (ossa metacarpi) and phalanges of fingers (ossa digitorum)		
			Wrist bones (ossa carpi) phalanges of fingers (ossa digitorum)		
33			Monoepiphyseal bones are:		
			Metacarpals (ossa metacarpi)		
			Proximal row of wrist bones		
			Phalanges of fingers (ossa digitorum)		
			Distal row of wrist bones		
			Only distal phalanges of fingers (phalanx distalis)		
34			In the proximal row of the wrist are:		
			Capitate bone (os capitatum)		
			Scaphoid bone (os scaphoideum)		
			Lunate bone (os lunatum)		
			Triquetrum bone (os triquetrum)		
			Pisiform bone (os pisiforme)		
35			Bones of distal row of the wrist:		
			Hamate bone (os hamatum)		
			Trapezium bone (os trapezium)		
			Capitate bone (os capitatum)		
			Pisiform bone (os pisiforme)		
			Scaphoid bone (os trapezoideum)		
36			The pelvic bone consists of:		
			Pubis (os pubis)		
			Femur (femur)		
			Sacrum (os sacrum)		
			Ishium (os ischii)		
			Ilium (os ilium)		

37			Acetabulum consists of:		
			Pubis (os pubis)		
			Ishium (os ischii)		
			Sacrum (os sacrum)		
			Coccyx (os coccygis)		
			Ilium (os ilium)		
38			Pelvic girdle (cingulum membri inferioris) are:		
			Pelvic bones (os coxae)		
			Femur		
			Tibial bone (tibia)		
			Sacrum (os sacrum)		
			Coccyx (os coccygis)		
39			For articulation with the femoral head in the acetabulum there is:		
			Acetabulum (fossa acetabuli)		
			Tubercle (tuberculum)		
			Tuberosity (tuberositas)		
			Lunate surface (facies lunata)		
			The acetabulum with the entire surface is articulated with the femoral head		
40			At the periphery, the ala of the ilium is thickened and forms:		
			Tubercle (tuberculum)		
			Tuberosity (tuberositas)		
			Crest (crista)		
			Eminence (eminentia)		
			External lip (labium externum)		

41			The iliac crest (crista iliaca) has bone protuberances - spine:		
			Anterior superior iliac spine (spina iliaca anterior superior)		
			Anterior inferior iliac spine (spina iliaca anterior inferior)		
			Ischial spine (spina ischiadica)		
			Posterior superior iliac spine (spina iliaca posterior superior)		
			Posterior inferior iliac spine (spina iliaca posterior inferior)		
42			The relief of the external surface of the ala of the ilium is represented by:		
			Anterior gluteal line (linea glutea anterior)		
			Intermediate zone (linea intermedia)		
			Posterior gluteal line (linea glutea posterior)		
			Inferior gluteal line (linea glutea inferior)		
			Arcuate line (linea arcuata)		
43			Pubis (os pubis) consists of:		
			Body (corpus)		
			Ramus anterior and posterior (ramii anterior et posterior)		
			Ramus superior and inferior (ramii superior et inferior)		
			Ala		
			The outer lip (labium externum)		
44			The ischium (os ischii) has:		
			Body (corpus)		
			Superior branch (ramus superior)		
			Inferior branch (ramus inferior)		
			Ramus (ramus ossis ischii)		
			Pubic tubercle (tuberculum pubicum)		
45			At the distal end of the femur are located:		

			Patellar surface (facies patellaris)		
			Medial epicondyle (condylus medialis)		
			Head (caput femoris)		
			Lateral epicondyle (condylus lateralis)		
			Linea aspera (linea intertrochanterica)		
46			At the proximal end of the femur is:		
			Lateral epicondyle (epicondylus lateralis)		
			Head(caput femoris)		
			Medial epicondyle (epicondylus medialis)		
			Intercondylar fossa (fossa intercondylaris)		
			Linea aspera (linea aspera)		
47			At the distal end of the tibia are located:		
			Fibular notch (incisura fibularis)		
			Medial malleolus (malleolus medialis)		
			Lateral malleolus (malleolus lateralis)		
			Medial condyle (condylus medialis)		
			Fibular articular facet (facies articularis fibularis)		
48			At the proximal end of the tibia are located:		
			Fibular articular facet (facies articularis fibularis)		
			Intercondylar eminence (eminentia intercondylaris)		
			Medial malleolus (malleolus medialis)		
			Lateral malleolus (malleolus lateralis)		
			Tibial tuberosity (tuberositas tibiae)		
49			Tibia has the following surfaces:		
			Anterior		

			Posterior		
			Lateral		
			Medial		
			Superior		
50			At the proximal end of the fibula are located:		
			Head (caput)		
			Neck (collum)		
			Medial malleolus (malleolus medialis)		
			Lateral malleolus (malleolus lateralis)		
			Malleolar sulcus (sulcus malleolaris)		
51			At the distal end of the fibula are located:		
			Head (caput fibulae)		
			Neck (collum fibulae)		
			Medial malleolus (malleolus medialis)		
			Lateral malleolus (malleolus lateralis)		
			Malleolar sulcus (sulcus malleolaris)		
52			Which bones of the lower limb belong to the ankles:		
			Tibia		
			Talus		
			Fibula		
			Calcaneus		
			Navicular (os naviculare)		
53			Bones of the proximal row of tarsal bones		
			Scaphoid (os scaphoideum)		

			Calcaneus (calcaneus)		
			Navicular (os naviculare)		
			Talus (talus)		
			Lunate (os lunatum)		
54			Bones of distal row (ossa tarsi) of ankle:		
			Medial cuneiform bone (os cuniforme mediale)		
			Navicular (os naviculare)		
			Lateral cuneiform bone (os cuniforme laterale)		
			Cuboid (os cuboideum)		
			Capitate bone (os capitatum)		
55			Anatomic formations of the talus:		
			Head (caput tali)		
			Calcaneal process (processus calcaneus)		
			Trochlea (trochlea tali)		
			Body (corpus tali)		
			Neck (collum tali)		
56			Metatarsal bones consist of:		
			Base (basis)		
			Body (corpus)		
			Head (caput)		
			Neck (collum)		
			Protuberence (apex)		
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1			Parts of the occipital bone:		
			Basilar part (pars basilaris)		

			Lesser wings (pars basilaris)		
			Styloid process (processus styloideus)		
			Lateral part (pars lateralis)		
			Squamous part (squama occipitalis)		
2			Canals of occipital bone (os occipitale):		
			Musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
			Hypoglossal canal (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
			Condylar canal (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
			Facial canal (canalis nervi facialis)		
			Carotoid canal (canalis caroticus)		
3			Neurocranium consists of following bones:		
			Frontal (os frontale)		
			Spenoid (os sphenoidale)		
			Palatine (os palatinum)		
			Occipital (os occipitale)		
			Parietal (os parietale)		
4			Parts of the frontal bone:		
			Squamous part (squama frontalis)		
			Vomer		
			Orbital part (pars orbitalis)		
			Nasal part (pars nasalis)		
			Body (corpus)		
5			Parietal bone has following borders:		
			Mastoid (margo mastoideus)		

			Sagittal (margo sagittalis)		
			Squamosal (margo squamosus)		
			Frontal (margo frontalis)		
			Occipital (margo occipitalis)		
6			Parietal bone (os parietale) has following angles:		
			Mastoid (angulus mastoideus)		
			Sphenoidal (angulus sphenoidalis)		
			Squamosal (angulus squamosus)		
			Frontal (angulus frontalis)		
			Occipital (angulus occipitalis)		
7			Etmoid bone (os ethmoidale) has:		
			Orbital plate (lamina orbitalis)		
			Superior nasal concha (concha nasalis superior)		
			Medial nasal concha (concha nasalis media)		
			Inferior nasal concha (concha nasalis inferior)		
			Crista galli		
8			Parts of etmoidal bone (os ethmoidale):		
			Perpendicular plate (lamina perpendicularis)		
			Frontal process (processus frontalis)		
			Ethmoidal labyrinth (labirinthus ethmoidalis)		
			Cribriform plate (lamina cribrosa)		
			Body (corpus)		
9			Parts of the temporal bone (os temporale):		
			Squamous (os temporale):		

			Lateralis (pars lateralis)		
			Basilar (pars basilaris)		
			Petrous (pars petrosa)		
			Tympanic (pars tympanica)		
10			Temporal bone processes:		
			Styloid (processus styloideus)		
			Mastoid (processus mastoideus)		
			Frontal (processus frontalis)		
			Zygomatic (processus zygomaticus)		
			Spinous (processus spinosus)		
11			Temporal bone canals:		
			Hypoglossal canal (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
			Corotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
			Facial canal (canalis nervi facialis)		
			Condylar canal (canalis condylaris)		
			Musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
12			Facial canal (canalis nervi facialis):		
			Passes through the petrosal part (pars petrosa) of the temporal bone		
			Passes through the upper jaw (maxilla)		
			Begins at the bottom of the internal acoustic opening (meatus acusticus internus)		
			ends with a mastoid foramina (foramen mastoideum)		
			Ends with stylomastoid foramen (foramen stylomastoideum)		
13			The entrance orifice of the corotid canal (canalis caroticus) is:		
			Internal opening of carotid canal (apertura interna canalis carotici)		

			Jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			External opening of carotid canal (apertura externa canalis carotici)		
			Foramen lacerum (foramen lacerum)		
			Foramen spinosum (foramen spinosum)		
14			The output orifice of the carotid canal (canalis caroticus) is:		
			Internal opening of carotid canal (apertura interna canalis carotici)		
			Jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			External opening of carotid canal (apertura externa canalis carotici)		
			Foramen lacerum (apertura externa canalis carotici)		
			Foramen spinosum (foramen spinosum)		
15			Parts of the sphenoid bone: (os sphenoidale):		
			Body (corpus)		
			Greater and lesser wings (alae majores et minores)		
			Pterygoid processes (processus pterygoideus)		
			Mastoid process (processus mastoideus)		
			Frontal process (processus frontalis)		
16			On the superior surface of the body of the sphenoidal bone (os sphenoidale) are:		
			Sella turcica (sella turcica)		
			Optic canal (canalis opticus)		
			Sphenoidal sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
			Dorsum sellae (dorsum sellae)		
			Hypophysial fossa (fossa hypophysialis)		
17			There are following processes of the maxilla:		
			Frontal process (processus orbitalis)		
			Frontal process (processus frontalis)		
			Zigomatic process (processus zygomaticus)		
			Alveolar process (processus alveolaris)		

			Palatine process (processus palatinus)		
18			The aperture of the maxillary sinus is located on:		
			the orbital surface of the body of the maxilla		
			the nasal surface of the body of the maxilla		
			the anterior surface of the body of the maxilla		
			the infratemporal surface of the body of the maxilla		
			The temporal surface of the body of the maxilla		
19			Parts of the mandible:		
			Alveolar process (processus alveolaris)		
			Body (corpus mandibulae)		
			Ramus (ramus mandibulae)		
			Angle (angulus mandibulae)		
			Head (caput mandibulae)		
20			There are following formations on the ramus of mandible (ramus mandibulae):		
			Coronoid process (processus coronoideus)		
			Mandibular notch (incisura mandibulae)		
			Hypoglossal canal (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
			Condylar process (proccesus condylaris)		
			Head of mandible (caput mandibulae)		
21			The angle of the mandible is formed by:		
			Body and ramus of the mandible		
			Two ramuses of the mandible		
			base and alveolar part of the body		
			condylar and coronoid processes		
			body and coronoid process		

22			The junction of two symmetrical halves of the mandible serves a:		
			Mental tubercle		
			Mental protuberance		
			Mental spine		
			Digastric fossa		
			Mental crest		
23			The canal of the mandible on the outer surface of her body ends:		
			Mental foramen		
			Mandibular foramen		
			Alveolar foramen		
			Sublingual fossa		
			Digastric fossa		
24			Parts of the palatine bone (os palatinum):		
			Horizontal plate (lamina horizontalis)		
			Zygomatic process (processus zygomaticus)		
			Jugular process (processus jugularis)		
			Perpendicular plate (lamina perpendicularis)		
			Orbital process (processus orbitalis)		
25			In the formation of the bone palate is involved:		
			Perpendicular plate of the palatine bone (lamina perpendicularis)		
			Vertical plate of the palatine bone (lamina vericalis)		
			Horizontal plate of the palatine bone (lamina horizontalis)		
			Cribriform plate of the palatine bone (lamina cribrosa)		
			Orbital plate of the palatine bone (lamina orbitalis)		
26			The palatine bone is part of the walls:		
			Of the nasal cavity (cavitas nasalis ossea)		

			Of the oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
			Orbit (orbita)		
			Infratemporal fossa (fossa infratemporalis)		
			Pterygo-palatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina)		
27			Zygomatic bone has the following processes (os zygomaticum):		
			Frontal process (processus frontalis)		
			Occipital process (processus occipitalis)		
			Temporal process (processus temporalis)		
			Zygomatic process (processus zygomaticus)		
			Parietal process (processus pearietalis)		
28			Zygomatic bone has following surfaces (os zygomaticum):		
			Orbital (facies orbitalis)		
			Temporal (facies temporalis)		
			Lateral (facies lateralis)		
			Medial (facies medialis)		
			Maxillary (facies maxillaris)		
29			In the formation of the anterior cranial fossa participate:		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Frontal bone (os frontale)		
			Parietal bone (os parietale)		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
			Occipital bone (os occipitale)		
30			Anterior cranial fossa is connected with the:		
			Orbit (orbita)		
			Nasal cavity (cavitas nasalis ossea)		
			Ethmoidal cells (cellulae ethmoidales)		
			Choanae (choanae)		
			Pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina)		

31			The boundaries of the anterior cranial fossa are:		
			Dorsum sellae (dorsum sellae)		
			Tuberculum sellae (tuberculum sellae)		
			Hypophysial fossa (fossa hypophysialis)		
			Posterior edge of the lesser wings of the sphenoidal bone (ala minor)		
			Superior edge of the temporal bone pyramid (pars petrosa)		
32			The middle cranial fossa communicates with the external base of the skull through the:		
			Foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
			Foramen spinosum (foramen spinosum)		
			Pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
			Foramen lacerum (foramen lacerum)		
			foramen magnum (foramen magnum)		
33			The middle cranial fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
			Foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
			Foramen lacerum (foramen lacerum)		
			Superior orbital fissure (fissure orbitalis superior)		
			Foramen rotundum (foramen rotundum)		
			Optic canal (canalis opticus)		
34			Posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posterior) has following foramina:		
			Foramen lacerum (foramen lacerum)		
			Internal acoustic opening (porus acusticus internus)		
			Jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			Foramen spinosum (foramen spinosum)		
			Foramen magnum (foramen magnum)		
35			The posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posteriorcommunicates with the external skull base (basis cranii externa) through the:		
			Corotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
			Pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus);		

			Hypoglossal canals (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
			Optic canal (canalis opticus)		
			Musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
36			The posterior cranial fossa separates from the middle cranial fossa by:		
			Greater wings of the sphenoid bone (ala major)		
			Lesser wings of the sphenoid bone (ala minor)		
			pyramid of the temporal bone (pars petrosa)		
			Tympanic part of the temporal bone (pars tympanica)		
			Dorsum sellae (dorsum sellae)		
37			The medial wall of the orbit is formed by:		
			Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale)		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
			Vormer (vomer)		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
38			Inferior wall of the orbit forms:		
			Maxilla (maxilla)		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Palatine bone (os palatinum)		
			скуловой костью (os zygomaticum)		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
39			The lateral wall of the orbit forms:		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
			Maxilla (maxilla)		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
			Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale)		

40			Superior wall of the eye socket forms:		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Palatine bone (os palatinum)		
			Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
			Frontal bone (os frontale)		
41			In the formation of the bony nasal septum (septum nasi osseum) participate:		
			Nasal bone (os nasale)		
			Vormer		
			Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale)		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
			Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
42			In the formation of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity are involved:		
			Palatine bone (os palatinum)		
			Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Maxilla (maxilla)		
			Frontal bone (os frontale)		
43			In the formation of the superior wall of the nasal cavity participate:		
			Sphenoid body (corpus)		
			Nasal part of frontal bone (pars nasalis)		
			Cribriform plate of the ethmoidal bone (lamina cribrosa)		
			Lesser wing of the sphenoid bone (ala minor)		
			Greater wing of the sphenoid bone (ala major)		
44			The frontal sinus (sinus frontalis) communicates with:		
			Superior nasal meatus (meatus nasi superior)		
			Common nasal meatus (meatus nasi communis)		
			Middle nasal meatus (meatus nasi medius)		

			Inferior nasal meatus (meatus nasi inferior)		
			Choanae (choanae)		
45			Middle nasal meatus communicates with:		
			Maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
			Sphenopalatine foramen (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
			Etmoidal cells (cellulae ethmoidales)		
			Nasolacrimal canal (canalis nasolacrimalis)		
			Etmoidal sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
46			In the superior nasal meatus opens:		
			Maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
			Sphenopalatine foramen (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
			Etmoidal cells (cellulae ethmoidales)		
			Nasolacrimal canal (canalis nasolacrimalis)		
			Etmoidal sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
47			In the formation of the bony palate participate:		
			Palatal horizontal plate (lamina horizontalis)		
			Alveolar process of the maxilla (processus alveolaris)		
			Pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone (processus pterygoideus)		
			Vormer		
			Palatine process of the maxilla (processus palatinus)		
48			The oral cavity communicates with the pterygopalatine fossa through the:		
			Pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
			Incisive foramina (foramina incisiva)		
			Greater palatine canal (canalis palatinus major)		
			Sphenopalatine foramen (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
			Foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
49			The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the orbit via:		

			Inferior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis inferior)		
			Superior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis superior)		
			Foramen rotundum (foramen rotundum)		
			Sphenopalatine foramen (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
			Foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
50			The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the nasal cavity through the:		
			Foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
			Sphenopalatine foramen (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
			Pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
			Foramen rotundum (foramen rotundum)		
			Superior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis superior)		
51			The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the external base of the skull through the:		
			Foramen rotundum (foramen rotundum)		
			Inferior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis superior)		
			Pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
			Sphenopalatine foramen (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
			Optic canal (canalis opticus)		
52			In the formation of the walls of the pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina) are involved:		
			Palatine bone (os palatinus)		
			Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)		
			Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
			Maxilla (maxilla)		
			Temporal bone (os temporale)		
53			The pterygopalatine fossa through the foramen rotundum communicates with:		
			Nasal cavity (cavitas nasalis ossea)		
			Middle cranial fossa (fossa cranii media)		
			Oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
			Orbit (orbita)		

			Anterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii anterior)		
54			The infratemporal fossa communicates with the orbit via:		
			Superior orbital fissure		
			Nasolacrimal canal		
			Inferior orbital fissure		
			Infraorbital canal		
			Optical canal		
55			On the external base of the skull open:		
			Foramen magnum (foramen magnum)		
			Foramen lacerum (foramen lacerum)		
			Jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			Foramen rotundum (foramen rotundum)		
			Foramen spinosum (foramen spinosum)		
1		1			
1			Continuous joints of bones include:		
			Diarthrosis		
			Fibrous joints		
			Cartilaginous joints		
			Synostosis		
			Sutures		
2			The true joint consists of:		
			Articular surfaces		
			Articular capsule		
			Muscles		
			Articular cavity		
			Ligaments		
3			The amount of movement in the joints is determined by:		

			Blood supply to the joint		
			Form of articular surfaces		
			Degree of development of the ligamentous apparatus		
			Muscular apparatus		
			Innervation of the joint		
4			Uniaxial joints are:		
			Saddle joint		
			Ellipsoid joint		
			Cylindrical joint		
			Spiral joint		
			Hinge joint		
5			To multiaxial joints are:		
			Cup-and-ball (Cotyloid) joint		
			Spiral joint		
			Ellipsoid joint		
			Plane joint		
			Ball-and-socket joint		
6			Biaxial joints are:		
			Cylindrical joint		
			Saddle joint		
			Hinge joint		
			Condylar joint		
			Ellipsoid joint		
7			Structure of intervertebral discs:		
			Nucleus pulposus (nucleus pulposus)		
			Anulus fibrosus (anulus fibrosus)		
			Mammillary processes (processus mamillaris)		
			Ligamenta flava (ligg. flava)		

			Accessory processes (processus accessorius)		
8			The ligament apparatus of the medial atlanto-axial joint includes:		
			Apical ligament of dens		
			Tectorial membrane		
			Transverse ligament of atlas		
			Posterior atlantocapital membrane		
			Alar ligaments		
9			The medial atlanto-joint is formed by the following anatomical formations:		
			Dens of the axial vertebra and a ligament of the apex of the dens		
			Anterior atlanto-occipital membrane and axial vertebra dens		
			Dens of the axial vertebra and facet for dens of the atlas		
			Dens of the axial vertebra, facet for dens of the atlas and transverse ligament of atlas		
			occipital condyles and the upper articular surface of atlas		
10			Atlanto-occipital joint is formed by the following articular surfaces:		
			condyle of the occipital bone and the inferior articular surface of the atlas		
			anterior atlanto-occipital membrane and dens of the axial vertebra		
			the dens of the axial vertebra, the facet of dens for the atlas and the condylar of the occipital bone		
			Dens of the axial vertebra and facet for dens of the atlas		
			Condyle of the occipital bone and superior articular surface of the atlas		
11			Intervertebral discs (discus intervertebralis):		
			are discontinuous connection of the spinal column		
			are fibrous connection connection of the spinal column		
			are the cartilaginous connection of the spinal column		
			normally with age are replaced by bone tissue		
			are fibro-osseous connection of the spinal column		
12			Sacral vertebrae of an adult are connected by:		
			synostosis		

			synchondrosis		
			syndesmosis		
			symphysis		
			joints		
13			The peculiarity of attachment of the anterior and posterior longitudinal ligaments of the spinal column is:		
			ligaments tightly attached only to the bodies of the vertebrae		
			ligaments tightly attached only to the intervertebral discs		
			igaments tightly attached only to the arcs of the vertebrae		
			ligaments tightly attached to the bodies of vertebrae and intervertebral discs		
			ligaments tightly attached to the transverse processes of the vertebrae		
14			The connection of the first rib with the sternum is:		
			A joint		
			synchondrosis		
			symphysis		
			synostosis		
			syndesmosis		
15			Connection of the second rib with the sternum is:		
			A joint		
			Synchondrosis		
			Symphysis		
			Synostosis		
			Syndesmosis		
16			Sternocostal joints are present at the ribs:		
			I - XII		
			II-VII		
			VII-X		
			XI -XII		
			VII- XII		

17			Sternocostal joints are strengthened by:		
			Radiate sternocostal ligament		
			Costotransverse ligament		
			Intertransverse ligaments		
			Radiate ligament of head of rib		
			Cruciform ligament		
18			When the ribs are joined to the thoracic vertebrae are formed:		
			Sternocostal joint (articulatio sternocostalis)		
			Joint of head of rib (articulatio capitis costae)		
			Zygapophysial joint (articulatio zygoapophysialis)		
			Costotransverse joint (articulatio costotransversaria)		
			Complex joints		
19			Physiological curvatures of the spinal column include:		
			cervical lordosis (lordosis cervicis)		
			thoracic kyphosis (kyphosis thoracica)		
			lumbar lordosis (lordosis lumbalis)		
			sacral kyphosis (kyphosis sacralis)		
			cervical scoliosis (scoliosis cervicalis)		
20			Articular surfaces of the sternoclavicular joint are (articulatio sternoclavicularis):		
			acromial end of clavicle (extremitas acromialis)		
			sternal end of clavicle (extremitas sternalis)		
			jugular notch (incisura jugularis)		
			clavicular notch (incisura clavicularis)		
			glenoid cavity (cavitas glenoidalis)		
21			Ligaments of the sternoclavicular joint are (articulatio sternoclavicularis):		
			costoclavicular ligament (lig. costoclaviculare)		
			anterior sternoclavicular ligament (lig. sternoclaviculare anterius)		

			posterior sternoclavicular ligament (lig. sternoclaviculare posterius)		
			radiate sternocostal ligament (lig. sternocostale radiatum)		
			interclavicular ligament (lig. interclaviculare)		
22			Articular surfaces forming the acromioclavicular joint are (articulatio acromioclavicularis):		
			sternal end of clavicle (extremitas sternalis)		
			acromial end of clavicle (extremitas acromialis)		
			articular surface of acromion (facies articularis acromialis)		
			coracoid process (processus coracoideus)		
			glenoid cavity (cavitas glenoidalis)		
23			Ligaments of the acromioclavicular joint are (articulatio acromioclavicularis):		
			trapezoid ligament (lig. trapesoideum)		
			conoid ligament (lig. conoideum)		
			costoclavicular ligament (lig. costoclaviculare)		
			acromioclavicular ligament (lig. acromioclaviculare)		
			coracoclavicular ligament (lig. coracoclaviculare)		
24			Scapula ligaments are (ligamenta scapulae):		
			coraco-humeral ligament (lig. coracohumerale)		
			coraco-acromial ligament (lig. coracoacromiale)		
			conoid ligament (lig. conoideum)		
			superior transverse ligament of scapula (lig. transversum scapulae superius)		
			inferior transverse ligament of scapula (lig. transversum scapulae inferius)		
25			Glenohumeral joint (articulatio humeri) is classified as a simple joint, because:		
			hsa a labrum		
			has a weak ligamentous apparatus		
			has a sufficiently free joint capsule		
			is ball-and-socket joint		
			is formed by two articular surfaces		

26			Accessory components of the glenohumeral joint are (articulatio humeri):		
			Labrum		
			Glenoid cavity		
			Articular capsule		
			Coracohumeral ligament		
			Synovial bursae		
27			There are following possible movements in the glenohumeral joint:		
			flexion / extension (flexio/extensio)		
			abduction / adduction (abduction/adductio)		
			rotation (rotatio)		
			circumduction (circumductio)		
			lifting / lowering of the shoulder girdle		
28			Glenohumeral joint are:		
			Simple		
			Ball-and-socket		
			Complex		
			Hinge		
			Multiaxial		
29			The elbow joint (articulatio cubiti) is formed by:		
			humeroulnar joint (articulatio humeroulnaris)		
			humeroradial joint (articulatio humeroradialis)		
			distal radioulnar joint (articulatio radioulnaris distalis)		
			proximal radioulnar joint (articulatio radioulnaris proximalis)		
			head of humerus (caput humeri)		
30			Humeroulnar joint (articulatio humeroulnaris) is formed by:		
			styloid process of the ulna (processus styloideus ulnae)		
			trochlear notch of the ulna (incisura trochlearis)		
			medial epicondyle (epicondylus medialis) of the humerus		

			trochlea of the humerus (trochlea humeri)		
			coronoid fossa (fossa coronoidea)		
31			Articulatio humeroulnaris (articulatio humeroulnaris) is formed by:		
			head of the condyle of the humerus (capitulum humeri)		
			trochlea of the humerus (trochlea humeri)		
			articular facet of the radius (fovea articularis)		
			coronoid fossa (fossa coronoidea)		
			radial notch of the ulna (incisura radialis)		
32			The proximal radioulnar joint (articulatio radioulnaris proximalis) is formed by:		
			radial notch of the ulna (incisura radialis)		
			ulnar notch of the radius (incisura ulnaris)		
			articular circumference of the ulna (circumferentia articularis)		
			articular circumference of the radius (circumferentia articularis)		
			articular disc (discus articularis)		
33			Elbow joint ligaments (articulatio cubiti):		
			coracohumeral ligament (lig. coracohumerale)		
			annular ligament of the radius (lig. anulare radii)		
			ulnar collateral ligament (lig. collaterale ulnare)		
			interosseous membrane of forearm (membrana interossea antebrachii)		
			radial collateral ligament (lig. collaterale radiale)		
34			The following movement are possible in the elbow joint (articulatio cubiti):		
			Adduction (adductio)		
			Abduction (abductio)		
			Circumduction (circumductio)		
			Flexion (flexio)		
			Extension (extensio)		
35			The elbow joint (articulatio cubiti) is:		

			simple		
			complex		
			hinge		
			multiaxial		
			biaxial		
36			In the formation of the radiocarpal joint (articulatio radiocarpalis) take part:		
			articular disk		
			proximal row of wrist bones		
			ulnar bone		
			carpal articular surface of the radius		
			pisiform bone		
37			The wrist joint (articulatio radiocarpalis) is:		
			simple		
			complex		
			multiaxial		
			ellipsoid		
			biaxial		
38			Ligaments of the wrist joint (articulatio radiocarpalis):		
			annular ligament of the radius (lig. anulare radii)		
			palmar radiocarpal ligament (lig. radiocarpale palmare)		
			radial collateral ligament of the wrist (lig. collaterale carpi radiale)		
			ulnar collateral ligament of the wrist (lig. collaterale carpi ulnare)		
			dorsal wrist ligament (lig. radiocarpale dorsale)		
39			Movement in the wrist joint (articulatio radiocarpalis):		
			Flexion (flexio)		
			Extension (extensio)		
			Rotation (rotatio)		
			Adduction (adductio)		

			Abduction (abductio)		
40			To the joints of the hand (articulationes manus) are:		
			intercarpal joints (articulationes intercarpales)		
			metacarpophalangeal joints (articulationes metacarpophalangeae)		
			distal radioulnar joint (articulatio radioulnaris distalis)		
			carpometacarpal joints (articulationes carpometacarpales)		
			interphalangeal joints of the hand (articulationes interphalangeae manus)		
41			In the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb (articulatio carpometacarpalis pollicis) the following movements are possible		
			adduction / abduction (adduction/abductio)		
			rotation (rotatio)		
			flexion / extension (flexio/extensio)		
			opposition (oppositio)		
			circumduction (circumductio)		
42			In the metacarpophalangeae (articulationes metacarpophalangeae) the following movements are possible:		
			flexion (flexio)		
			extension (extensio)		
			rotation (rotatio)		
			abduction (abductio)		
			adduction (adductio)		
43			The connection between the pubic bones is represented by:		
			synchondrosis (synchondrosis)		
			diarthrosis (diarthrosis)		
			syndesmosis (syndesmosis)		
			symphysis (symphysis)		
			synostosis (synostosis)		
44			The structures forming a lesser sciatic foramen (foramen ishiadicum minus) are:		
			lesser sciatic notch (incisura ishiadica minor)		

			Sacrotuberous ligament (lig. sacrotuberale)		
			sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
			greater sciatic notch (incisura ishiadica maior)		
			ischial tuberosity (tuber ishiadicum)		
45			The greater sciatic foramen (foramen ishiadicum major) is limited by:		
			greater sciatic notch (incisura ishiadica maior)		
			acetabular notch (incisura acetabuli)		
			Sacrotuberous ligament (lig. sacrotuberale)		
			sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
			ischial tuberosity (tuber ishiadicum)		
46			The borderline of the pelvis is formed:		
			promontorium		
			pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		
			arcuate line of the ilium (linea arcuata)		
			iliac crest (crista iliaca)		
			crest of pubic bone (pectin ossis pubis)		
47			In a woman the distance between the greater trochanter (distantia intertrochanterica) averages:		
			23-25 cm		
			25-27 cm		
			27-29 cm		
			30-32 cm		
			32-34 cm		
48			In a woman, the distance between the two anterior superior spines (distantia interspinosa) averages:		
			23-25 cm		
			25-27 cm		
			27-29 cm		
			30-32 cm		
			32-34 cm		

49			In a woman, the distance between the two crests of the iliac bones (distantia intercristalis) averages:		
			23-25 cm		
			25-27 cm		
			28-30 cm		
			30-32 cm		
			32-34 cm		
50			In a woman, the size of the entrance to the lesser pelvis (conjugata vera) averages:		
			8 cm		
			9 cm		
			10 cm		
			11 cm		
			12 cm		
51			In a woman, the transverse diameter of the entrance to the lesser pelvis (diameter transversa) averages:		
			10 cm		
			11 cm		
			12 cm		
			13 cm		
			14 cm		
52			Extra-articular ligaments of the hip joint:		
			sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
			ischiofemoral ligament (lig. ischiofemorale)		
			iliofemoral ligament (lig.iliofemorale)		
			pubofemoral ligament (lig. pubofemorale)		
			transverse acetabular ligament (lig. transversum acetabuli)		
53			Intra-articular ligaments of the hip joint:		
			Iliofemoral ligament (lig. iliofomorale)		
			Zona orbicularis (zona orbicularis)		

			transverse acetabular ligament (lig. transversum acetabuli)		
			ligament of head of femor (lig. capitis femoris)		
			ischiofemoral ligament (lig. ischiofemorale)		
54			The form of the articular surfaces of the hip joint (art. Coxae):		
			saddle joint		
			trochlear joint		
			ball-and-socket joint		
			ellipsoid joint		
			plate joint		
55			The intraarticular components of the knee joint (art genus) are:		
			arcuate popliteal ligament (lig. popliteum arcuatum)		
			oblique popliteal ligament (lig. popliteum obliquum)		
			transverse ligament of knee (lig. transversum genus)		
			meniscuses (meniscus medialis et lateralis)		
			cruciate ligaments (ligg. cruciata ant. et post.)		
56			Knee joints (art. Genus) include:		
			oblique popliteal ligament (lig. popliteum obliquum)		
			zona orbicularis (zona orbicularis)		
			posterior cruciate ligament (lig. cruciatum posterius)		
			transverse ligament of knee (lig. transversum genus)		
			anterior cruciate ligament (lig. cruciatum anterius)		
57			Functions of the knee joint meniscus:		
			increase congruence of articular surfaces		
			increase the amount of motion in the joint		
			increase the joint cavity		
			play the role of the shock absorber when moving		
			limit movement in the joint		

58			There are following possible movements in the knee joint:		
			adduction / abduction		
			flexion / extension		
			rotation in the extension position		
			rotation in the flexion position		
			circumduction (circumductio)		
59			The shape of the articular surfaces of the ankle:		
			saddle joint		
			ball-and-socket joint		
			condylar joint		
			trochlear joint		
			cylindric joint		
60			In the formation of the ankle (art. talocruralis) participate:		
			calcaneus		
			tibia		
			fibula		
			talus		
			cuboid (os cuboideum)		
61			There are following possible movements in the ankle joint:		
			rotation and flexion / extension		
			Rotation and adduction / abduction		
			flexion / extension and adduction / abduction		
			flexion / extension and circumduction		
			only flexion / extension		
62			In the formation of the subtalar joint (art. Subtalaris) participate:		
			talus		
			navicular bone (os naviculare)		
			tibia		

			calcaneus		
			cuboid bone (os cuboideum)		
63			Lisfranc joint is called:		
			subtalar joint (art. subtalaris)		
			calcaneocuboid joint (art. calcaneocuboidea)		
			tarsometatarsal joint (art. tarsometatarsalis)		
			metatarsophalangeal joint (art. metetarsophalangea)		
			interphalangeal joint (art. interphalangea pedis)		
64			Chopart joint is called:		
			calcaneocuboid joint (art. calcaneocuboidea)		
			tarsometatarsal joint (art. tarsometatarsalis)		
			metatarsophalangeal joint (art. metetarsophalangea)		
			interphalangeal joint (art. interphalangea pedis)		
			transverse joint of tarsus (art. tarsi transversa)		
65			The “key” of Shoparov's joint is:		
			talo-navicular ligament (lig. talonaviculare)		
			posterior talo-fibular ligament (lig. talofibulare posterius)		
			anterior talo-fibular ligament (lig. talofibulare anterius)		
			bifurcated ligament (lig. bifurcatum)		
			calcaneal-fibular ligament (lig. calcaneofibulare)		
66			The beginning of the longitudinal arches of the foot is:		
			trochlea of the talus (trochlea tali)		
			head of the talus (caput tali)медиальный		
			tuberosity of the calcaneus (tuber calcanei)		
			navicular bone (os naviculare)		
			cuboid bone (os cuboideum)		
67			The main points of support on the plantar surface of the foot:		

			calcaneal tuberosity (tuber calcanei)		
			Head of the metatarsal I (caput ossis metatarsi I)		
			Head of the metatarsal II (caput ossis metatarsi II)		
			Head of the metatarsal V (caput ossis metatarsi V)		
			medial cuneiform bone (os cuneiforme mediale)		
68			Arches of foot:		
			are divided into transverse and longitudinal		
			play the role of shock absorbers		
			are highest at the medial edge of the foot at the level of the tarsus		
			the main value in their maintenance are the back ligaments and the muscles of the foot		
			the main value in their maintenance is plantar ligament and foot muscles		
1		1			
1			Intrinsic back muscles (autochthonous) are:		
			minor and major rhomboid muscles (mm. rhomboidei minor et major)		
			transversospinales muscles (mm. transversospinales)		
			interspinales muscle (mm. interspinales)		
			levator scapulae muscle (m. levator scapulae)		
			erector spinae muscles (m. erector spinae)		
2			Iliocostalis muscles functions (m. iliocostalis):		
			elevate ribs		
			depress ribs		
			erect the spine		
			tilts the spine at the same side		
			depress scapula		
3			Transversospinales muscle functions (mm. transversospinales):		
			rotates the spine		
			extends spinal column		
			tilts the spinal column at the same side		

			depresses ribs		
			extends the head backward		
4			Transversospinales muscles (mm. transversospinales) are divided into:		
			rotatores muscles (mm. rotatores)		
			semispinalis muscles (m. semispinalis)		
			iliocostalis muscles (m. iliocostalis)		
			spinalis muscle (m. spinalis)		
			multifidus muscle (mm. multifidi)		
5			Pectoralis major muscle functions (m. pectoralis major):		
			put a raised hand down		
			adducts hand to the body		
			extend the arm		
			rotates the arm inwards		
			elevates ribs and sternum		
6			Pectoralis minor muscle functions (m. pectoralis minor):		
			put a hand down		
			rotates the arm inwards		
			tilts scapula forward		
			flexes the arm		
			elevates ribs		
7			Serratus anterior muscle function (m. serratus anterior):		
			pull the scapula medially and downward		
			pull the scapula laterally and forward		
			depress the arm		
			expands the thorax		
			pull the sternum laterally		
8			Intrinsic muscles of thorax are:		

			serratus posterior superior muscle (m. serratus posterior superior)		
			transversus thoracis muscle (m. transversus thoracis)		
			subcostales muscles (mm. subcostales)		
			external intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales externi)		
			internal intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales interni)		
9			External intercostal muscles functions (mm. intercostales externi):		
			elevate ribs		
			depress ribs		
			strengthen sternocostal joints		
			strengthen costavertebral joints		
			tilt the vertebral column		
10			Internal intercostal muscles functions (mm. intercostales interni):		
			elevate ribs		
			depress ribs		
			strengthen costavertebral joints		
			strengthen sternocostal joints		
			tilt the vertebral column at the same side		
11			In the thorax region stands out:		
			omotracheal triangle (trigonum omotracheale)		
			clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale)		
			pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale)		
			substernal triangle (trigonum substernalis)		
			subpectoral triangle (trigonum subpectorale)		
12			The clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale) is limited by:		
			clavicle (clavicula)		
			II rib (costa II)		
			superior edge of pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)		
			superior edge of pectoralis minor muscle (m. pectoralis minor)		

			sternal notch (incisura streni)		
13			The pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale) is bordered by:		
			pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)		
			pectoralis minor muscle (m. pectoralis minor)		
			serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)		
			subclavian muscle (m. subclavius)		
			intercostal space (spatium intercostale)		
14			The subpectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale) is bordered by:		
			the inferior border of the major and minor pectoral muscles (mm. pectorales major et minor)		
			the inferior border of the pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major) and superior border of the serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)		
			two adjacent ribs		
			pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)		
			external and internal intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales interni et externi)		
15			Diaphragm parts:		
			costal (pars costalis diaphragmatis)		
			mediastinal (pars mediastinalis)		
			thoracic (pars thoracica)		
			sternal (pars sternalis diaphragmatis)		
			lumbar (pars lumbalis diaphragmatis)		
16			In the region of the diaphragm triangles, the thoracic and abdominal cavities are separated from each other by:		
			pleura		
			central tendon (centrum tendineum)		
			endothoracic fascia (fascia endothoracica)		
			peritoneum		
			endoabdominal fascia (fascia endoabdominalis)		
17			Diaphragm (diaphragma) develops from:		

			the septum transversum		
			pleuroperitoneal membranes		
			neck myotomes		
			body myotomes		
			head myotomes		
18			Weak points of diaphragm (diaphragma):		
			lumbocostal triangle (trigonum lumbocostale)		
			sternocostal triangle (trigonum sternocostale)		
			lumbar triangle (trigonum lumbale inferius)		
			Grynfeltt-Lesshaft triangle		
			esophageal hiatus (hiatus oesophgeus)		
19			Choose the abdominal muscles:		
			abdominal external oblique muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)		
			serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)		
			transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)		
			rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)		
			abdominal internal oblique muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)		
20			Structures involved in the formation of the white line of the abdomen (linea alba):		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique m. abdomen (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)		
			aponeurosis of the internal oblique m. abdomen (aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdomini)		
			inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)		
			transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)		
			aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. transversi abdomini)		
21			Function of rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis):		
			lowers the thorax (cavum thoracis)		
			raises the pelvis (pelvis)		
			stretches white line of the abdomen (linea alba)		
			flexes the spine		

			extends the spine		
22			Muscle participates in the contralateral (opposite side) rotation of the body:		
			external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)		
			internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)		
			transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)		
			rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)		
			pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)		
23			Muscle participates in the ipsilateral (same side) rotation of the body:		
			external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)		
			internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)		
			transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)		
			rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)		
			pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)		
24			Muscle of the posterior abdominal wall:		
			pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)		
			external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)		
			quadratus lumborum muscle (m. quadratus lumborum)		
			psoas major muscle (m. psoas major)		
			psoas minor muscle (m. psoas minor)		
25			There are following regions on the anterior wall of the abdomen:		
			epigastrium		
			suprapubic region (regio suprapubica)		
			umbilical region (regio umbilicalis)		
			mesogastrium		
			hypogastrium		
26			Mesogastrium has the following regions:		
			the subcostal left and right		

			left and right lumbar		
			umbilical		
			suprapubic region		
			inguinal area		
27			Hypogastrium has the following regions:		
			left and right hypochondrium		
			hypogastric region		
			left iliac region		
			umbilical region		
			right iliac region		
28			Epigastrium has the following regions:		
			right and left hypochondrium regions		
			hypogastric region		
			left iliac region		
			umbilical region		
			right iliac region		
29			The posterior wall of the rectus sheath above linea arcuata is formed by:		
			aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle		
			transverse fascia		
			inguinal ligament		
			aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle		
30			The anterior wall of the rectus sheath above linea arcuata is formed by:		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle		
			aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle		
			transverse fascia		
			pectoral fascia		
			aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle		

31			The superior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)		
			transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)		
			inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinalis)		
			the boarder of the internal oblique abdominal muscles		
			the boarder of the transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)		
32			The inferior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:		
			transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)		
			inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinalis)		
			aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdomini)		
			aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. transversi abdomini)		
			pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)		
33			The anterior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:		
			rectus abdominis muscle (m. rectus abdominis)		
			inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinalis)		
			aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdomini)		
			aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. transversi abdomini)		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)		
34			The posterior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:		
			free edge of the internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquies internus abdom.)		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)		
			inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)		
			transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)		
			transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)		
35			The superficial inguinal ring (anulus inguinalis superfacialis) is formed by:		
			iliac fascia		
			sternoabdominal fascia		

			superficial fascia		
			aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle		
			aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal muscle		
36			In the inguinal canal of a woman passes:		
			inguinal ligament		
			uterine tube		
			round ligament of the uterus		
			spermatic cord		
			broad ligament of the uterus		
37			In the inguinal canal in men passes:		
			inguinal ligament		
			spermatic cord		
			epididymis		
			convoluted seminiferous tubules		
			straight seminiferous tubules		
38			Masticatory muscles (mm. masticatores):		
			temporal (m. temporalis)		
			zygomaticus major (m. zygomaticus major)		
			lateral pterygoid (m. pterygoideus lateralis)		
			medial pterygoid (m. pterygoideus medialis)		
			masseter muscle (m. masseter)		
39			Features of facial muscles are:		
			not covered with fascia		
			are covered with fascia		
			partially located around the natural foramina of the skull		
			are woven into the skin		
			have tendons		

40			The orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi) consists of:		
			поперечной части (pars transversa)		
			the orbital portion (pars orbitalis)		
			the palpebral portion (pars palpebralis)		
			the lacrimal portion (pars profunda)		
			surficial portion (pars superficialis)		
41			The orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi):		
			closes the orbital fissure		
			forms longitudinal folds between the eyebrows		
			expanding the lacrimal sac		
			forms the transverse folds of the glabella		
			narrows the lacrimal sac		
42			Levator anguli oris muscle (m. levator anguli oris):		
			starts from the zygomatic arch (arcus zygomaticus)		
			starts from the canine fossa of the maxilla (fossa canina)		
			attached to the skin of the cheek		
			it’s woven into the orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi)		
			weaves into the mouth angle		
43			Suprahyoid muscles are:		
			digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
			mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		
			thyrohyoid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)		
			stylohyoid muscle (m. stylohyoideus)		
			geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus)		
44			Infrahyoid muscles are:		
			thyrohyoid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)		
			sternohyoid muscle (m. sternohyoideus)		
			omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)		

			sternothyroid muscle (m. sternothyroideus)		
			mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		
45			Lateral group of deep muscles of the neck:		
			anterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus anterior)		
			omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)		
			longus colli muscle (m. longus colli)		
			posterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus posterior)		
			middle scalene muscle (m. scalenus medius)		
46			Scalene muscles (mm. scaleni) starts:		
			from the bodies of cervical vertebrae (corpus vertebrae)		
			from the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus transversus)		
			from the heads of ribs		
			from the articular processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus articularis)		
			from the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus spinosus)		
47			Scalene muscles (mm. scaleni):		
			with fixed ribs flex the spine		
			ipsilateral contraction causes ipsilateral lateral flexion of the neck		
			bilateral contraction causes anterior flexion of the neck		
			pull the hyoid bone (os hyoideum) downwards		
			elevate I and II ribs		
48			Medial group of deep muscles of the neck:		
			longus colli muscle (m. longus colli)		
			scalenus posterior (m. scalenus posterior)		
			longus capitis muscle (m. longus capitis)		
			anterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus anterior)		
			middle scalene muscle (m. scalenus medius)		
49			Carotid triangle (trigonum caroticum) is limited by:		

			sternocleidomastoid muscle behind (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
			posterior belly of the digastric muscle above (venter posterior m. digastrici)		
			inferior belly of omohyoid muscle below (venter inferior m. omohyoidei)		
			anterior belly of the digastric muscle in the front (venter anterior m. digastrici)		
			superior belly of omohyoid muscle at the front and below (venter superior m. omohyoidei)		
50			Pretracheal layer of deep cervical fascia (lamina pretrachealis) forms sheath for:		
			omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)		
			sternohyoid muscles (m. sternohyoideus)		
			digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
			sternothyroid muscles (m. sternothyroideus)		
			thyrohyoid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)		
51			According to the international anatomical nomenclature the following plates of the cervical fascia are distinguished:		
			superficial (lamina superficialis)		
			prevertebral (lamina prevertebralis)		
			pretracheal (lamina pretrachealis)		
			temporal (fascia temporalis)		
			bucco-pharyngeal (fascia buccopharyngealis)		
52			The interscalene space (spatium interscalenum):		
			is located between the anterior and middle scalene muscles		
			is limited by first rib (costa prima)		
			is limited by clavicula below		
			contains subclavian vein		
			contains the trunk of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery		
53			Antescalene space (spatium antescalenum):		
			is limited by anterior scalene muscle in the front		
			is limited by first rib below (costa prima)		
			is limited by a scapula below (scapula)		
			contains subclavian vein		

			contains the trunk of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery		
54			Anterior compartment of the arm:		
			coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)		
			triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)		
			biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
			brachialis muscle (m. brachialis)		
			brachioradialis muscle (m. brachioradialis)		
55			Posterior compartment of the arm:		
			biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
			brachialis muscle (m. brachialis)		
			anconeus muscle (m. anconeus)		
			triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)		
			brachioradialis muscle (m. brachioradialis)		
56			Biceps brachii muscle functions (m. biceps brachii):		
			rotates the arm inwards		
			flexes the arm		
			rotates forearm inwards		
			flexes the forearm		
			adducts the forearm		
57			Triceps brachii muscle functions (m. triceps brachii):		
			abduct the arm		
			extends the shoulder		
			rotates the arm inwards		
			extends forearm		
			rotates the arm outward		
58			Brachialis muscle function (m. brachialis):		
			flexes the arm		

			flexes the forearm		
			rotates the arm outward		
			rotates the forearm outward		
			extends the arm		
59			The heads of the triceps muscle (m. triceps brachii):		
			long (caput longum)		
			short (caput breve)		
			lateral (caput laterale)		
			medial (caput mediale)		
			intermediate (caput intermedium)		
60			Superficial compartment of forearm muscles:		
			pronator quadratus (m. pronator quadratus)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
			flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)		
			palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)		
61			Intermediate compartment of forearm muscle:		
			flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
			flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
62			Deep compartment of forearm muscles:		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
			flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
			pronator quadratus (m. pronator quadratus)		
			flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		

63			Muscle of thenar eminence (thenar):		
			palmaris brevis (m. palmaris brevis)		
			abductor pollicis brevis (m. abductor pollicis brevis)		
			adductor pollicis (m. adductor pollicis)		
			flexor pollicis brevis (m. flexor pollicis brevis)		
			opponens pollicis (m. opponens pollicis)		
64			Muscle of hypothenar eminence (hypothenar):		
			palmaris brevis (m. palmaris brevis)		
			flexor digiti minimi brevis (m. flexor digiti minimi brevis)		
			opponens digiti minimi (m. opponens digiti minimi)		
			palmar interossei (mm. interossei palmares)		
			abductor digiti minimi (m. abductor digiti minimi)		
65			Middle compartment of the hand muscles:		
			flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)		
			lumbrical (mm. lumbricales)		
			extensor digitorum brevis (m. extensor digitorum brevis)		
			palmar interossei (mm. interossei palmares)		
			dorsal interossei (mm. interossei dorsales)		
66			Palmar interossei muscles functions (mm. interossei palmares):		
			abduct fingers from the middle finger		
			adduct index and ring fingers to the middle		
			flex middle phalanges		
			extend middle and distal phalanges		
			adduct all fingers to the middle		
67			Lumbrical muscles functions (mm. lumbricales):		
			extend proximal phalanges		
			flex the proximal phalanx		

			adduct all fingers to the middle		
			extend the middle and distal phalanges		
			abduct fingers of the middle		
68			The posterior boarder of the axilla is formed by:		
			teres minor (m. teres minor)		
			teres major (m. teres major)		
			subscapularis (m. subscapularis)		
			latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)		
			deltoid muscle (m. deltoideus)		
69			The anterior boarder of the axilla is formed by:		
			serratus anterior (m. serratus anterior)		
			pectoralis major (m. pectoralis major)		
			pectoralis minor (m. pectoralis minor)		
			subclavius (m. subclavius)		
			coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)		
70			The lateral boarder of the axilla is formed by:		
			deltoid muscle (m. deltoideus)		
			coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)		
			brachialis (m. brachialis)		
			biceps brachii (m. biceps brachii)		
			subclavius (m. subclavius)		
71			The medial boarder of the axilla is formed by:		
			teres major (m. teres major)		
			teres minor (m. teres minor)		
			latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)		
			serratus anterior (m. serratus anterior)		
			subscapularis (m. subscapularis)		

72			Topographic formations on the anterior wall of the axilla:		
			triangular space (foramen trilaterium)		
			clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale)		
			quadrangular space (foramen quadrilaterum)		
			pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale)		
			subpectoral triangle (trigonum subpectorale)		
73			Topographic formations on the posterior wall of the axilla:		
			clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale)		
			triangular space (foramen trilaterum)		
			pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale)		
			quadrangular space (foramen quadrilaterum)		
			subpectoral triangle (trigonum subpectorale)		
74			Walls of the triangular space are formed by (foramen trilaterum):		
			subscapularis (m. subscapularis)		
			teres minor (m. teres minor)		
			teres major (m. teres major)		
			long head of the triceps brachii (m. triceps brachii)		
			coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)		
75			Walls of quadrangular space (foramen quadrilaterum) are formed by:		
			subscapularis muscle (m. subscapularis)		
			latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)		
			long head of the triceps brachii (m. triceps brachii)		
			teres major (m. teres major)		
			surgical neck of humerus		
76			The walls of the radial nerve canal (canalis nervi radialis):		
			brachialis (m. brachialis)		
			humerus		
			radius		

			biceps brachii (m. biceps brachii)		
			triceps brachii (m. triceps brachii)		
77			The outlet from the radial nerve canal (canalis nervi radialis) is located:		
			at the border of the middle and lower third of the arm		
			at the upper and middle third of the arm		
			between the brachialis (m. brachialis) and the brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)		
			between the brachialis (m. brachialis) and the biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)		
			on the lateral surface of the arm		
78			Brachial fascia (fascia brachii):		
			continues above with the deltoid fascia (fascia deltoidea)		
			continues above with the axillar fascia (fascia axillaris)		
			continues above with the perctoral fascia (fascia pectoralis)		
			forms a medial intermuscular septum of the arm (septum intermusculare brachii mediale)		
			forms a lateral intermuscular septum of the arm (septum intermusculare brachii laterale)		
79			The inlet to the canal of the radial nerve (canalis nervi radialis) is located:		
			at the upper and middle third of the arm		
			at the border of the middle and lower third of the arm		
			on the medial surface of the arm		
			on the lateral surface of the arm		
			between the lateral and medial heads (caput mediale et laterale) of the triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)		
80			Radial groove of the forearm (sulcus radialis) is limited by:		
			palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)		
			brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
			flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
81			Medial sulcus of forearm (sulcus medianus) is limited by:		

			brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
			flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)		
82			Sulcus ulnaris (sulcus ulnaris) is limited by:		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
			flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
			flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
			palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)		
83			Walls of the space of Parona (Pirogov):		
			pronator quadratus (m. pronator quadratus)		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
			flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)		
			flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
84			Fossa cubitalis is limited by:		
			brachialis (m. brachialis)		
			flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			pronator teres (m. pronator teres)		
			brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)		
			palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)		
85			Palmar aponeurosis (aponeurosis palmaris):		
			is formed by the fusion of the palmar fascia and the superficial fascia of the hand		
			has the form of a triangle		
			is located in the area of the thenar		
			located in the middle compartment of muscles		

			its fibers form fibrous sheaths of digits of hand		
86			The synovial tendons sneath of the muscles on the dorsal surface of the hand:		
			connect with the Parona (Pirogov) space		
			end on the distal phalanxes		
			end in the middle of metacarpal bones		
			contain 1 or 2 tendons		
			end on the middle phalanxes		
87			Muscle tendons that have their own synovial sneath on the dorsal surface of the hand:		
			abductor pollicis longus (m. abductor pollicis longus)		
			extensor digiti minimi (m. extensor digiti minimi)		
			extensor pollicis longus (m. extensor pollicis longus)		
			extensor carpi ulnaris (m. extensor carpi ulnaris)		
			extensor indicis (m. extensor indicis)		
88			Walls of bone-fibrous canals on the dorsal surface of the wrist:		
			extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)		
			trapezoid bone (os trapezium)		
			radius		
			ulna		
			scaphoid bone (os scafoideum)		
89			The borders of the synovial sneath of the tendons on the dorsal surface of the wrist:		
			2-3 cm above the extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)		
			6 cm above the extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)		
			at the upper edge of the extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)		
			middle of the metacarpal bones (ossa metacarpalia)		
			heads of metacarpal bones (caput ossis metacarpales)		
90			Between the tendons of which muscles is a recess, called an anatomical snuffbox:		
			extensor carpi radialis longus (m. extensor carpi radialis longus)		

			abductor pollicis longus (m. abductor pollicis longus)		
			extensor carpi radialis brevis (m. extensor carpi radialis brevis)		
			flexor pollicis brevis (m. flexor pollicis brevis)		
			flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)		
91			There are following muscle tendons in the carpal tunnel (canalis carpi):		
			palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)		
			flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)		
			flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)		
			flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)		
92			In the radial canal of the wrist (canalis carpi radialis) passes:		
			radial nerve (n. radialis)		
			radial artery (a. radialis)		
			tendon of flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)		
			tendon of extensor carpi radialis longus (m. extensor carpi radialis longus)		
			radial vein (v. radialis)		
93			In the ulnar carpal canal of the wrist (canalis carpi ulnaris) passes:		
			tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)		
			ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		
			ulnar vein (v. ulnaris)		
			ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
			tendon of extensor carpi ulnaris (m. extensor carpi ulnaris)		
94			The muscles of the pelvic girdle include:		
			gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)		
			piriformis (m. piriformis)		
			semitendinosus (m. semitendinosus)		
			semimembranosus (m. semimembranosus)		
			quadratus femoris (m. quadratus femoris)		

95			The suprapiriform foramen (foramen suprapiriforme) is bounded by:		
			greater sciatic notch (incisura ischiadicus major)		
			gemellus superior (m. gemellus superior)		
			gemellus inferior (m. gemellus inferior)		
			piriformis (m. piriformis)		
			gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)		
96			The infrapiriform foramen (foramen infrapiriforme) is bounded by:		
			piriformis (m. piriformis)		
			sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
			gemellus inferior (m. gemellus inferior)		
			gemellus superior (m. gemellus superior)		
			gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)		
97			Muscular space (lacuna musculorum) is bounded by:		
			inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)		
			sartorius (m. sartorius)		
			iliopsoas (m. iliopsoas)		
			piriformis (m. piriformis)		
			iliopectineal arch (arcus iliopectineus)		
98			Thigh muscles are divided into groups:		
			anterior		
			posterior		
			medial		
			lateral		
			superficial		
99			The muscles of the posterior group of thigh:		
			biceps femoris (m. biceps femoris)		
			semitendinosus (m. semitendinosus)		

			semimembranosus (m. semimembranosus)		
			tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)		
			gracilis (m. gracilis)		
100			The muscles of the anterior group of thigh:		
			quadriceps femoris (m. quadriceps femoris)		
			pectineus (m. pectineus)		
			sartorius (m. sartorius)		
			tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)		
			gracilis (m. gracilis)		
101			The muscles of the medial group of thigh:		
			pectineus (m. pectineus)		
			adductor magnus (m. adductor magnus)		
			tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)		
			gracilis (m. gracilis)		
			adductor brevis (m. adductor brevis)		
102			The adduction of the thigh involved:		
			sartorius (m. sartorius)		
			gracilis (m. gracilis)		
			adductor magnus (m. adductor magnus)		
			pectineus (m. pectineus)		
			semitendinosus (m. semitendinosus)		
103			Deep muscle of the posterior compartment of the leg:		
			popliteus (m. popliteus)		
			flexor digitorum longus (m. flexor digitorum longus)		
			plantaris (m. plantaris)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
			flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)		

104			Muscles of the leg are divided into compartments:		
			anterior		
			posterior		
			lateral		
			medial		
			all above is true		
105			Superficial muscles of the posterior compartment of the leg:		
			triceps surae (m. triceps surae)		
			popliteus (m. popliteus)		
			plantaris (m. plantaris)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
			flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)		
106			Lateral compartment of the leg muscles:		
			gastrocnemius (m. gastrocnemius)		
			flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)		
			peroneus longus (m. peroneus longus)		
			peroneus brevis (m. peroneus brevis)		
			soleus (m. soleus)		
107			Anterior compartment of the leg muscles:		
			tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)		
			peroneus longus (m. peroneus longus)		
			peroneus brevis (m. peroneus brevis)		
			extensor digitorum longus (m. extensor digitorum longus)		
			extensor hallucis longus (m. extensor hallucis longus)		
108			Muscles of the lateral compartment of leg muscles:		
			lift the lateral border of the foot		
			rotate the lower leg outward		
			flex foot		

			flex toes		
			extend toes		
109			Parts of triceps surae muscle of the leg (m. triceps surae):		
			gastrocnemius (m. gastrocnemius)		
			flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
			soleus (m. soleus)		
			popliteus (m. popliteus)		
110			Muscles involved in the extension of the foot in the ankle joint:		
			triceps surae (m. triceps surae)		
			tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
			plantaris (m. plantaris)		
			extensor hallucis longus (m. extensor hallucis longus)		
111			Muscles involved in flexion of the foot in the ankle joint:		
			popliteus (m. popliteus)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
			flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)		
			tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)		
			triceps surae (m. triceps surae)		
112			The medial group of plantar muscles include:		
			abductor hallucis (m. abductor hallucis)		
			flexor hallucis brevis (m. flexor hallucis brevis)		
			flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)		
			adductor hallucis (m. adductor hallucis)		
			extensor digitorum brevis (m. extensor digitorum brevis)		
113			Muscles of the first layer of the foot:		

			abductor hallucis (m. abductor hallucis)		
			abductor digiti minimi (m. abductor digiti minimi)		
			flexor digiti minimi (m. flexor digiti minimi)		
			Interossei dorsales (mm. Interossei dorsales)		
			adductor hallucis (m. adductor hallucis)		
114			Muscles of the second layer of the foot:		
			flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)		
			extensor digitorum brevis (m. extensor digitorum brevis)		
			flexor digiti minimi (m. flexor digiti minimi)		
			lumbrical muscles (mm. lumbricales)		
			interossei dorsales (mm. interossei dorsales)		
115			Muscles that play role in maintain the transverse arch of the foot:		
			peroneus longus (m. peroneus longus)		
			tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)		
			adductor hallucis (m. adductor hallucis)		
			flexor digitorum longus (m. flexor digitorum longus)		
			interossei plantares (mm. interossei plantares)		
116			Popliteal fossa (fossa poplitea) is bounded by:		
			biceps femoris (m. biceps femoris)		
			semimembranosus (m. semimembranosus)		
			medial head of the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
			lateral head of the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
117			Boundaries of the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale):		
			inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)		
			sartorius (m. sartorius)		
			pectineus (m. pectineus)		
			adductor longus (m. adductor longus)		

			gracilis (m. gracilis)		
118			The walls of the femoral ring (anulus femoralis):		
			inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)		
			lacunar ligament (lig. lacunare)		
			femoral vein (v. femoralis)		
			pectineal ligament (lig. pectineum)		
			sartorius (m. sartorius)		
119			The walls of the adductor canal (canalis adductorius):		
			adductor magnus (m. adductor magnus)		
			vastus medialis (m. vastus medialis)		
			anteromedial intermuscular septum (lamina vastoadductorium)		
			adductor longus (m. adductor longus)		
			sartorius (m. sartorius)		
120			Cruropopliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus) is bounded by:		
			soleus (m. soleus)		
			gastrocnemius (m. gastrocnemius)		
			tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)		
			tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)		
			popliteus (m. popliteus)		
121			Medial plantar groove (sulcus plantaris medialis) is bounded by:		
			abductor hallucis (m. abductor hallucis)		
			fiexor digitrum longus (m. fiexor digitrum longus)		
			flexor digiti minimi (m. flexor digiti minimi)		
			interossei dorsales (mm. interossei dorsales)		
			flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)		
122			Lateral plantar groove (sulcus plantaris lateralis) is bounded by:		
			flexor hallucis brevis (m. flexor hallucis brevis)		

			flexor digitorum longus (m. flexor digitorum longus)		
			abductor digiti minimi (m. abductor digiti minimi)		
			interossei plantares (mm. interossei plantares)		
			flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)		
1		1			
1			The upper respiratory tract include:		
			larynx		
			trachea		
			nasal part of pharynx (pars nasalis pharyngis)		
			oral part of the pharynx (pars oralis pharyngis)		
			nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)		
2			Regions of the nasal cavity (cavitas nasi):		
			infraglottic cavity (cavitas infraglottica)		
			vestibular area (area vestibularis)		
			respiratory region (regio respiratoria)		
			olfactory region (regio olfactoria)		
			ethmoidal notch (incisura ethmoidalis)		
3			Nasal meatuses (meatus nasi):		
			common (communis)		
			medial (medius)		
			superior		
			inferior		
			posterior		
4			A typical way of spreading the inflammatory process from the nasopharynx to the middle ear:		
			through the choana		
			through the mastoid cave		
			through the auditory tube		
			through the internal auditory meatus		

			through the sphenoid sinus		
5			In a healthy person the paranasal sinuses:		
			contain mucosal growths		
			filled with liquid		
			filled with fatty tissue with blood vessels and nerves		
			absent		
			filled with air		
6			Middle nasal meatus connections:		
			frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
			maxilar sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
			sphenoidal sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
			medial etmoidal cells (cellulae etmoidales mediales)		
			posterior etmoidal cells (cellulae etmoidales posteriores)		
7			Superior nasal meatus connects with:		
			posterior etmoidal cells (cellulae etmoidales posteriores)		
			sphenoidal sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)		
			maxilar sinus (sinus maxillaris)		
			frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
			medial etmoidal cells (cellulae etmoidales mediales)		
8			The vestibule of larynx (vestibulum laryngis) is restricted by:		
			vocal folds (plica vocalis)		
			vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)		
			ventricles (ventriculus laryngis)		
			arytenoid cartilages (cartilagines arytenoideae)		
			cricoid cartilage (cartilago cricoidea)		
9			The entrance to the larynx (aditus laryngis) is formed by:		
			thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea)		

			epiglottis		
			arytenoid cartilages (cartilagines arytenoideae)		
			vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)		
			aryepiglottic folds (plica aryepiglottica)		
10			Larynx ventricle (ventriculus laryngis) is restricted by:		
			larynx entrance (aditus laryngis)		
			vestibular fold (plica vestibularis)		
			aryepiglottic fold (plica aryepiglottica)		
			vocal fold (plica vocalis)		
			epiglottis		
11			Infraglottic cavity (cavitas infraglottica) is restricted by:		
			vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)		
			vocal folds (plica vocalis)		
			epiglottis		
			the first cartilage of the trachea (cartilago trachealis)		
			ventricles of the larynx (ventriculus laryngis)		
12			Rima glottidis (rima vocalis) is restricted by:		
			vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)		
			vocal folds (plica vocalis)		
			thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea)		
			cuneiform cartilages (cartilago cuneiformis)		
			arytenoid cartilages (cartilago arytenoidea)		
13			Muscle expanding rima glottidis (rima vocalis):		
			transverse arytenoid (m. arytenoideus transversus)		
			oblique arytenoid (m. arytenoideus obliquus)		
			lateral cricoarytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)		
			posterior cricoarytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus posterior)		
			voacal (m. vocalis)		

14			Muscles narrowing rima glottidis (rima vocalis):		
			transverse arytenoid (m. arytenoideus transversus)		
			oblique arytenoid (m. arytenoideus obliquus)		
			vocal (m. vocalis)		
			posterior cricoarytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus posteroir)		
			lateral cricoarytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)		
15			Muscles that change the tension of the vocal cords (lig. vocale):		
			lateral cricoarytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)		
			vocal (m. vocalis)		
			cricothyroid (m. cricothyroideus)		
			thyroarytenoid (m. thyroarytenoideus)		
			posterior cricoarytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus posterior)		
16			Superior and inferior borders of the elastic cone of the larynx (conus elasticus):		
			notch of the thyroid cartilage		
			vocal ligaments		
			the inferior edge of the arch of the cricoid cartilage		
			the superior edge of the arch of the cricoid cartilage		
			inferior border of thyroid cartilage		
17			Trachea:		
			has a membranous part (pars membranacea)		
			has a cervical part (pars cervicalis)		
			ends at the level of the superior edge of the VI thoracic vertebra		
			begins at the level of the inferior edge of the VI cervical vertebra		
			is in the superior mediastinum		
18			End of trachea:		
			is the division of the trachea into two main bronchi (bronchus principalis)		
			is called a bifurcation (bifurcatio tracheae)		

			is at the level of the superior edge of the V thoracic vertebra		
			is at the level of the superior edge of the IV thoracic vertebra		
			coincide to the carina of trachea (carina tracheae)		
19			Right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter):		
			is located more vertically than the left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister)		
			longer than the left main bronchus		
			wider than the left main bronchus		
			contains in the wall 9-12 cartilaginous semirings		
			held under the azygos vein (v. azygos)		
20			Left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister):		
			is located more vertically than the right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexster)		
			longer than the right main bronchus		
			wider than the right main bronchus		
			contains in the wall 6-8 cartilaginous semirings		
			held under the arch of the aorta (arcus aortae)		
21			The structure of the tracheal wall is characterized by:		
			presence of cartilaginous rings		
			absence of submucosa		
			presence of lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei)		
			presence of membranous wall (paries membranaceus)		
			presence of muscular membrane (tunica muscularis)		
22			Respiratory bronchioles are formed by branching:		
			segmental bronchi		
			lobular bronchi		
			terminal bronchioles		
			lobar bronchi		
			of the main bronchi		

23			The highest position in the root of the left lung (radix pulmonis sin.) is:		
			left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister)		
			pulmonary artery (a.pulmonalis)		
			pulmonary veins (vv.pulmonales)		
			hemiazygos vein (v.hemiazygos)		
			aortic arch (arcus aortae)		
24			The highest position in the root of the right lung (radix pulmonis dext.) is:		
			bronchial vessels		
			pulmonary artery (a.pulmonalis)		
			right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter)		
			azygos vein (v.azygos)		
			pulmonary veins (vv.pulmonales)		
25			The lung (pulmo) has the following surfaces:		
			medial (facies medialis)		
			diaphragmatic (facies diaphragmatica)		
			mediostenal (facies mediastinalis)		
			lateral (facies lateralis)		
			costal (faciea costalis)		
26			Oblique fissure of lung (fissura obliqua) separates:		
			costal surface from mediastinal		
			superior lobe from inferior		
			costal surface from the diaphragm		
			superior lobe from medial		
			medial lobe from inferior		
27			The horizontal fissure of the right lung (fissure horizontalis pulmonis dextri) separates:		
			left lobe from right		
			superior lobe from inferior		
			apex from base		

			diaphragmatic surface from mediastinal		
			superior lobe from middle		
28			Structural polymers of the Lung:		
			acinus		
			lobule		
			lobe		
			segment		
			sector		
29			The structural and functional unit of the alveolar tree is:		
			acinus		
			lobule		
			lobe		
			segment		
			sector		
30			Components of the lung acinus are:		
			segmental bronchus		
			capillaries		
			alveolar sacs		
			respiratory bronchioles		
			alveolar ducts		
31			The composition of the bronchial tree (arbor bronchialis) includes:		
			main bronchus (bronchus principalis)		
			segmental bronchi (bronchi segmentales)		
			respiratory bronchioles (bronchioli respiratorii)		
			lobar bronchi (bronchi lobares)		
			lobular bronchi (bronchi lobulares)		
32			In the parietal pleura (pleura parietalis) distinguish:		

			diaphragmatic part (pars diaphragmtica)		
			superior part (pars superior)		
			costal part (pars costalis)		
			pericardial part (pars pericardialis)		
			mediastinal part (pars mediastinalis)		
33			There are following sinuses in the pleura (recessus pleurales):		
			oblique sinus (recessus obliqus)		
			costo-diaphragmatic sinus (recessus costodiaphragmaticus)		
			diaphragm-mediastinal sine (recessus phrenicomediastinalis)		
			transverse sinus (recessus transversus)		
			costo-mediastinal sinus (recessus costomediastinalis)		
34			Dome of the pleura (cupula pleurae):		
			corresponds to the spinous process of CVII		
			located on 1-2cm. above the I rib		
			located on 3-4 cm above the I rib		
			bounded laterally by scalene muscles		
			there is a head of the first rib behind it		
35			The hilum of the lung (hilum pulmonis) are located:		
			at level V of the thoracic vertebra		
			pericardial surface (facies perecardialis)		
			at the first rib level		
			costal surface (facies costalis)		
			mediastinal surface (facies mediastinalis)		
36			The apex of the lung (apex pulmonis) is located:		
			2-3 cm above the clavicle		
			in the V intercostium along the peri-chest line		
			at the clavicle level		
			3-4 cm above the first rib		

			at level of the I rib		
37			The inferior border of the right lung (pulmo dexter) in the anterior axillary line is located at the level:		
			VI rib		
			IX rib		
			VII rib		
			V rib		
			X rib		
38			The inferior border of the right lung (pulmo dexter) in the posterior axillary line is located at the level:		
			V rib		
			X rib		
			VI rib		
			IX rib		
			VII rib		
39			Bronchopulmonary segments (segmenta bronchopulmonalia):		
			are ventilated, as a rule, by bronchi of the third order		
			are ventilated, as a rule, by bronchi of the second order		
			separated by connective tissue septa		
			their borders are not visible on the surface of the lung		
			separated by fussures		
40			May be both in the superior and inferior mediastinum:		
			internal thoracic vessels (aa. et vv. thoracicae internae)		
			thymus		
			pericardium		
			phrenic nerve (n. phrenicus)		
			parasternal lymph nodes (nodii parasternales)		
41			May be both in the superior and middle mediastinum:		
			diaphragmatic nerves (n. phrenicus)		

			thymus		
			vena cava superior (v. cava superior)		
			pericardial-diaphragmatic vessels (a. et v. pericardiacophrenica)		
			oesophagus		
42			Organs of the middle mediastinum (mediastinum medium):		
			heart (cor)		
			main bronchi (bronchi principales)		
			oesophagus		
			thymus		
			trachea		
43			Vessels located within the inferior mediastinum (mediastinum inferius):		
			thoracic aorta (aorta thorarica)		
			internal thoracic vessels (aa. et vv. thoracicae internae)		
			azygos vein (v. azygos)		
			brachiocephalic veins (v. brachiocephalica)		
			thoracic duct (ductus thoracicus)		
44			Nerves, located within the posterior mediastinum (mediastinum posterius):		
			phrenic nerve (n. phrenicus)		
			nervus vagus (n. vagus)		
			splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici)		
			intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales)		
			right laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus recurrens dexter)		
45			In the formation of the inferior wall of the cavity of the mouth (cavitas oris) take part:		
			hyoglossus muscle (m. hyoglossus)		
			sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
			posterior belly of the digastric muscle (venter posterior m. digastrici)		
			geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus)		
			mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		

46			The walls of the proper oral cavity (cavitas oris propria) are:		
			lips (labia oris)		
			gums (gingiva)		
			cheeks (bucca)		
			teeth (dentes)		
			tongue (lingua)		
47			The walls of the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) are formed:		
			palate (palatum)		
			teeth (dentes)		
			lips (labia oris)		
			mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		
			gums (gingiva)		
48			In the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) are opened:		
			oral fissure (rima oris)		
			sublingual gland duct (ductus sublingualis)		
			duct of submandibular gland (ductus submandibularis)		
			parotid duct (ductus parotideus)		
			buccal glands (glandulae buccales)		
49			In the proper oral cavity (cavitas oris propria) are opened:		
			palatine glands (glandulae palatinae)		
			ducts of the sublingual gland (ductus sublingualis)		
			duct of submandibular gland (ductus submandibularis)		
			parotid duct (ductus parotideus)		
			buccal glands (glandulae buccales)		
50			Formula of deciduous teeth (dentes decidui):		
			"1 2 0 2 I 2 0 2 1"		
			"2 0 1 2 I 2 1 0 2"		

			"2 0 2 1 I 1 2 0 2"		
			"1 1 1 2 I 2 1 1 1"		
			"2 1 0 2 I 2 0 1 2"		
51			Formula of permanent teeth (dentes permanents):		
			"2 3 1 2 I 2 1 3 2"		
			"3 1 2 1 I 1 2 1 3"		
			"3 2 1 2 I 2 1 2 3"		
			"2 1 2 3 I 3 2 1 2"		
			"3 2 2 1 I 1 2 2 3"		
52			Each tooth has:		
			body (corpus)		
			cervix (collum)		
			crown (corona)		
			tooth cavity (cavitas dentis)		
			crown cavity (cavitas coronae)		
53			Hard palate (palatum durum):		
			part of the superior wall of the oral cavity		
			has in its composition a mucosa		
			has in its composition aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)		
			the skeleton is formed by the body of the maxilla (corpus maxillae)		
			the skeleton is formed by the palatine bone and the palatine process of the maxilla		
54			Soft palate (palatum molle):		
			contains muscles formed by smooth muscle tissue		
			covered with mucous membrane on one side		
			covered with mucous membrane on both sides		
			contains aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)		
			contains muscles formed by striated muscle tissue		

55			Parts of the tongue (lingua):		
			body (corpus linguae)		
			dorsum (dorsum linguae)		
			magin (margo linguae)		
			root (radix linguae)		
			apex (apex linguae)		
56			Papillae of the tongue (papillae lingualis):		
			are the formations which the small salivary glands open		
			contain receptors of taste sensitivity		
			contain receptors of general sensitivity		
			located on the dorsum of the tongue (dorsum linguae)		
			located on the margins of the tongue (margo linguae)		
57			The taste receptors are located:		
			in the fungiform tongue papillae (papillae fungiformes)		
			in the filiform tongue papillae (papillae filiformes)		
			in the foliate tongue papillae (papillae foliatae)		
			in the vallate tongue papillae (papillae vallatae)		
			in the lips mucous		
58			Receptors of general sensitivity are located:		
			in the fungiform tongue papillae (papillae fungiformes)		
			in the filiform tongue papillae (papillae filiformes)		
			in the foliate tongue papillae (papillae foliatae)		
			in the lips mucous		
			on the tongue body (corpus linguae)		
59			Genioglossus muscle (m. genioglossus):		
			refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
			refers to the own muscles of the tongue		
			pulls the tongue back and down		

			pulls the tongue forward and down		
			reduces the transverse dimensions of the tongue		
60			Hyoglossus myscle (m. hyoglossus):		
			refers to the own muscles of the tongue		
			shortens the language		
			refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
			pulls the tongue back and down		
			pulls the tongue forward and down		
61			Superior longitudinal muscle (m. longitudenalis superior):		
			refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
			refers to the own muscles of the tongue		
			lengthens the tongue		
			shortens the language		
			raises the tip of the tongue		
62			The hare lip (labium leporinum) is called the hiatus of:		
			superior lip		
			inferior lip		
			angle of the mouth		
			maxillary alveolar process		
			other		
63			In the walls of the fauces are:		
			muscles of soft palate		
			lingual tonsil (tonsilla lingualis)		
			palatine tonsils (tonsilla palatine)		
			pharyngeal tonsil (tonsilla pharyngealis)		
			tongue papillae (papillae linguales)		
64			Pharynx (pharynx):		

			passes into the esophagus at level V of the cervical vertebra		
			passes into the esophagus at the level of VI-VII cervical vertebrae		
			externally covered with a serous membrane		
			externally covered with adventitia		
			in its walls there are three tonsils		
65			Parts of pharynx:		
			pharyngeal part (pars pharyngea)		
			nasal part (pars nasalis)		
			oral part (pars oralis)		
			laryngeal part (pars laryngea)		
			tracheal part (pars trachealis)		
66			The following parts are distinguished in the esophagus:		
			cervical		
			thoracic		
			superior		
			abdominal		
			inferior		
67			Oesophageal mucosa:		
			adjacent to submucosa layer		
			adjacent to the muscular layer		
			forms longitudinal folds		
			contains glands secreting a mucous secret		
			имеет полулунные складки		
68			The muscular coat of the esophagus:		
			has two layers: internal - longitudinal, external – circular		
			has two layers: internal - circular, external – longitudinal		
			partially formed by a smooth muscle tissue		
			partially formed by striated muscle tissue		

			densely adherent to the mucosa		
69			The narrowing of the esophagus is located:		
			in areas of thickening of the muscular membrane		
			at the level of VI-VII cervical vertebrae		
			at the level of V-VI thoracic vertebrae		
			at level IV-V of thoracic vertebrae		
			at level IX thoracic vertebra		
70			The narrowing of the esophagus is located:		
			where the pharynx passes into the esophagus		
			where the trachea is adjacent to the esophagus		
			where the left main bronchus adjacent to the esophagus		
			where the right main bronchus adjacent to the esophagus		
			where the esophagus passes through the diaphragm		
71			Parts of the stomach (gaster):		
			cardiac part (pars cardiaca)		
			pyloric part (pars pylorica)		
			superior part (pars superior)		
			descending part (pars descendens)		
			body (corpus)		
72			The gastric mucosa (gaster) has:		
			gastric pits (foveolae gastricae)		
			minor duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni minor)		
			gastric fields (areae gastricae)		
			circular folds (plicae circulars)		
			longitudinal folds (plica longitudinalis)		
73			Muscular membrane of the stomach (gaster) is characterized by:		
			3 layers		

			presence of a layer of oblique fibers (fibrae obliquae)		
			presence of a layer of circular fibers (stratum circulare)		
			forms pyloric sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)		
			teniae coli (taeniae coli)		
74			Pyloric (pyloric) part of the stomach:		
			is the output section of the stomach		
			its mucosa forms circular folds and one longitudinal		
			its mucosa forms longitudinal folds and one circular		
			characterized by the presence of a sphincter		
			venous blood from it is diverted to the portal vein system		
75			Divisions of the small intestine (intestinum tenue):		
			duodenum (duodenum)		
			colon (colon)		
			ileum (ileum)		
			jejunum (jejunum)		
			rectum (rectum)		
76			Parts of the duodenum (duodenum):		
			supeior part (pars superior)		
			pyloric part (pars pylorica)		
			descending part (pars descendens)		
			horizontal part (pars horizontalis)		
			ascending part (pars ascendens)		
77			Mucous duodenum has:		
			semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)		
			circular folds (plicae circulares)		
			intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
			intestinal glands (glandulae intestinales)		
			longitudinal fold (plica longitudinalis)		

78			The sections of the small intestine (intestinum tenue) located intraperitoneally:		
			duodenum and jejunum		
			ileum and jejunum		
			duodenum, jejunum and ileum intestines		
			duodenum and ileum		
			ileum and caecum		
79			The jejunum is characterized by:		
			presence of single lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei solitarii)		
			presence of the pyloric sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)		
			presence of group lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)		
			the presence of three layers of the muscle coat (tunica muscularis)		
			presence of circular folds of the mucosa (plicae circulares)		
80			The ileum (ileum):		
			located retroperitoneal		
			has an omental tenia (taenia omentalis)		
			has group lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphatici aggregati)		
			it opens up the common bile duct (ductus choledochus)		
			follows immediately after the stomach (gaster)		
81			The wall of the ileum is characterized by:		
			the presence of two layers of the muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
			the presence of three layers of the muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
			the presence of circular folds of the mucosa (plicae circulares)		
			the presence of single and group lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphatici solitarii and aggregati)		
			presence of the sphincter of the pylorus (m. sphincter pyloricus)		
82			The pancreatic duct opens in:		
			the superior part of the duodenum		
			the descending part of the duodenum		

			the ascending part of the duodenum		
			the horizontal part of the duodenum		
			the ampulla of the duodenum		
83			Intraperitoneally located the following part of the duodenum:		
			superior part of the duodenum (pars superior)		
			descending part of the duodenum (pars descendens)		
			ampulla (bulb) of the duodenum (ampula duodeni)		
			ascending part of the duodenum (pars ascendens)		
			the horizontal part of the duodenum (pars horisontalis)		
84			The iliac (Meckel) diverticulum:		
			is a permanent formation		
			is an anomaly of development		
			is a local outgrowth of the ileum		
			is a rudiment of the vitellinointestinal duct		
			is a rudiment of the urinary duct		
85			Colon parts (intestinum crassum):		
			cecum (caecum)		
			ileum		
			duodenum		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
			rectum		
86			Transverse colon (colon transversum):		
			located after the jejunum (jejunum)		
			is located between the ileum and the caecum		
			is located between the ascending and descending colon (colon ascendens, colon descendens)		
			is located intraperitoneally		
			has a mesentery (mesocolon)		

87			For the transverse colon (colon transversum) is characterized by:		
			intraperitoneal position		
			mesoperitoneal position		
			retroperitoneal position		
			the presence of the mesentery (mesocolon)		
			the presence of haustrum (haustra coli)		
88			Ascending colon (colon ascendens) is characterized by:		
			intraperitoneal position		
			mesoperitoneal position		
			retroperitoneal position		
			the presence of the mesentery (mesocolon)		
			the presence of haustrum (haustra coli)		
89			For the colon (colon) is characterized by:		
			the presence of haustrum (haustra coli)		
			presence of epiploic appendices (appendices epiploicae)		
			the presence of taeniae coli (taeniae coli)		
			presence of intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
			presence of group lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphatici aggregati lymphatici)		
90			The rectum is characterized by:		
			does not have flexures		
			has 2 flexures (flexura)		
			has 1 flexura		
			has an ampulla		
			is located intraperitoneally		
91			Rectal mucosa (rectum):		
			has intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
			has circular folds (plicae circulares)		
			has transverse folds (plicae transversae)		

			has anal columns (columnae anales)		
			has a greater duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni major)		
92			The muscular coat of the rectum:		
			forms the sphincter of the pylorus (m. sphincter pyloricus)		
			has 2 layers		
			is formed by smooth muscles		
			forms the external sphincter of the anus (m. sphincter ani externus)		
			forms the internal sphincter of the anus (m. sphincter ani internus)		
93			Taeniae coli:		
			mesocolical (tenia mesocolica)		
			liberal (tenia libera)		
			colonic (tenia colica)		
			omental (tenia omentalis)		
			intestinal (tenia intestinalis)		
94			Sphincters of the anal canal (canalis analis):		
			external sphincter of anus (m. sphincter ani externus)		
			internal sphincter of anus (m. sphincter ani internus)		
			deep anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani profundus)		
			superficial sphincter of anus (m. sphincter ani superficialis)		
			middle sphincter of anus (m. sphincter ani medianus)		
95			As a structural-functional unit of the liver (hepar) are considered:		
			hepatic segment (segmentum hepatis)		
			hepatic acinus (acinus)		
			hepatic lobule (lobulus hepatis)		
			hepatic lobe (lobus hepatis)		
			portal lobule		
96			Isolation of structural polymers (subunits) in the liver (hepar) is performed on the basis of:		

			presence of connective tissue partitions		
			the roots of the inferior vena cava		
			branching of the portal vein of the liver (v. portae hepatis)		
			branching of the hepatic artery (a. hepatica propria)		
			location of pits and grooves on liver surfaces		
97			The concept of a "wonderful network" of the liver implies:		
			a special way of forming the bile duct system (ductus biliferi)		
			a special form of organization of the microvascular bed of the liver		
			the presence of a capillary network inserted between the venous vessels		
			The presence of capillaries starting from the terminal branches of the portal vein of the liver (v. portae hepatis)		
			the presence of a capillary network inserted between the arterial vessels		
98			The lower edge of the liver in an adult is projected:		
			along the edge of the right costal arch		
			at the middle of the distance between the xiphoid process and the navel		
			4 cm above the costal arch		
			2 cm above the costal arch		
			2 cm below the costal arch		
99			The position of the common bile duct, proper hepatic artery and portal vein in the hepatic-duodenal ligament (from right to left):		
			duct, vein, artery		
			vein, artery, duct		
			duct, artery, vein		
			artery, duct, vein		
			vein, duct, artery		
100			Ductus choledochus is formed as a result of fusion:		
			left hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus sinister)		
			of the common hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus communis)		
			cystic duct (ductus cysticus)		
			right hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus dexter)		

			duct of pancreas (ductus pancreaticus)		
101			The ducts forming the common hepatic duct:		
			cystic duct (ductus cysticus)		
			right hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus dexter)		
			left hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus sinister)		
			common bile duct (ductus choledochus)		
			pancreatic duct (ductus pancreaticus)		
102			Peritoneal ligament of the liver:		
			falciform ligament (lig. falciforme)		
			venous ligament (lig. venosum)		
			coronary ligament (lig. coronarium)		
			left triangular ligament (lig. triangulare)		
			round ligament of liver (lig. teres hepatis)		
103			Round ligament of the liver (lig. teres hepatis):		
			is a fibrous stand		
			is a fold of the peritoneum		
			contains a portal vein		
			is the rudiment of an embryonic vessel		
			extends to the navel		
104			Pancreas:		
			its head is surrounded by duodenum		
			is a gland of only internal secretion and has no excretory ducts		
			has ducts and secretes bile		
			its anterior surface is covered by the peritoneum		
			the blood from it is excreted into the portal vein system		
105			Pancreas parts:		
			body (corpus pancreatis)		

			omental process (processus omentalis)		
			head (caput pancreatis)		
			tail (cauda pancreatis)		
			isthmus		
106			The pancreas is located at the level of:		
			XII-th thoracic vertebra		
			XI-th thoracic vertebra		
			II-th lumbar vertebra		
			I-th lumbar vertebra		
			X-th thoracic vertebra		
107			Surfaces of pancreas:		
			anterior surface		
			posterior surface		
			inferior surface		
			superior surface		
			lateral surface		
108			Pancreas position to peritoneum::		
			intraperitoneal		
			mesoperitoneal		
			infraperitoneal		
			supraperitoneal		
			extraperitoneal		
109			The main (Virsungov) duct of the pancreas (ductus pancreaticus) opens:		
			greater papilla of duodenum (papilla duodeni major)		
			lesser papilla of duodenum (papilla duodeni minor)		
			in the longitudinal fold of duodenum (plica longitudinalis duodeni)		
			does not open on its own		
			in the ilioceacal angle		

110			In the upper floor of the peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis) are isolated:		
			right mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus dexter)		
			vesicorectal recess (excavatio rectovesicalis)		
			omental bursa (bursa omentalis)		
			pancreaticus bursa (bursa pregastrica)		
			omental foramen (foramen omentale)		
111			Omental bursa walls (bursa omentalis):		
			falciform ligament (lig. falciforme)		
			lesser omentum (omentum minus)		
			posterior stomach wall (gaster)		
			gastrosplenic ligament (lig. gastrosplenicum, gastrolienale)		
			gastrocolical ligament (lig. gastrocolicum)		
112			The organs located mesoperitoneally:		
			stomach (gaster)		
			duodenum (duodenum)		
			ileum (ileum)		
			ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
			descending colon (colon descendens)		
113			The organs located intraperitoneally:		
			stomach (gaster)		
			duodenum (duodenum)		
			transverse colon (colon transversum)		
			ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
			ileum (ileum)		
114			The organs located retroperitoneally:		
			stomach (gaster)		
			duodenum (duodenum)		

			transverse colon (colon transversum)		
			ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
			pancreas (pancreas)		
115			The right mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus dexter) is limited:		
			stomach (gaster)		
			mesentery of the transverse colon (mesocolon)		
			ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
			descending colon (colon descendens)		
			the root of the mesentery of the small intestine (radix mesenterii)		
116			The peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis) is limited:		
			anterior abdominal wall and diaphragm		
			diaphragm and perineum		
			parietal (peritoneum parietale) and visceral (peritoneum viscerale) leaflets of the peritoneum		
			intraabdominal fascia and peritoneum		
			intrathoracic fascia and diaphragm		
117			Lesser omentum (omentum minus):		
			consists of two parts		
			is a fold of the peritoneum		
			covers the stomach (gaster)		
			includes hepatic-duodenal ligament (lig. hepatoduodenale)		
			includes hepatogastric ligament (lig. hepatogastricum)		
118			The walls of the left mesenteric sinus:		
			ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
			hepatogastric ligament (lig. hepatogastricum)		
			mesentery of the small intestine		
			hepatorenal (lig. hepatorenale)		
			descending colon (colon descendens)		

1		1			
1			The level of the intersection of the right kidney (ren dexter) with the XII rib:		
			in the middle		
			closer to the inferior pole		
			closer to the superior pole		
			at the hilum level		
			at the level of the renal artery		
2			The level of the intersection of the left kidney (ren sinister) with the XII rib:		
			closer to the superior pole		
			closer to the inferior pole		
			in the middle		
			at the hilum level		
			at the level of the renal artery		
3			The organs adjacent to the anterior surface of the left kidney (ren sinister):		
			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
			stomach (gaster)		
			pancreas		
			duodenum		
			jejunum (jeunum)		
4			The organs adjacent to the anterior surface of the right kidney (ren dexter):		
			stomach (gaster)		
			pancreas		
			liver (hepar)		
			right colonic bend (flexura coli dextra)		
			jejunum		
5			There are following surfaces of the kidney (ren):		
			lateral (facies lateralis)		
			anterior (facies anterior)		

			medial (facies medialis)		
			superior (facies superior)		
			posterior (facies posterior)		
6			There are following borders of the kidney (ren):		
			anterior (margo anterior)		
			posterior (margo posterior)		
			lateral (margo lateralis)		
			right and left (margo dexter et sinister)		
			medial (margo medialis)		
7			fixing apparatus of kidney (ren):		
			fat capsule (capsula adiposa)		
			"renal leg "		
			lesser omentum (omentum minus)		
			kidney bed		
			intraabdominal pressure		
8			Elements of the "kidney leg":		
			renal pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
			renal artery (a. renalis)		
			ureter		
			fat capsule (capsula adiposa)		
			renal vein (v. renalis)		
9			Kidney shells:		
			fibrous capsule (capsula fibrosa)		
			fat capsule (capsula adiposa)		
			tunica albuginea		
			renal fascia (fascia renalis)		
			muscle membrane (tunica muscularis)		

10			The position of the kidney relative to the peritoneum:		
			intraperitoneal		
			intraperitoneal		
			infraperitoneal		
			retroperitoneal		
			supraperitoneal		
11			The kidney substance consists of:		
			glomerular zone (zona glomerulosa)		
			renal medulla (medulla renalis)		
			zona fasciculata (zona fasciculata)		
			renal cortex (cortex renalis)		
			zona reticularis (zona reticularis)		
12			Elements of the kidney body (corpusculum renale):		
			capillary glomerulus (glomerulus corpusculi renalis)		
			proximal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus proximalis)		
			afferent arterioles (arteriola glomerularis afferens)		
			capsule of the glomerulus (capsula glomerularis)		
			efferent arterioles (arteriola glomerularis efferens)		
13			Parts of the nephron (nephron):		
			distal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus distalis)		
			renal corpuscle (corpusculum renale)		
			nephron loop (ansa nephroni)		
			collecting duct (tubulus renalis colligens)		
			proximal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus proximalis)		
14			Structures located in the renal sinus (sinus renalis):		
			pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
			blood and lymphatic vessels		
			ureter		

			minor renal calyces (calyx renalis minor)		
			major renal calyces (calyx renalis major)		
15			The structure of the wall of the renal calyx (calyx renalis) and pelvis (pelvis renalis):		
			serous membrane (tunica serosa)		
			adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
			muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
			fibrous membrane (tunica fibrosa)		
			mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
16			Fornical apparatus of kidney:		
			it is smooth muscles in the arch of minor calyces		
			it is the muscles in the walls of the renal papilla		
			regulates the flow of urine into the minor calyces		
			prevents back flow of urine		
			regulates the formation of final urine		
17			Parts of the ureter (ureter):		
			superior (pars superior)		
			abdominal (pars abdominalis)		
			descending (pars descendens)		
			pelvic (pars pelvica)		
			intramural (pars intramuralis)		
18			The pelvic part (pars pelvica) of the ureter in women is located:		
			behind the ovary (ovarium)		
			in front of the ovary (ovarium)		
			lateral from the cervix (cervix uteri)		
			between the vagina (vagina) and the bladder (vesica urinaria)		
			behind the cervix (cervix uteri)		
19			The pelvic part (pars pelvica) of the ureter in men is located:		

			internally from the vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
			externally from the vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
			crosses the vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
			parallel to the vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
			behind the prostate (prostata)		
20			Constriction of ureter (ureter):		
			transition of ureter (ureter) from pelvis (pelvis renalis)		
			middle part of the ureter (ureter)		
			transition of the abdominal part (pars abdominalis) to the pelvic (pars pelvica)		
			the upper third of ureter (ureter)		
			in the place of confluence in the bladder (vesica urinaria)		
21			The muscular membrane (tunica muscularis) of the ureter (ureter) consists of:		
			from two muscle layers all along		
			from the internal longitudinal and external circular layers in the upper two thirds		
			from three muscle layers all along		
			from the outer and internal longitudinal and middle circular layers in the lower third		
			of two circular and longitudinal layers in the lower third		
22			To the posterior surface of the unfilled bladder (vesica urinaria) in women are contiguous:		
			ovaries (ovarium)		
			rectum		
			cervix (cervix uteri)		
			vagina (vagina)		
			perineum		
23			To the posterior surface of the bladder (vesica urinaria) in men are contiguous:		
			rectum		
			prostate (prostata)		
			seminal vesicles (vesicula seminalis)		
			ampulla of the vas deferens (ampulla ductis deferentis)		

			sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
24			To the anterior surface of the unfilled bladder (vesica urinaria) contiguous:		
			peritoneum		
			anterior abdominal wall		
			rectus abdominis muscle (m. rectus abdominis)		
			pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		
			perineum		
25			To the front surface of the filled bladder (vesica urinaria) contiguous:		
			levator ani muscle (m. levator ani)		
			anterior abdominal wall		
			pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		
			peritoneum		
			transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)		
26			The filled bladder (vesica urinaria) is covered with the peritoneum:		
			mesoperitoneally		
			intraperitoneally		
			extraperiperitoneally		
			retroperitoneally		
			above, sides and back		
27			Unfilled bladder (vesica urinaria) is covered with peritoneum:		
			mesoperitoneally		
			extraperiperitoneally		
			intraperitoneally		
			above and sides		
			only above		
28			Parts of the bladder (vesica urinaria):		
			a fundus (fundus vesicae)		

			an apex (apex vesicae)		
			a head (caput)		
			a body (corpus vesicae)		
			a neck (cervix vesicae)		
29			Vesical triangle (trigonum vesicae):		
			is located in the area of the body of the bladder (corpus vesicae		
			is located in the region of the fundus of the bladder (fundus vesicae)		
			in its front corner there is an external orifice of the urethra (ostium urethrae externum)		
			in its area the mucosa membrane does not have a submucosa (tela submucosa)		
			in its lateral corners are the orifices of the ureters (ostium ureteris)		
30			The structure of the wall of the female urethra (urethra feminina):		
			serosa (tunica serosa)		
			mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
			muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
			submucosa (tela submucosa)		
			adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
31			The external orifice of the female urethra (ostium urethrae externum) is located:		
			in front of the clitoris (clitoris)		
			behind the clitoris (clitoris)		
			in front of the vaginal orifice (vagina)		
			behind the vaginal orifice (vagina)		
			behind the anus (anus)		
32			Internal female urethral orifice (ostium urethrae internum):		
			is at the fundus of the bladder (fundus vesicae)		
			is in the area of the body of the bladder (corpus vesicae)		
			contains in its walls an internal urethral sphincter (sphincter urethrae internus)		
			contains in its walls an external urethral sphincter (sphincter urethrae externus)		
			has a semilunar fold of the mucosa		

33			External urethral sphincter (m. sphincter urethrae externus):		
			is located in the wall of the internal orifice of the channel (ostium urethrae internus)		
			is in the region of the perineum (perineum)		
			is formed by a smooth muscle tissue		
			is formed by striated muscle tissue		
			is simultaneously a sphincter of the bladder (vesica urinaria)		
34			Internal urethral sphincter (sphincter urethrae internus):		
			is located in the wall of the internal orifice of the urethra (ostium urethrae internum)		
			is simultaneously a sphincter of the bladder (vesica urinaria)		
			is located in the wall of the external orifice of the urethra (ostium urethrae externum)		
			is in the perineum (perineum)		
			is formed by smooth myocytes		
35			Testicle (testis):		
			paired male gonads		
			is located in the cavity of the lesser pelvis		
			parenchymatous organ		
			refers to internal male genital organs		
			refers to the external genitalia		
36			To the testicle parenchyma (testis) contiguous:		
			dartos fascia (tunica dartos)		
			tunica albuginea (tunica albuginea testis)		
			tunica vaginalis (tunica vaginalis testis)		
			internal spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica interna)		
			external spermatic fascia (fascia spermatica externa)		
37			Testicle (testis) surfaces:		
			lateral surface (facies lateralis)		
			anterior surface (facies anterior)		

			superior surface (facies superior)		
			medial surface (facies medialis)		
			posterior surface (facies posterior)		
38			Testicle (testis):		
			covered with an tunica albuginea (tunica albuginea)		
			the parenchyma of the testis is divided into lobules (lobuli testis)		
			refers to the external genitalia		
			contains convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
			contains the vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
39			Epididymis (epididymis):		
			part of spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus)		
			has a head (caput epididymidis)		
			contains convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
			the duct of the epididymis (ductus epididymidis) passes into the ductus deferens (ductus deferens)		
			has a body (corpus epididymidis)		
40			In the testicle (testis) are distinguished:		
			convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
			mediastinum (mediastinum testis)		
			the body of the testicle (corpus)		
			straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		
			rete testis (rete testis)		
41			Parts of the epididymis (epididymis):		
			head (caput epididymidis)		
			convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
			tail (cauda epididymidis)		
			body (corpus epididymidis)		
			straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		

42			Part of the prostate that is directed towards to the bladder:		
			apex of prostate (apex prostatae)		
			base of prostate (basis prostatae)		
			anterior surface (facies anterior) простаты		
			prostate isthmus (isthmus prostatae)		
			posterior surface (facies posterior) of the prostate		
43			Part of the prostate that is directed towards to the genitourinary diaphragm:		
			anterior surface (facies anterior) of prostate		
			base of prostate (basis prostatae)		
			apex of prostate (apex prostatae)		
			prostate isthmus (isthmus prostatae)		
			posterior surface (facies posterior) of the prostate		
44			Prostate function (prostata) before puberty:		
			is an voluntary sphincter of the urethra		
			is an involuntary sphincter of the urethra		
			provides the secret that is part of the sperm		
			provides the secret that protects the walls of the urethra		
			before puberty prostate gland absent		
45			In the prostate (prostata) allocate the following lobes:		
			anterior (lobus anterior)		
			right (lobus dexter)		
			posterior (lobus posterior)		
			left (lobus sinister)		
			middle (lobus medius)		
46			Parts of the vas deferens (ductus deferens):		
			pelvic (pars pelvica)		
			scrotal (pars scrotalis)		
			vesical (pars vesicalis)		

			funicular (pars funicularis)		
			inguinal (pars inguinalis)		
47			Vas deferens (ductus deferens):		
			has 3 parts		
			is connected with the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle (vesicula seminalis)		
			has 4 parts		
			continues the duct of the epididymis (ductus epididymidis)		
			is located in the lobules of the testicle (lobuli testis)		
48			The ducts of seminal vesicles (vesicula seminalis) connected to:		
			duct of the epididymis (ductus epididymidis)		
			convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
			straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		
			vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
			ejaculatory duct (ductus ejaculatorius)		
49			Seminal vesicles (vesicula seminalis) are located:		
			above the prostate (prostata)		
			in the scrotum (scrotum)		
			in the testicle (testis)		
			in the cavity of the lesser pelvis		
			lateral from the ampulla of the vas deferens (ampulla ductus deferentis)		
50			Seminal vesicles (vesicula seminalis):		
			participate in spermatogenesis		
			are the secretory organ		
			participate in the excretion of sperm		
			secretes sperm activating secret		
			provide a secret that protects the walls of the urethra		
51			The structure of the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus) includes:		

			convoluted tubule seminaries (tubuli seminiferi contorti)		
			straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)		
			vas deferens (ductus deferens)		
			testieular artery (a. testicularis)		
			artery of the vas deferens (a. ductus deferens)		
52			Within the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus) the ductus deferens is surrounded by:		
			cremaster muscle (m. cremaster)		
			external seminal fascia (fascia spermatica externa)		
			tunica albuginea (tunica albuginea)		
			cremasteric fascia (fascia cremasterica)		
			dartos tunic (tunica dartos)		
53			Male urethra (uretra masculina) has parts:		
			pelvic (pars pelvca)		
			prostatic (pars prostatica)		
			vesicular (pars vesicalis)		
			membranous (pars membranacea)		
			spongy (pars spongiosa)		
54			The narrowest and shortest part of the male urethra (uretra masculina) is:		
			prostatic (pars prostatica)		
			pelvic (pars pelvca)		
			vesicular (pars vesicalis)		
			membranous (pars membranacea)		
			spongy (pars spongiosa)		
55			An voluntary urethral sphincter (m. sphincter urethrae) is located:		
			in the pelvic part (pars pelvis) of the urethra		
			in the prostatic part (pars prostatica) of the urethra		
			in the membranous part (pars membranacea) of the urethra		
			in the spongy part (pars spongiosa) of the urethra		

			in the glans penis (glans penis)		
56			The longest part of the male urethra (uretra masculina) is:		
			part in the glans penis (glans penis)		
			vesical (pars vesicalis)		
			membranous (pars membranacea)		
			spongy (pars spongiosa)		
			prostatic (pars prostatica)		
57			Narrowing the male urethra (uretra masculina):		
			in the region of the external orifice on the glans penis (glans penis)		
			when passing through the prostate (prostate)		
			in the area of the internal orifice of the urethra (uretra)		
			when passing through the urogenital diaphragm (perineum)		
			when passing through the spongy part (pars spongiosa)		
58			The involuntary sphincter of the male urethra (uretra masculina) is formed		
			the muscles of the prostate gland (prostata)		
			cavernous bodies (corpus cavernosum penis)		
			muscles of the bladder (vesica urinaria)		
			muscles of the perineum (perineum)		
			spongy body (corpus spongiosum penis)		
59			The sources of development of the internal genital organs of a woman are:		
			mesonephric duct (Wolffian)		
			paramesonephric duct (Müllerian)		
			gonads		
			urinary duct (urachus)		
			urogenital sinus (sinus urogenitale)		
60			Uterus (uterus) is located:		
			in the cavity of the lesser pelvis		

			in front of the bladder		
			behind the bladder		
			in front of the rectum		
			behind the rectum		
61			Normaly position of the uterus:		
			tilted anteriorly (anteversio)		
			flexure of the uterus anteriorly (anteflexio)		
			diverted right or left (lateroposicio)		
			tilted back (retroversio)		
			flexure of the uterus posteriorly (retroflexio)		
62			Recto-uterine pouch (excavatio rectouterina) reaches:		
			anterior arch of the vagina		
			posterior arch of the vagina		
			vestibule vestibule		
			vaginal orifice (ostium vaginalae)		
			pudendal cleft (rima pudendi)		
63			In the uterus (uterus) are:		
			uterine fundus		
			body of the uterus (corpus)		
			cervix (cervicis)		
			uterine isthmus (istmus)		
			fallopian tubes (salpinx)		
64			Palmate folds (plicae palmatae) of the uterus are located in:		
			the mucosa of the uterus		
			the mucous body of the uterus		
			mucous fallopian tubes		
			the mucous membrane of the vagina		
			mucous channel of the cervix		

65			The membranes of the uterus (uterus) include:		
			perimetrium		
			myometrium		
			parametrium		
			endometrium		
			subserosa (tela subserosa)		
66			The parametrium is:		
			abdominal covering of the uterus		
			adipose tissue around the entire uterus		
			parauterine choroid plexus		
			parauterine rudiments of primary kidney		
			fatty tissue around the cervix with areas of concentration of the smooth muscle tissue		
67			The serous membrane of the uterus is called:		
			endometrium		
			parametrium		
			myometrium		
			perimetrium		
			subserosa (tela subserosa)		
68			The uterus ligaments (uterus) include:		
			round ligament of the uterus (lig. teres uteri)		
			cardinal ligament (lig. cardinale)		
			suspensory ligament of the ovary (lig. suspensorium ovarii)		
			broad ligament of the uterus (lig. lata uteri)		
			pubicocervical ligament (lig. pubocervicalis)		
69			Broad ligament of the uterus is:		
			fold of pelvic peritoneum, containing a number of important structures		
			tight connective tissue from uterus to pelvic wall		

			rudiment of embryonic ligament, involved in ovarian lowering		
			the connective tissue cord, extending along the inguinal canal inclusive		
			neurovascular bundle		
70			The cardinal ligament of the uterus lies:		
			in vesicouterine recess (excavatio vesicouterina)		
			in rectouterine recess (excavatio rectouterina)		
			between the layers of the broad ligament of the uterus (lig. lata uteri)		
			at the base of the broad ligament of the uterus (lig. lata uteri)		
			in parauterine cellular space (parametrium)		
71			Round ligament of the uterus (lig. teres uteri) is located:		
			at the base of the broad ligament of the uterus (lig. lata uteri)		
			between the layers of the broad ligament of the uterus (lig. lata uteri)		
			in the inguinal canal (canalis ungvinalis)		
			in parauterine tissue (parametrium)		
			in vesicouterine recess (excavatio vesicouterina)		
72			In the ovary (ovarium) the following surfaces are distinguished:		
			anterior		
			posterior		
			inferior		
			lateral		
			medial		
73			Parts of the fallopian tube (tuba uterina, salpinx)		
			infundibulum		
			fimbriae of uterine tube (fimbria ovarica)		
			isthmus		
			ampoule (ampulla)		
			uterine end (extremitas uterina)		

74			Diagnostic palpation (probing) of the uterus is carried out through:		
			vesicouterine recess (excavatio vesicouterina)		
			rectouterine recess (excavatio rectouterina)		
			anterior arch of the vagina		
			parauterine cellular space		
			posterior vaginal arch		
1		1			
1			The heart (cor):		
			hollow muscular organ		
			has two atriums		
			has two ventricles		
			parenchymatous organ		
			is covered by adventitia		
2			Coronary sulcus of the heart is (sulcus coronarius):		
			border between atriums (atrium cordis) and ventricles (ventriculus cordis)		
			located on the diaphragmatic surface (facies diafragmatica)		
			border between the right and left atriums (atrium cordis dextrum/sinistrum)		
			border between the right and left ventricles (ventriculus cordis dexter/sinister)		
			located on the pulmonary surfaces of the heart (facies pulmonalis)		
3			Anterior and posterior interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventricularis anterior et posterior):		
			connect in the area of the apex of the heart (incisura apicis cordis)		
			divide right and left ventricles (ventriculus dexter et sinister)		
			located on the pulmonary surfaces of the heart (facies pulmonalis)		
			the right coronary artery is located in them (a.coronaria dextra)		
			connect in the area of the base of the heart (basis cordis)		
4			The heart has following surfaces:		
			diaphragmatic surface (facies diafragmatica)		
			sternocostal surface (facies sternocostalis)		

			pulmonary surface (facies pulmonalis)		
			vertebral surface (facies vertebralis)		
			superior surface (facies superior)		
5			The apex of the heart is projected on the anteriror chest:		
			in the V intercostal space		
			on the left, 1.5 cm inward from the midclavicular line		
			in the III intercostal space		
			on the left, 1.5 cm inward from the middle axillary line		
			left, 1.5 cm outward from the midclavicular line		
6			The superior border of the heart (cor) in an adult is projected onto the anterior thoracic wall:		
			along a line connecting the cartilages of the right and left III ribs		
			along a line connecting the cartilages of the right and left V-ribs		
			along a line connecting the cartilages of the right and left II-x ribs		
			along the line connecting the cartilages of the right and left IV ribs		
			in the region of the superior aperture of the thorax		
7			Inferior border of heart (cor):		
			is formed by the edges of the right and left ventricles (ventriculus cordis dexter/sinister)		
			passes along the line from cartilage V of the right rib to the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
			passes along the line from cartilage III of the right rib to the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
			passes along the line from cartilage III of the left rib to the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
			cartilage V of the left rib to the base of the heart (basis cordis)		
8			Right atrium (atrium dexter):		
			filled with venous blood		
			connects to the right ventricle through the atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare)		
			filled with arterial blood		
			connects to the left atrium (atrium sinister) through the oval aperture		
			connects to the left ventricle through the atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare)		

9			The right atrium (atrium dexter) has openings:		
			of the superior vena cava (vena cava superior)		
			inferior vena cava (vena cava inferior)		
			oval (foramen ovalis)		
			portal vein (vena portae)		
			left atrioventricular (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum)		
10			Oval fossa (fossa ovalis):		
			located on the interatrial septum (septum interatriale)		
			is a remnant of overgrown foramen ovale (foramen ovalis)		
			located on the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
			located on the wall of the right ventricle (ventriculus dexter)		
			is absent in an adult		
11			Right ventricle of the heart (ventriculus dexter):		
			filled with venous blood		
			has an opening of the pulmonary trunk (ostium trunci pulmonalis)		
			filled with arterial blood		
			has an aorta opening (ostium aortae)		
			has openings of pulmonary veins (ostium venarum pulmonalium)		
12			Interventricular septum (septum interventriculare):		
			separates the right ventricle from the left (ventriculus dexter/sinister):		
			has a muscular part (pars muscularis)		
			has a membranous part (pars membranacea)		
			has an oval fossa (fossa ovalis)		
			there are valves on it (valve cordis)		
13			Openings of the left ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis sinistrum):		
			aortic orifice (ostium aortae)		
			left atrioventricular orifice (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum)		
			opening the inferior vena cava (ostium venae cavae inferioris)		

			pulmonary trunk opening (ostium trunci pulmonalis)		
			foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
14			In the wall of the heart (cor) are distingueshed:		
			endocardium		
			myocardium		
			epicardium		
			endometrium		
			peremetrium		
15			Endocardium:		
			is formed by endotheliocytes		
			lining the heart cavity from the inside		
			covers the papillary muscles (mm. papillares)		
			the outermost layer of the heart		
			is formed by visceral and parietal layers		
16			Myocardium:		
			formed by cardiomyocytes		
			in the ventricles has 3 layers		
			forms papillary muscles (mm papillaris)		
			forms trabeculae carneale		
			lining the heart cavity from the inside		
17			Cardiac skeleton has:		
			fibrous rings (annulus fibrosus)		
			fibrous triangles (trigonum fibrosus)		
			trabeculae carneale (trabeculae carneale)		
			tendon chords (chordae tendineae)		
			heart valves (valve cordis)		
18			Epicardium:		

			the outermost layer of the heart (cor)		
			is a visceral layer of the pericardium (lamina visceralis pericardialii)		
			part of the soft skeleton of the heart (cor)		
			is a parietal layer of the pericardium (lamina parietalis pericardialii)		
			covered with mesothelium		
19			The right atrioventricular opening of the heart closes (ostium atrioventriculare dextrum):		
			tricuspid valve (valva atrioventricularis dexstrum, valva tricuspidalis)		
			aortic valve (valva aortae)		
			bicuspid, mitral valve (valva atrioventricularis sinistra, valva mitralis)		
			valve of the inferior vena cava (valvula venae cavae inferioris)		
			coronary sinus valve (valvula sinus coronarii)		
20			There are following formations in the aortic valve (valve aortae):		
			semilunar valve (valvula semilunaris)		
			nodules of the semilunar valves (nodule valvularum semilunarium)		
			aortic vestibule (vestibulum aortae)		
			anterior cusp (cuspis anterior)		
			posterior cusp (cuspis posterior)		
21			Elements of the conduction system of the heart (complexus stimulans cordis):		
			atrialventricular crus (crus nodus atrioventricularis)		
			sinusatrial node (nodus sinuatrialis)		
			atrioventricular node (nodus atrioventricularis)		
			apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
			nodules of semilunar cusp (noduli valvularum semilunarium)		
22			The sinusatrial node of the conduction system of the heart is located:		
			in the right atrium wall (atrium cordis dextrum) to the right of the superior vena cava ostium (ostium venae cavae superioris)		
			in the right atrium wall (atrium cordis dextrum) to the left of his auricle		
			in the thickness of the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
			in the thickness of the lower part of the interatrial septum (septum atrioventriculare)		

			in the left atrial wall (atrium sinistrum)		
23			Atrialventricular node of the conduction system of the heart is located:		
			in the thickness of the lower part of the interatrial septum (septum interatriale)		
			in the right atrium wall (atrium cordis dextrum) to the right of the superior vena cava ostium (ostium venae cavae superioris)		
			in the right atrium wall (atrium cordis dextrum) to the left of his auricle		
			in the thickness of the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
			in the left atrial wall (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
24			Atrialventricular bundle (bundle of Hiss) of the conduction system of the heart:		
			connects the myocardium of the atria (atrium cordis) with the myocardium of the ventricles (ventriculus cordis)		
			divided into right and left brunches (crus dexter/sinister)		
			terminate fibers (Purkinje fibers) end in the myocardium of the ventricles (ventriculus cordis)		
			located in the right atrial wall (atrium cordis dextrum)		
			divided into the anterior and posterior brunches (crus anterior/posterior)		
25			Pericardial cavity of the heart (cavitas pericardium):		
			bordered by visceral layer		
			filled with serous fluid		
			bordered by a parietal layer		
			filled with fatty tissue		
			filled with liquor		
26			There are flowing sinuses in the pericardium (sinus pericardii):		
			transverse sinus (sinus transversus pericardii)		
			oblique sinus (sinus obliquus pericardii)		
			costodiaphragmatic sinus (recessus costodiaphragmaticus)		
			costomediastinal sinus (recessus costomediastinalis)		
			phrenicomediastinal sinus (recessus phrenicomediastinalis)		
27			The transverse sinus of the pericardium (sinus transversus pericardii):		
			located at the base of the heart (basis cordis)		

			filled with serous fluid		
			limited by aorta (aorta)		
			located at the apex of the heart (apex cordis)		
			is bounded by the inferior vena cava (vena cava inferior)		
28			Oblique sinus of pericardium (sinus obliquus pericardii):		
			located on the diaphragmatic surface of the heart (facies diaphragmatica)		
			is bounded by the posterior surface of the left atrium (facies posterior atrium sinistrum)		
			located on the sternalcostal surface of the heart (facies sternocostalis)		
			limited by the front surface of the right atrium (facies anterior atrium dextrum)		
			limited by aorta (aorta)		
29			Right coronary artery of the heart (arteria coronaria dextra):		
			lies in the coronal sulcus (sulcus coronaria)		
			begins from the ascending aorta (pars accendens aortae)		
			lies in the interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventriculare)		
			begins from the thoracic aorta (pars thoracica aortae)		
			divided into two branches		
30			Right coronary artery supplies:		
			posterior part of interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
			posterior papillary muscle of the right ventricle (m.papillaris posterior atrium dexter)		
			posterior papillary muscle of left ventricle (m.papillaris posterior atrium sinister)		
			anterior part of the interventricular septum (septum interventriculare)		
			chest wall		
31			The branches of the left coronary artery (arteria coronaria sinistra) are:		
			circumflex branch (r. circumflexus)		
			anterior interventricular branch (r. interventricularis anterior)		
			posterior interventricular branch (r. interventricularis posterior)		
			anterior intercostal arteries (a. intercostalis anterior)		
			posterior intercostal arteries (a. intercostalis posterior)		

32			Heart veins that flow into the coronary sinus (sinus coronarius):		
			middle cardiac vein (v. cardiaca media)		
			great cardiac vein (v. cardiaca magna)		
			oblique vein of the left atrium (v. obliqua atrii sinistri)		
			small cardiac vein (v. cardiaca parva)		
			vena cava superior (v. cava superior)		
33			Venous sinus of the heart (sinus coronarius):		
			is located in the coronal sulcus (sulcus coronarius)		
			falls into the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum)		
			located in the posterior interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventriculare posterior)		
			collects blood from the small cardiac veins (vv. cardiacae minimae)		
			falls into the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum)		
34			The veins of the heart that flow directly into the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum):		
			small cardiac veins (vv. cardiacae minimae)		
			anterior cardiac veins (vv. cordis anteriores)		
			great cardiac vein (v. cardiaca magna)		
			oblique vein of the left atrium (v. obliqua atrii sinistri)		
			small cardiac vein (v. cardiaca parva)		
35			The 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)		
36			Aortic arch branches (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)		
37			The anterior branches of the external carotid artery (a.carotis externa) include:		
			facial artery (a.facialis)		
			lingual artery (a.lingualis)		
			superior thyroid artery (a.thyroidea superior)		
			maxillary artery (a.maxillaris)		
			ophthalmic artery (a.ophthalmica)		
38			The medial branches of the external carotid artery (a.carotis externa) include:		
			ascending pharyngeal artery (a.pharyngea ascendens)		
			superficial temporal artery (a.temporalis superficialis)		
			maxillary artery (a.maxillaris)		
			ascending palatine artery (a.palatina ascendens)		
			facial artery (a.facialis)		
39			The terminal branches of the external carotid artery (a.carotis externa) are:		
			superficial temporal artery (a.temporalis superficialis)		
			maxillary artery (a.maxillaris)		
			supraorbital artery (a.supraorbitalis)		
			infraorbital artery (a.infraorbitalis)		
			superior thyroid artery (a.thyroidea superior)		
40			The facial artery (a.facialis) anastomoses with:		
			branches of the ophthalmic artery (a.ophthalmica)		
			branches of superficial temporal artery (a.temporalis superficialis)		
			branches of the subclavian artery (a.subclavia)		
			branches of the basilar artery (a.basilaris)		
			does not participate in the formation of anastomoses		

41			From the maxillary artery (a.maxillaris) in the pterygoid part arises:		
			massenteric artery (a.masseterica)		
			pterygoid arteries (aa.pterygoidei)		
			deep temporal artery (a.temporalis profunda)		
			buccal artery (a.buccalis)		
			middle meningeal artery (a.meningea media)		
42			To the branches of the maxillary artery (a.maxillaris) in the pterygopalatine part refer:		
			sphenoid-palatine artery (a.sphenopalatina)		
			descending palatine artery (a.palatina descendens)		
			infraorbital artery (a.infraorbitalis)		
			middle meningeal artery (a.meningea media)		
			superficial temporal artery (a.temporalis superficialis)		
43			The branches of the mandibular part of the maxillary artery (a.maxillaris) are:		
			inferior alveolar artery (a.alveolaris inferior)		
			middle meningeal artery (a.meningea media)		
			infraorbital artery (a.infraorbitalis)		
			descending palatine artery (a.palatina descendens)		
			lingual artery (a.lingualis)		
44			The superficial temporal artery (a.temporalis superficialis) anastomoses with:		
			supraorbital artery (a.supraorbitalis)		
			supratrochlear artery (a.supratrochlearis)		
			posterior auricular artery (a.auricularis posterior)		
			occipital artery (a.occipitalis)		
			does not participate in the formation of anastomoses		
45			Parts of the internal carotid artery (a.carotis interna):		
			cerebral		
			cavernous		
			petrous		

			cervical		
			facial		
46			The branches of the petrous part of the internal carotid artery (a.carotis interna):		
			caroticotympanic arteries (aa.caroticotympanicae)		
			anterior cerebral artery (a.cerebri anterior)		
			anterior ethmoid artery (a.ethmoidalis anterior)		
			angular artery (a.angularis)		
			ophthalmic artery (a.ophthalmica)		
47			Branches of the ophthalmic artery are (a.ophthalmica):		
			lacrimal artery (a.lacrimalis)		
			central retinal artery (a.centralis retinae)		
			supratrochlear artery (a.supratrochlearis)		
			supraorbital artery (a.supraorbitalis)		
			infraorbital artery (a.infraorbitalis)		
48			A large arterial circle of the brain is formed:		
			anterior connective artery (a.communicans anterior)		
			anterior cerebral arteries (a.cerebri ant.)		
			posterior cerebral arteries (a.cerebri post.)		
			anterior ciliary arteries (aa.choroidei ant.)		
			superior cerebellar artery (aa.cerebellares sup.)		
49			The branches of the thyroid part (tr.thyrocervicalis):		
			suprascapular artery (a.suprascapularis)		
			inferior thyroid artery (a.thyroidea inferior)		
			ascending artery (a.ascendens)		
			superficial cervical artery (a.cervicalis superficialis)		
			superior thyroid artery (a.thyroidea superior)		
50			Branches arising from the subclavian artery (a.subclavia) before the interscalene space:		

			internal thoracic artery (a.thoracica interna)		
			thyrocervical trunk (tr.thyrocervicalis)		
			transverse artery of the neck (a.transversa colli)		
			deep cervical artery (a.cervicalis profunda)		
			vertebral artery (a.vertebralis)		
51			Branches of the intracranial (intradural) part of the vertebral artery (a.vertebralis):		
			anterior cerebrospinal artery (a.spinalis ant.)		
			posterior inferior cerebellar artery (a.cerebellaris post.inf.)		
			posterior cerebral artery (a.cerebri post.)		
			posterior superior cerebellar artery (a.cerebellaris post.sup.)		
			anterior superior cerebellar artery (a.cerebellaris ant.sup.)		
52			Possible variants of draining of external jugular vein (v.jugularis ext.):		
			angle of confluence of subclavian (v.subclavia) and internal jugular vein (v.jugularis int.)		
			subclavian vein (v.subclavia)		
			anterior jugular vein (v.jugularis ant.)		
			azygos vein (v.azygos)		
			facial vein (v.facialis)		
53			Extracranial tributaies of the internal jugular vein (v.jugularis int.):		
			lingual vein (v.lingualis)		
			pharyngeal veins (vv.pharyngei)		
			facial vein (v.facialis)		
			superior thyroid vein (v.thyroidea sup.)		
			diploic veins (vv.diploici)		
54			Veins forming the external jugular vein (v.jugularis ext.):		
			retromandibula vein (v.retromandibularis)		
			occipital vein (v.occipitalis)		
			posterior auricular vein (v.auricularis post.)		
			facial vein (v.facialis)		

			pharyngeal veins (vv.pharyngei)		
55			The parietal branches of the thoracic part of the aorta are:		
			posterior intercostal arteries (aa.intercostales posterior)		
			bronchial branches (rr.bronchiales)		
			esophageal branches (a.oesophageales)		
			superior phrenical arteria (a.phrenica superior)		
			mediastinal branches (rr.mediastinales)		
56			The terminal branches of the internal thoracic artery are:		
			musculardiaphragmatic and superior epigastric artery (aa.musculophrenica et epigastrica superior)		
			mediastenal branches (rr.mediastenales)		
			thymus branches (rr.thymici)		
			bronchial and tracheal branches (rr.bronchiales et tracheales)		
			sternal branches (rr.sternales)		
57			To the parietal branches of the abdominal aorta is refered:		
			inferior phrenic artery (a. phrenica inferior)		
			celiac trunk (tr.coeliacus)		
			common hepatic artery (a.hepatica communis)		
			lumal arteries (aa.lumbales)		
			splenic artery (a.lienalis)		
58			Blood supply to the diaphragm is carried out by:		
			inferior phrenic artery (aa.phrenicae inferiores)		
			celiac trunk (tr.coeliacus)		
			posterior intercostal arteries (aa.intercostales posteriores)		
			superior phrenic artery (aa. phrenicae superiores)		
			superior mesenteric artery (a.mesenterica superior)		
59			Azygos vien is a continuation:		
			right ascending lumbar vein (v.lumbalis ascendes dextra)		

			of the superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
			hemiazygos veins (v. hemiazygos)		
			vertebral veins (v. vertebralis)		
			deep cervical vein (v. cervicalis profunda)		
60			Hemiazygos vien (v.hemiazygos) is a continuation of:		
			left ascending lumbar vein (v.lumbalis ascendes sinistra)		
			of the superior vena cava (v. cava superior)		
			azygos vein (v. azygos)		
			vertebral veins (v. vertebralis)		
			internal thoracic vein (v. thoracica interna)		
61			In the azygos vein (v.azygos) falls into:		
			hemiazygos vein (v.hemiazygos)		
			superior vena cava (v.cava superior)		
			posterior intercostal veins (vv.intercostales posteriors)		
			internal thoracic vein (v.thoracica interna)		
			vertebral vein (v.vertebralis)		
62			In hemiazygos (v.hemiazygos) falls into:		
			accessory hemiazygos vein (v.hemiazygos acessorius)		
			inferior vena cava (v.cava inferior)		
			vertebral vein (v.vertebralis)		
			azygos (v.azygos)		
			internal thoracic vein (v.thoracica interna)		
63			The parietal tributaries of the inferior vena cava include:		
			inferior phrenic veins (vv.phrenicae inferiores)		
			superior phrenic veins (vv.phrenicae superiors)		
			lumbar veins (vv.lumbales)		
			iliolumbar veins (vv.iliolumbales)		
			lateral sacral veins (vv.sacrales laterales)		

64			In the area of the esophageal aperture there is an anastomosis:		
			esophageal veins and left gastric vein (vv.oesophageales et v.gastrica sinistra)		
			azygos, hemiazygos vein and lumbar veins (v.azygos, v.hemiazygos et vv.lumbales)		
			superior and inferior epigastric veins (vv.epigastricae superior et inferior)		
			inferior and superior rectal veins (vv.rectales inferior et superior)		
			middle and superior rectal veins (vv.rectales media et superior)		
65			In the thickness of the abdominal wall a cava-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
			azygos vein hemiazygos vein and lumbar veins (v.azygos, v.hemiazygos et vv.lumbales)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and paraumbilical veins veins (vv.paraumbilicales)		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		
			inferior rectal vein (v.rectalis inferior) and superior rectal vein (v.rectalis superior)		
66			In the thickness of the posterior wall of the abdomen, a cava-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
			azygos vein, hemiazygos vein (v.azygos, v.hemiazygos) and lumbar veins (vv.lumbales)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		
			inferior rectal vein (v.rectalis inferior) and superior rectal vein (v.rectalis superior)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and paraumbilical veins (vv.paraumbilicales)		
67			In the formation of cava-caval anastomosis within the spinal canal participate:		
			posterior intercostal veins (vv.spinales) and lumbar veins (vv.lumbales)		
			superior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		
			azygos, hemiazygos (v.azygos, v.hemiazygos) and lumbar veins (vv.lumbales)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and umbilical vein (vv.paraumbilicales)		
68			In the thickness of the anterior wall of the abdomen, a porto-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and umbilical vein (vv.paraumbilicales)		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		

			medium rectum vein (v.media superior)		
			inferior rectal vein (v.rectalis inferior) and superior rectal vein (v.rectalis superior)		
			superior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
69			In the region of the cardia of the stomach, a porto-caval anastomosis is formed between:		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		
			middle rectal vein (v.rectalis media) and the upper rectal vein (v.rectalis superior)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and umbilical vein (vv.paraumbilicales)		
			inferior rectal vein (v.rectalis inferior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
			superior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
70			In the wall of the rectal, a port-caval anastomosis is formed:		
			middle rectal vein (v.rectalis media) and the superior rectal vein (v.rectalis superior)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and umbilical vein (vv.paraumbilicales)		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		
			superior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
			azygos vein (v.azygos) and lumbar veins (vv.lumbales)		
71			In the wall of the rectum there is a portal-caval anastomosis, formed:		
			inferior rectal vein (v.rectalis inferior) and superior rectal vein (v.rectalis superior)		
			superior epigastrium vein (v.epigastrica superior) and umbilical vein (vv.paraumbilicales)		
			esophageal veins (vv.oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v.gastrica sinistra)		
			superior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v.epigastrica inferior)		
			hemiazygos vein (v.hemiazygos) and lumbar veins (vv.lumbales)		
72			In the mesentery of the transverse colon, the branches are anastomized:		
			the superior mesenteric artery (a.mesenterica superior) and the inferior mesenteric artery (a.mesenterica inferior)		
			subclavian artery (a.subclavia) and external iliac arteries (a.iliaca externa)		
			celiac trunk (tr.coeliacus) and the superior mesenteric artery (a.mesenterica superior)		
			abdominal part of the aorta (pars abdominalis aortae) and internal iliac artery (a.iliaca interna)		
			the inferior mesenteric artery (a.mesenterica inferior) and the internal iliac artery (a.iliaca interna)		

73			An anastomosis is formed in the mesentery of the transverse colon:		
			middle colonic artery (a.colica media) and left colonic artery (a.colica sinistra)		
			superior epigastric artery (a.epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric artery (a.epigastrica inferior)		
			superior pancreatoduodenal arteries and inferior pancreatoduodenal arteries		
			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.uterine)		
74			From the axillary artery (a.axillaris) arise:		
			superior thoracic artery (a.thoracica superior)		
			posterior humeral circumflex artery (a.circumflexa humeri posterior)		
			subscapular artery (a.subscapularis)		
			lateral thoracic artery (a.thoracica lateralis)		
			recurrent radial artery (a.recurrens radialis)		
75			Through a triangular hole (foramen trilaterum) passes:		
			artery circumflex scapula (a.circumflexa scapulae)		
			posterior circumflex artery of the humerus (a.circumflexa humeri posterior)		
			anterior circumflex artery of the humerus (a.circumflexa humeri anterior)		
			subscapular artery (a.subscapularis)		
			suprascapular artery (a.suprascapularis)		
76			Through a quadrangular hole (foramen quadrilaterum) passes:		
			posterior circumflex artery of the humerus (a.circumflexa humeri posterior)		
			lateral thoracic artery (a.thoracica lateralis)		
			subscapular artery (a.subscapularis)		
			artery circumflex scapula (a.circumflexa scapulae)		
			anterior circumflex artery of the humerus (a.circumflexa humeri anterior)		
77			The subscapular artery (a.subscapularis) is divided into:		
			thoracodorsal artery (a.thoracodorsalis)		
			artery circumflex scapula (a.circumflexa scapulae)		
			superior thoracic artery (a.thoracica superior)		

			lateral thoracic artery (a.thoracica lateralis)		
			acromial branch (r.acromialis)		
78			The brachial artery (a.brachialis) is a continuation:		
			ulnar artery (a.ulnaris)		
			radial artery (a.radialis)		
			axillary artery (a.axillaris)		
			subclavian artery (a.subclavia)		
			subscapular artery (a.subscapularis)		
79			From the brachial artery (a.brachialis) arise:		
			muscle branches (rr.musculares)		
			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)		
80			From the deep brachial artery (a.profunda brachii) arise:		
			humeral nutrient artery (aa.nutriciae humeri)		
			deltoid branch (r.deltoideus)		
			middle collateral artery (a.collateralis media)		
			radial collateral artery (a.collateralis radialis)		
			superior ulnar collateral artery (a.collateralis ulnaris superior)		
81			In the formation of the ulnar vasculature involves the following vessels from the brachial artery system:		
			superior ulnar collateral artery (a.collateralis ulnaris superior)		
			inferior ulnar collateral artery (a.collateralis ulnaris inferior)		
			radial collateral artery (a.collateralis radialis)		
			middle collateral artery (a.collateralis media)		
			muscle branches (rr.musculares)		
82			The brachial artery (a. Brachialis) passes in:		

			medial sulcus of biceps (sulcus bicipitalis medialis)		
			cubital fossa (fossa cubitalis)		
			lateral sulcus of biceps (sulcus bicipitalis lateralis)		
			humeromuscular canal (canalis humeromuscularis)		
			radial groove (sul.radialis)		
83			From the ulnar artery (a.ulnaris) arise:		
			muscle branches (rr.musculares)		
			palmar carpal branch (r.carpalis palmaris)		
			ulnar recurrent artery (a.recurrens ulnaris)		
			common interosseous artery (a.interossea communis)		
			superficial palmar branch (r.palmaris superficialis)		
84			From the ulnar artery (a.ulnaris) arise:		
			deep palmar branch (r.palmaris profundus)		
			ulnar recurrent artery (a.recurrens ulnaris)		
			superficial palmar branch (r.palmaris superficialis)		
			inferior ulnar collateral artery (a.collateralis ulnaris inferior)		
			recurrent interosseous artery (a.interossea recurrens)		
85			The ulnar artery (a.ulnaris) passes through:		
			medial (ulnar) carpal tunnel (canalis carpi ulnaris)		
			ulnar groove (sul.ulnaris)		
			cubital fossa (fossa cubitalis)		
			wrist channel (carpal tunnel) (canalis carpi)		
			латеральный (лучевой) запястный канал (canalis carpi radialis)		
86			The common interosseous artery (a.interossea communis) is divided into:		
			anterior interosseous artery (a.interossea anterior)		
			posterior interosseous artery (a.interossea posterior)		
			recurrent interosseous artery (a.interossea recurrens)		
			palmar carpal branch (r.carpalis palmaris)		

			dorsal carpal branch (r.carpalis dorsalis)		
87			From the radial artery (a.radialis) arise:		
			palmar carpal branch (r.carpalis palmaris)		
			superficial palmar branch (r.palmaris superficialis)		
			radial recurrent artery (a.recurrens radialis}		
			common interosseous artery (a.interossea communis)		
			middle collateral artery (a.collateralis media)		
88			From the radial artery (a. Radialis) arise:		
			muscle branches (rr.musculares)		
			dorsal carpal branch (r.carpalis dorsalis)		
			artery of the thumb (a.princips pollicis)		
			common interosseous artery (a.interossea communis)		
			radial collateral artery (a. collateralis radialis)		
89			From the radial artery (a.radialis) arise:		
			muscle branches (rr.musculares)		
			radial recurrent artery (a.recurrens radialis)		
			nutrient artery of radius (a.nutricia radii)		
			radial collateral artery (a.collateralis radialis)		
			deep palmar branch (r.palmaris profundus)		
90			The radial artery (a.radialis) passes in the following topographical formations:		
			radial groove (sul.radialis)		
			ulnar fossa (fossa cubitalis)		
			anatomical snuff-box		
			ulnar groove (sul.ulnaris)		
			lateral (radial carpal) canal (canalis carpi radialis)		
91			In the formation of the arterial ulnar articular network (rete articulare cubiti) participate:		
			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)		
92			Dorsal carpal network (rete carpale dorsale) is formed by:		
			posterior interosseous artery (a. interossea posterior)		
			anterior interosseous artery (a. interossea anterior)		
			posterior carpal branch of the radial artery (r. carpalis dorsalis a. radiales)		
			dorsal carpal branch from the ulnar artery (r. carpalis dorsalis a. ulnares)		
			common interosseous artery (a. interossea communis)		
93			The radiocarpal joint (art radiocarpalis) is supplied with blood:		
			palmar carpal branch of ulnar artery (r. carpalis palmaris a. ulnares)		
			palmar carpal branch of the radial artery (r. carpalis palmaris a. radiales)		
			dorsal carpal branch of ulnar artery (r. carpalis dorsalis a. ulnares)		
			anterior interosseous artery (a. interossea anterior)		
			common interosseous artery (a. interossea communis)		
94			The radiocarpal joint (art radiocarpalis) is supplied with blood:		
			orsal carpal network (rete carpale dorsale)		
			palmar carpal branches of the radial and ulnar arteries		
			dorsal metacarpal arteries (aa. metacarpales dorsales)		
			palmar metacarpal artery (aa. metacarpales palmares)		
			superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
95			The superficial palmar arch (arcus palmaris superficialis) is formed:		
			superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
			ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		
			palmar carpal branch (r. carpalis palmaris)		
			artery of the thumb (a. princeps pollicis)		
			radial artery (a. radialis)		

96			A deep palmar arch (arcus palmaris profundus) is formed:		
			radial artery (a. radialis)		
			deep palmar branch (r. palmaris profundus)		
			ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)		
			superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis)		
			common interosseous artery (a. interossea communis)		
97			Superficial veins of the upper limb (vv. superficiales membri superioris):		
			lateral subcutaneous vein of the arm; cephalic (v. cephalica)		
			medial subcutaneous vein of the arm; baslic (v. basilica)		
			median cubital (v. mediana cubiti)		
			medial antebrachial vein (v. mediana antebrachii)		
			great saphenous vein (v.saphena magna)		
98			The medial subcutaneous vein of the hand (v. Basilica) flows into the:		
			fourth dorsal metacarpal vein (v. metacarpalis dorsalis IV)		
			brachial vein (v. brachialis)		
			first dorsal metacarpal vein (v. metacarpalis dorsalis I)		
			subclavian vein (v. subclavia)		
			axillary vein (v. axillaris)		
99			The lateral subcutaneous vein of the hand (v. Cephalica) is connected to the medial subcutaneous vein of the hand (v. basilica) and with the deep veins by:		
			medial elbow vein (v. mediana cubiti)		
			ulnar vein (v. ulnaris)		
			radial vein (v. radialis)		
			veins of the shoulder (vv. brachiales)		
			median vein of forearm (v. mediana antebrachia)		
100			Obturator artery (a.obturatoria) supplies the:		
			the skin of the external genitalia		

			medial thigh muscle group		
			obturator externus (m.obturatorius externus)		
			gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)		
			gluteus minimus (m. gluteus minimus)		
101			Branches of the external iliac artery (a. iliaca externa):		
			inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
			deep artery of circumflex iliac (a. circumflexa ilium profunda)		
			superficial epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superficialis)		
			obturator artery (a.obturatoria)		
			superior gluteal artery (a.glutea superior)		
102			The branches of the internal iliac artery (a. Iliaca interna) are:		
			superior gluteal artery (a.glutea superior)		
			obturator artery (a.obturatoria)		
			internal pudendal artery (a. pudenda interna)		
			deep artery of circumflex iliac (a.circumflexa ilium profunda)		
			inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior)		
103			In the adductor canal (canalis adductorius) femoral artery (a.femoralis):		
			lies with the subcutaneous nerve (n.saphenus)		
			lies with the femoral vein (v.femoralis)		
			arises the descending knee artery (a.descendens genus)		
			lies together with a great saphenous vein (v.saphena magna)		
			arises deep femoral artery (a.profunda femoris)		
104			In the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale) from the femoral artery (arteria femoralis) the following branches arise:		
			superficial artery circumflex iliac (a.circumflexa ilium superficialis)		
			superficial epigastric artery (a.epigastrica superficialis)		
			deep artery of circumflex iliac (a.circumflexa ilium profunda)		
			inferior epigastric artery (a.epigastrica inferior)		
			internal pudendal artery (a.pudenda interna)		

105			In the region of the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale), the femoral artery (a. femoralis) arises the following branches:		
			deep femoral artery (a.profunda femoris)		
			superficial epigastric artery (a.epigastrica superficialis)		
			external pudendal arteries (aa.pudendae externae)		
			inferior epigastric artery (a.epigastrica inferior)		
			perforating arteries (aa.perforantes)		
106			Deep femoral artery (a.profunda femoris) gives the following branches:		
			medial artery circumflex the femoral bone (a.circumflexa femoris medialis)		
			lateral artery circumflex the femoral bone (a.circumflexa femoris lateralis)		
			perforating arteries (aa.perforantes)		
			descending knee artery (a.descendens genus)		
			superficial artery circumflex iliac (a.circumflexa ilium superficialis)		
107			The arterial network of the knee joint (art genus) is formed by:		
			artery circumfles the fibula (r. circumflexus fibularis)		
			descending knee artery (a. descendens genus)		
			lateral inferior knee artery (a. inferior lateralis genus)		
			posterior tibial recurrent artery (a. recurrens tibialis posterior)		
			fubular artery (a. fibularis)		
108			Posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior):		
			is a continuation of the popliteal artery (a.poplitea)		
			is the branch of the femoral artery (a.femoralis)		
			is the branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
			lies between the heads of the gastrocnemius muscle (m.gastrocnemius)		
			lies in front of the posterior tibialis muscle (m. tibialis posterior)		
109			The anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior) is:		
			branch of popliteal artery (a.poplitea)		
			pierces the interosseous membrane of the leg (membrana interossea cruris)		

			branch of the femoral artery (a.femoralis)		
			branch of posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
			lies between the anterior tibialis muscle and the long extensor of the fingers		
110			Peroneal artery (a. fibularis):		
			is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
			is the branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
			is a continuation of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea)		
			passes between the muscles of the anterior calf group		
			passes between the superficial and deep muscles of the posterior leg group		
111			The lateral malleolar network (rete malleolare laterale) is formed by the branches of the following arteries:		
			peroneal artery (a. fibularis)		
			anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
			posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
			dorsal artery of foot (a. dorsalis pedis)		
			lateral plantar artery (a. plantaris lateralis)		
112			The sources of the blood supply to the ankle joint (art. cruropopliteus) are the branches:		
			anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior)		
			peroneal artery (a. fibularis)		
			posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
			dorsal artery of foot (a. dorsalis pedis)		
			medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
113			In the formation of the calcaneum (rete calcaneum) are involves the following arteries:		
			calcaneal branches (rr. calcanei) of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior)		
			calcaneal branches (r. calcanei) of the peroneal artery (a. fibularis)		
			medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
			lateral plantar artery (a. plantaris lateralis)		
			dorsal artery of foot (a. dorsalis pedis)		

114			A deep plantar arch (arcus plantaris profundus) is formed:		
			lateral plantar artery (a. plantaris lateralis)		
			deep branch (r. profundus) of the medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
			dorsal artery of foot (a. dorsalis pedis)		
			medial plantar artery (a. plantaris medialis)		
			a deep plantar branch (a. plantaris profunda) of the dorsal artery of the foot (a. dorsalis pedis)		
115			The branches of the deep plantar arch (arcus plantaris profundus) include:		
			plantar metatarsal artery (aa. metatarsales plantares)		
			perforating branches (rr. perforantes)		
			superficial (r. superficialis)		
			deep plantar (a. plantaris profunda)		
			tarsal arteries (a. tarsalis)		
116			The branches of the deep plantar arch (arcus plantaris profundus) include:		
			plantar metatarsal artery (aa. metatarsales plantares)		
			perforating branches (rr. perforantes)		
			superficial (r. superficialis)		
			deep plantar (a. plantaris profunda)		
			tarsal arteries (a. tarsalis)		
117			Great saphenous vien (v. saphena magna) falls into:		
			femoral vein (v.femoralis)		
			popliteal (v. poplitea)		
			posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior)		
			external iliac vein (vena iliaca externa)		
			internal iliac vein (vena iliaca interna)		
118			The small subcutaneous vein (v. saphena parva) falls into:		
			popliteal vein (v. poplitea)		
			femoral vein (v.femoralis)		
			posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior)		

			external iliac vein (vena iliaca externa)		
			internal iliac vein (vena iliaca interna)		
119			Rrectum is supplied with blood by branches of the:		
			internal pudendal artery (a. pudenda interna)		
			external iliac artery (a. iliaca externa)		
			internal iliac artery (a. iliaca interna)		
			superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior)		
			inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior)		
120			The organs of hematopoiesis in the fetus are:		
			liver (hepar)		
			the spleen (lien)		
			thymus (thymus)		
			tonsil (tonsilla)		
			group lymphatic follicles (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)		
121			The organs of hematopoiesis in an adult are:		
			bone marrow (medulla ossium)		
			liver (hepar)		
			the spleen (lien)		
			lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei)		
			tonsil (tonsilla)		
122			The primary organs of the immune system include:		
			bone marrow (medulla ossium)		
			the spleen (lien)		
			lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei)		
			thymus (thymus)		
			tonsil (tonsilla)		
123			Thoracic lymph duct (ductus thoracicus):		

			is formed at the level of the XI thoracic - II lumbar vertebrae (Th11-L2)		
			is formed at the level of X - XII thoracic vertebrae (Th10 - Th12)		
			falls into the left venous angle		
			flows into the right venous angle		
			lies in the posterior mediastinum		
124			The secondary organs of the immune system include:		
			bone marrow (medulla ossium)		
			the spleen (lien)		
			lymphatic nodules (noduli lymphoidei)		
			thymus (thymus)		
			lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei)		
125			In the thoracic lymph duct (ductus thoracicus) next trunks enter (truncus):		
			lumbar trunks (truncus lumbalis)		
			right bronchomediastenal trunk (truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter)		
			left bronchomediastenal trunk (truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister)		
			right and left subclavian trunks (truncus subclavius dexter sinister)		
			left subclavius trunk (truncus subclavius sinister)		
1		1			
1			The superior border of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is:		
			the inferior edge of the foramen magnum (foramen magnum)		
			decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum)		
			the place of origin of the first pair of spinal roots (radix spinalis)		
			border between the first and second cervical vertebrae		
			intervertebral disc between the second and third cervical vertebrae		
2			The inferior border of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is at the level of:		
			intervertebral disc between the first and second lumbar vertebrae		
			promontorium		
			the first coccygeal vertebra (vertebra coccigygea)		

			the last coccygeal vertebra (vertebra coccigygea)		
			sacral hiatus (hiatus sacralis)		
3			Cervical enlargement (intumescentia cervicalis) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is at the level of :		
			5- 8 cervical segments		
			1- 3 cervical segments		
			3- 4 cervical segments		
			7- 8 cervical segments		
			1- 8 cervical segments		
4			Lumbosacral enlargement (intumescentia lumbosacralis) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is at the level of:		
			1- 5 lumbar and 1- 4 sacral segments		
			all lumbar and sacral segments		
			5^{th} lubmar and 1^{st} sacral segments		
			5 lumbar and 1- 5 sacral segments		
			only 1- 5 lumbar segments		
5			Lumbar segments of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) are at the level of:		
			10-11 thoracic vertebrae		
			7-9 thoracic vertebrae		
			1-2 lumbar vertebrae		
			1-5 lumbar vertebrae		
			sacral vertebrae		
6			The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) ends with:		
			medullary cone (conus medullaris)		
			lumbosacral enlargement (intumescentia lumbosacralis)		
			sacral segments (segmentum sacralis)		
			cauda equina (cauda equina)		
			anterior root (radix anterior)		
7			The anterior roots (radix anterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) come from:		

			anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis)		
			anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior)		
			medullary cone (conus medullaris)		
			posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis)		
			filum terminale (filum terminale)		
8			Anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis):		
			are restricted by the anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior)		
			are restricted by the anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis)		
			are the places of origin of the anterior roots (radix anterior)		
			are the places of origin of the filum terminale (filum terminale)		
			are present only in the cervical segments (segmentum cervicalis)		
9			The posterior roots (radix posterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) come from:		
			posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis)		
			posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior)		
			anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis)		
			medullary conus (conus medullaris)		
			posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior)		
10			The position of the body of the interneuron of the somatic reflex arc in the gray matter of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis):		
			posterior horns (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord		
			anterior horns (cornu anterius) of the spinal cord		
			lateral horns (cornu laterale) of the spinal cord		
			posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior)		
			spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale)		
11			The sensory neuron has structure of:		
			pseudounipolar cells		
			bipolar cell		
			multipolar cell		
			unipolar cell		

			equidistant cell		
12			The beginning of somatic reflex arcs are the receptors located:		
			in the skin		
			in the tendons of muscles		
			in ligaments		
			in the wall of internal organs		
			in the vessel wall		
13			The lateral horns (cornu laterale) are found in:		
			segments from VIII cervical to II lumbar (C VIII - L II)		
			segments from I cervical to VII cervical (CI - CVII)		
			segments from II cervical to VIII thoracic (C II - Th VIII)		
			segments from V cervical to II sacral (C V - S II)		
			segments from I cervical to II lumbar (C I - L II)		
14			In the posterior horns (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord lie down the following nuclei:		
			gelatinous substance (substantia gelatinosa)		
			proper nuclei (nucleus proprius)		
			a posterior thoracic nucleus (nucleus thoracicus posterior)		
			intermediate-lateral nucleus (nucleus intermediolateralis)		
			anterior medial nucleus (nucleus anteromedialis)		
15			The spinal nerve (nervus spinalis) is formed by fusion:		
			anterior and posterior roots (radix anterior and posterior)		
			anterior and lateral funiculi (funiculus anterior et lateralis)		
			anterior and posterior funiculi (funiculus anterior and posterior)		
			posterior and lateral funiculi (funiculus posterior et lateralis)		
			anterior and posterior branches (ramus anterior et posterior)		
16			The branches of the spinal nerve (nervus spinalis):		
			anterior (ramus anterior)		

			posterior (ramus posterior)		
			meningeal (ramus meningealis)		
			superior (ramus superior)		
			inferior (ramus inferior)		
17			In the white matter of the spinal cord are distinguished:		
			posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior)		
			lateral funiculus (funiculus lateralis)		
			anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior)		
			anterior root (radix anterior)		
			posterior root (radix posterior)		
18			In the posterior funiculus (funiculus posterior) of the white matter of the spinal cord pass:		
			gracile fasciculus (funiculus gracilis)		
			cuneate fasciculus (funiculus cuneatus)		
			anterior root (radix anterior)		
			posterior root (radix posterior)		
			central canal (canalis centralis)		
19			In the anterior funiculus (funiculus anterior) of the spinal cord pass:		
			anterior corticospinal tract (tractus corticospinalis antgerior)		
			tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis)		
			gracile fasciculus (funiculus gracilis)		
			cuneate fasciculus (funiculus cuneatus)		
			lateral spinothalamic tract (tractus spinothalamicus lateralis)		
20			The lateral funiculus (funiculus lateralis) of the spinal cord contains fibers:		
			lateral spinothalamic tract (tractus spinothalamicus lateralis)		
			tectospinal tract (tractus tectospinalis)		
			gracile fasciculus (funiculus gracilis)		
			cuneate fasciculus (funiculus cuneatus)		
			anterior corticospinal cord (tractus corticospinalis anterior)		

21			Epidural space (spatium epidurale):		
			contains an internal vertebral venous plexus (plexus venosus spinalis)		
			filled with fatty tissue		
			filled with blood		
			is filled with cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis)		
			there is no such space		
22			Pia mater of the spinal cord (pia mater spinalis):		
			adjacent to the spinal cord (medulla spinalis)		
			forms a terminal thread (filum terminale)		
			is separated from the arachnoid membrane by the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum)		
			belongs to the vertebrae		
			forms cauda equine (cauda equine)		
23			Subarachnoid space of the spinal cord (spatium subarachnoideum):		
			is filled with cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis)		
			continues into the subarachnoid space of the brain		
			is located between the pia mater and arachnoid mater		
			contains an internal vertebral venous plexus (plexus venosus spinalis)		
			forms cauda equine (cauda equine)		
24			From the metaincephalon (metencephalon) develop:		
			pons		
			cerebellum		
			midbrain (mesencephalon)		
			pedunculi cerebri		
			diencephalon		
25			From the mesencephalon develop:		
			pedunculi cerebri		
			tectum of the midbrain (tectum mesencephalicum)		

			cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus mesencephali)		
			superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius)		
			third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)		
26			From the diencephalon develop:		
			thalamus		
			pineal body (corpus pineale)		
			tuber cinereum		
			mammillary bodies (corpus mamillare)		
			superior cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris superior)		
27			From the telencephalon develop:		
			basal nuclei (nuclei basales)		
			cerebral hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri)		
			lateral ventricles (ventriculus lateralis)		
			thalamus		
			third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)		
28			The trunk of the brain (truncus encephali) include:		
			pons		
			midbrain (mesencephalon)		
			diencephalon		
			medulla oblongata		
			cerebellum		
29			On the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) are the exit sites of the following cranial nerves:		
			vagus (nervus vagus, X)		
			accessory (nervus accessorius, XI)		
			vestibular-cochlear (nervus vestibulocochlearis, VIII)		
			facial (nervus facialis, VII)		
			trigeminal (nervus trigeminus, V)		

30			The relief of the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata is:		
			olives (oliva)		
			pyramids (pyramis medullae oblongatae)		
			pyramidal decussation (decussatio pyramidum)		
			cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri)		
			lower cerebral peduncules (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior)		
31			On the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) are:		
			gracile tubercle (tuberculum gracile)		
			cuneiform tubercle (tuberculum cuneatum)		
			place of origin of the trochlear nerve (n.trochlearis(IV))		
			facial colliculus (colliculus facialis)		
			posterior lateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis)		
32			On the ventral surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon) are:		
			cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri)		
			interpeduncular fossa (fossa interpeduncularis)		
			posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior)		
			superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior)		
			anterior perforated substance (substantia perforata anterior)		
33			The rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) is formed by:		
			part of the dorsal surface of the pons		
			part of the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
			on the ventral surface of the pons		
			on the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata		
			on the dorsal surface of the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
34			The rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) is restricted:		
			superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior)		
			inferior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior)		
			brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris)		

			cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri)		
			brachium of superior colliculus (brachium colliculi superioris)		
35			Medullary striae of the fourth ventricle (striae medullares ventriculi quarti):		
			are in the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea)		
			go from the vestibular area (area vestibularis) to the median sulcus (sulcus medianus)		
			run parallel to the median sulcus (sulcus medianus)		
			depart from the superior corner of the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea) to the inferior		
			connect the vestibular areas (area vestibularis)		
36			The sensory nuclei of the cranial nerves are:		
			solitary tract nuclei (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
			superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
			dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi)		
37			The vegetative nuclei of the cranial nerves are:		
			superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
			dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi)		
			spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
			solitary tract nucleus (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
38			The motor nuclei of the cranial nerves are:		
			hypoglossal nerve nucleus (nucleus n. hypoglossi)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
			spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
			solitary tract nucleus (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi)		
39			The nuclei of the oculomotor nerve (n. Oculomotorius (III)) include:		

			nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus n. oculomotorii)		
			the additional nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
			the nucleus of the trochlear nerve (nucleus n. trochlearis)		
			the nucleus of the abducent nerve (nucleus n. abducentis)		
			the nucleus of the superior colliculus (nucleus colliculi superioris)		
40			Sensory nuclei of the trigeminal nerve (n. Trigeminus (V)) include:		
			mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus mesencephalicus n. trigemini)		
			principal trigeminal nucleus (nucleus principalis n. trigemini)		
			spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
			the solitary tract nucleus (nucleus tractus solitarii)		
41			The nuclei of the facial nerve (n. Facialis (VII)) are:		
			superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
			solitary tract nuclei (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			nucleus of the facial nerve (nucleus nervi facialis)		
			cochlear nuclei (nuclei cochleares)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
42			The trapezoid body is formed by the processes of the nucleus cells:		
			vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis (VIII))		
			trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus (V))		
			nerve abdcens (n. abducens (VI))		
			facial nerve (n. facialis VII))		
			glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus (IX))		
43			The nuclei of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus (IX)) are:		
			the inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
			solitary tract nucleus (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
			superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		

			vestibular nuclei (nuclei vestibulares)		
44			The nuclei of the vagus nerve (n. Vagus (X)) are:		
			dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi)		
			nuclei of the solitary tract (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			nucleus ambiguus (nucleus ambiguus)		
			inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
			vestibular nuclei (nuclei vestibulares)		
45			The nuclei of the accessory nerve (n. Accessorius (XI)) are:		
			nucleus of the accessory nerve (nucleus n. accessorii)		
			superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
			inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
			solitary tract nucleus (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
			vestibular nuclei (nuclei vestibulares)		
46			The nuclei of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) are:		
			olive nuclei (oliva)		
			nucleus of the reticular formation (formatio reticularis)		
			cuneate nucleus (nucleus cuneatus)		
			proper nucleus (nucleus proprius)		
			thoracic nucleus (nucleus thoracicus)		
47			Trapezoid body (corpus trapezoidum):		
			consists of nerve fibers		
			has nuclei inside		
			is formed by the fibers of the pathway of the auditory analyzer		
			divides the pons into parts		
			is formed by the fibers of the medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis)		
48			The pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) is separated from the basilar part (pars basilaris pontis):		
			trapezoidal body (corpus trapezoideum)		

			cavity of the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus)		
			reticular formation (formatio reticularis)		
			superior and inferior medullary velums (velum medullare superius et inferius)		
			decussation of medial lemniscus (decussatio lemnisci medialis)		
49			Pontine nuclei (nn.pontis):		
			are the end of the corticopontine fibers (fibrae corticopontinae)		
			lie in anterior part of the pons (pars anterior pontis)		
			lie in the anterior and posterior parts of the pons (pars anterior and posterior pontis)		
			lie in the posterior part of the pons (pars posterior pontis)		
			are the end of the corticonuclear pontine fibers (fibrae corticonucleares pontis)		
50			The white matter of the anterior part of the pons (pars anterior pontis) is represented by:		
			corticopontine fibers (fibrae corticopontinae)		
			corticonuclear pontine fibers (fibrae corticonucleares pontis)		
			pontocerebellar fibers (fibrae pontocerebellares)		
			pontine nuclei (nuclei pontis)		
			reticular formation (formatio reticularis)		
51			In the pontine tegmentum (tegmentum pontis) lie:		
			cranial nerves nuclei		
			ascending pathways fibers		
			reticular formation (formatio reticularis)		
			pontine nuclei (nuclei pontis)		
			fibers of pyramid paths		
52			Vermis (vermis):		
			part of the cerebellum		
			includes white matter		
			includes gray matter		
			contains the nucleus		
			lobule of the cerebellum		

53			The gray matter of the cerebellum is represented by:		
			cerebellar cortex (cortex cerebelli)		
			emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis)		
			fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii)		
			reticular formation (formatio reticularis)		
			gelatinous substance (substantia gelatinosa)		
54			The nuclei of the cerebellum include:		
			dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus)		
			fastigial nucleus (nucleus fastigii)		
			emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis)		
			globose nucleus (nucleus globosus)		
			nodule (nodulus)		
55			Phylogenetic parts of the cerebellum:		
			vestibulocerebellum (archicerebellum)		
			cerebrocerebellum (neocerebellum)		
			spinocerebellum (paleocerebellum)		
			hemispheres (hemispherium cerebell)		
			vermis (vermis)		
56			Flocculus is:		
			lobe of cerebellum hemispherium (hemispherium cerebelli)		
			refers to the vestibulocerebellum (archicerebellum)		
			lobe of vermis (vermis)		
			refer to the cerebrocerebellum (neocerebellum)		
			refer to the spinocerebellum (paleocerebellum)		
57			Inferior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior):		
			connect the cerebellum with an medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
			contain the posterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris posterior)		

			contain vestibulocochlear tract (tr.vestibulocerebellaris)		
			connect the cerebellum (cerebellum) with the pons		
			contain pontocerebellar fibers (fibrae pontocerebellares)		
58			Middle cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris medius):		
			are located laterally from the pons		
			are formed by fibers coming from the anterior part of the pons (pars anterior pontis)		
			are formed by fibers coming from the pontine nuclei (nuclei pontis)		
			are located laterally from the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
			are formed by fibers coming from the posterior part of the pons (pars posterior pontis)		
59			Superior cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior):		
			bordered the rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea)		
			pass to the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
			contain anterior spinocerebellar tract (tr.spinocerebellaris anterior)		
			contains pathways that go only from the cerebellum		
			contains pathways that go only to the cerebellum		
60			The forth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) is bordered by:		
			rhomboid fossa (fossa rhomboidea)		
			superior medullary velum (velum medullare superius)		
			inferior medullary velum (velum medullare inferius)		
			cerebellar substance (cerebellum)		
			median cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius)		
61			In the midbrain (mesencephalon) the following parts are distinguished:		
			tectum mesencephali (tectum mesencephali)		
			tegmentum mesencephali (tegmentum mesencephali)		
			cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri)		
			cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri)		
			red nucleus (nucleus ruber)		

62			Tectum mesencephali (tectum mesencephali) is represented by:		
			corpora quadrigemina (lamina quadrigemina)		
			brachium colliculi (brachium colliculi)		
			central gray matter (substantia grisea centralis)		
			lateral and medial geniculate body (corpus geniculatum mediale et laterale)		
			trigone of lateral lemniscus (trigonum lemnisci lateralis)		
63			Inferior colliculus (colliculus inferior):		
			are connected with medial geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris)		
			contain the subcortical hearing center		
			are connected with lateral geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris)		
			contain the subcortical vision center		
			refer to the tegmentum mesencephali (tegmentum mesencephalicum)		
64			Superior colliculus (colliculus superior):		
			are connected with lateral geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris)		
			contain the subcortical vision center		
			refer to the tegmentum mesencephali (tegmentum mesencephalicum)		
			are connected with medial geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum mediale) by brachium of inferior colliculus (brachium colliculi inferioris)		
			contain the subcortical hearing center		
65			The centers of the extrapyramidal system include:		
			subthalamic nucleus (nucleus subthalamicus)		
			substantia nigra (substantia nigra)		
			red nucleus (nucleus ruber)		
			the accessory nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n.oculomotorii)		
			the solitary tract nucleus (nucleus tractus solitarii)		
66			Ascendants tracts of the midbrain (tegmentum mesencephalicum):		
			spinothalamic tract (tractus spinothalamicus)		

			medial leminscus (lemniscus medialis)		
			lateral leminscus (lemniscus lateralis)		
			anterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris anterior)		
			posterior spinocerebellar tract (tractus spinocerebellaris posterior)		
67			The diencephalon includes:		
			thalamus (thalamus)		
			metathalamus (metathalamus)		
			epithalamus (epithalamus)		
			hypothalamus (hypothalamus)		
			the fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus)		
68			The epithalamus (epithalamus) includes:		
			habenula		
			pineal body (corpus pineale)		
			habenular commissure (commissura habenularum)		
			habenular trigone (trigonum habenulae)		
			geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum)		
69			Metathalamus:		
			includes geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum)		
			is the subcortical center of hearing		
			connected by handles (brachium colliculi) with the midbrain tectum (tectum mesencephalicum)		
			is a subcortical center of general sensitivity		
			is connected by cerebleal peducles (pedunculus cerebellaris superior) with the cerebellar		
70			The hypothalamus (hypothalamus) includes:		
			infundibulum		
			mammillary body (corpus mamillare)		
			tuber cinereum		
			hypophysis		
			pineal body (corpus pineale)		

71			The anterior region of the hypothalamus (area hypothalamica rostralis):		
			includes optic chiasm (chiasma opticum)		
			contains paraventricular nuclei of the hypothalamus (nucleus paraventricularis hypothalami)		
			includes tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum)		
			includes mammillary body (corpus mamillare)		
			contains an arcuate nucleus (nucleus arcuatus)		
72			Intermediate area of the hypothalamus (area hypothalamica intermedia):		
			corresponds to the tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum)		
			contains an arcuate nucleus (nucleus arcuatus)		
			corresponds to the optic chiasm (chiasma opticum)		
			corresponds to mammillary body (corpus mamillare)		
			contains paraventricular nuclei (nucleus paraventricularis)		
73			The posterior region of the hypothalamus (area hypothalamica posterior):		
			corresponds to mammillary body (corpus mamillare)		
			corresponds to the geniculate bodies (corpus geniculatum)		
			corresponds to the tuber cinereum (tuber cinereum)		
			corresponds to the cerebral peduncles (pedunculus cerebri)		
			chas a direct connection with the pituitary gland (hypophysis)		
74			The third ventriculus (ventriculus tertius):		
			is the cavity of the diencephalon		
			has a choroid plexus (plexus chorioideus)		
			contains spinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis)		
			is the cavity of the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
			has five walls		
75			Each hemisphere of the brain (hemispherium cerebri) has surfaces:		
			superolateral surface (facies superolateralis hemispherii cerebri)		
			medial surface (facies medialis hemispherii cerebri)		

			inferior surface (facies inferior hemispherii cerebri)		
			auriculate surface (facies auricularis)		
			orbital surface (facies orbitalis)		
76			The gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres includes:		
			cortex cerebri		
			basal nuclei (nuclei basales)		
			corpus callosum		
			internal capsule (capsula interna)		
			claustrum		
77			The cavity of the terminal brain is:		
			left lateral ventricle (ventriculus lateralis sinister)		
			right lateral ventricle (ventriculus lateralis dexter)		
			IV ventricle (ventriculus quartus)		
			III ventricle (ventriculus tertius)		
			cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri)		
78			From the phylogenetic positions the following cortex are distinguished:		
			archicortex		
			paleocortex		
			neocortex		
			isocortex		
			proisocortex		
79			Lentiform nucleus (nucleus lentiformis) from the caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus) and thalamus (thalamus) separates:		
			internal capsule (capsula interna)		
			extreme capsule (capsula extrema)		
			external capsule (capsula externa)		
			putamen		
			lamina terminalis (lamina terminalis)		

80			The anatomical structures formed by commissural fibers include:		
			corpus callosum		
			anterior comissure (comissura anterior)		
			fornicate comissure (comissura fornicis)		
			extreme capsule (capsula extrema)		
			internal capsule (capsula interna)		
81			Superior temporal gyrus (g. temporalis superior) contains cortical representation of the analyzer:		
			visual		
			auditory		
			olfactory		
			gustatory		
			vestibular		
82			Motor areas of the brain are located in:		
			precentral gyrus (g. precentralis)		
			postcentral gyrus (g. postcentralis)		
			paracentral lobe (lobules paracentralis)		
			superior temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis superior)		
			parahypocampal gyrus (gyrus parahippocampalis)		
83			Cortex of the occipital lobe (lobus occipitalis) has:		
			vision		
			visual memory		
			hearing		
			voluntary movments		
			motor center of speech		
84			Cortex of the frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) has:		
			centers of motor functions		
			speech production center (Broca’s area)		

			motor analyzer of written language and other signs		
			speech center (Wernicke’s area)		
			visual analyzer of written language (Dejerine’s area)		
85			Cortex of the temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) cortical representation of the analyzer:		
			auditory		
			gustatory		
			olfactory		
			vestibulary		
			visual		
86			Cortical representation of the olfactory analyzer includes:		
			hippocampus		
			uncus		
			dentate gyrus (gyrus dentatus)		
			substantia nigra		
			fornicate gyrus (g. fornicatus)		
87			The limbic system incluses:		
			hippocampus		
			uncus		
			dentate gyrus (gyrus dentatus)		
			emboliform nucleus (nucleus emboliformis)		
			amygdala (corpus amygdaloideum)		
88			Limbic system performs the following functions:		
			the formation of emotins		
			formation of motivation associated with the statisfaction of primary needs (hunger, thirsty, sexual attraction)		
			memorization and long-term memory		
			regulation of the sleep cycles and wakefulness		
			regulation of complex, purposeful actions		

89			The structure of the striatum (striatum) includes anatomical formations:		
			caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus)		
			lentiform nucleus (nucleus lentiformis)		
			gyrus fornicatus (gyrus fornicates)		
			claustrum		
			hippocampus		
90			Striatopallidal system includes the following anatomical structures:		
			caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus)		
			putamen		
			globus pallidus		
			claustrum		
			hippocampus		
91			The lateral ventricles communicate with the third ventricle through:		
			interventricular orifice (foramen interventriculare)		
			median aperture (apertura mediana)		
			lateral aperture (apertura lateralis)		
			cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri)		
			subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum)		
92			The 4th ventricle with subarachnoid space (cavitas subarachnoidalis) is connected through		
			median aperture (apertura mediana)		
			lateral apertures (apertura lateralis)		
			central canal (canalis centralis)		
			interventricular orifice (foramen interventriculare)		
			cerebral aqueduct (aqueductus cerebri)		
93			Nerve fibers connecting the parts of the cortex of the right and left hemispheres are:		
			commissural fibers		
			association fibers		
			projection fibers		

			descending efferent		
			ascending afferent		
94			Nerve fibers uniting different parts of the same cerebral hemisphere are:		
			association		
			commissural		
			projection		
			descending efferent		
			ascending afferent		
95			Nerve fibers consist of efferent and afferent fibers uniting the cortex with lower parts ot the brain and spinal cord:		
			projection		
			commissural		
			association		
			descending efferent		
			ascending afferent		
96			The second neuron of lateral spinothalamic tract (tr. spinothalamicus lateralis) is:		
			posterior horns (cornu posterius) of spinal cord		
			spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale)		
			anterior horns (cornu anterius) of spinal cord		
			alteral horns (cornu laterale) of spinal cord		
			thalamus		
97			The second neuron of anterior spinothalamic tract (tr. spinothalamicus lateralis) is:		
			posterior horns (cornu posterius) of spinal cord		
			spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale)		
			anterior horns (cornu anterius) of spinal cord		
			alteral horns (cornu laterale) of spinal cord		
			thalamus		
98			Medial bulbothalamic tract (tractus bulbothalamicus medialis) carries sensitive information from:		

			the lower limbs		
			lower half of the trunk		
			head		
			the upper limbs		
			upper half of the trunk		
99			Lateral bulbothalamic tract (tractus bulbothalamicus lateralis) carries sensitive information from:		
			the upper limbs		
			upper half of the trunk		
			head		
			the lower limbs		
			lower half of the trunk		
100			The anterior and posterior spinothalamic tracts joining together form:		
			spinal lemniscus (lemniscus spinalis)		
			medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis)		
			lateral lemniscus (lemniscus lateralis)		
			trigeminal lemniscus (lemniscus trigeminalis)		
			medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis)		
101			The secon neuron of the bulbothalamic tract is located in:		
			gracile nucleus (nucleus gracilis) of medulla oblongata		
			cuneate nucleus (nucleus cuneatus) of medulla oblongata		
			nuclei of the anterior horns (cornu anterius) of the spinal cord		
			nuclei of the posterior horns (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord		
			pons nuclei (nuclei pontis)		
102			The pyramid paths include:		
			anterior corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis anterior)		
			lateral corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis lateralis)		
			corticonuclear (tr. corticonuclearis)		
			rubraspinal (tr. rubrospinalis)		

			reticulospinal (tr. reticulospinalis)		
103			The first neuron of the anterior corticospinal tract lies in the cortex of:		
			precentral gyrus (g. precentralis)		
			postcentral (g. postcentralis)		
			superior frontal (g. frontalis superior)		
			inferior frontal (g. frontalis inferior)		
			superior temporal (g. temporalis superior)		
104			The second neuron of the lateral corticospinal tract (tr.corticospinalis lateralis) can be located in the spinal cord in:		
			anterior horns (cornu anterius)		
			intermediate zone		
			posterior horns (cornu posterius)		
			posterior fasciculus (funiculus posterior)		
			anterior fasciculus (funiculus anterior)		
105			Corticonuclear pathway (tr. corticonuclearis) may end with:		
			motor nuclei of cranial nerves		
			motor nuclei of the anterior horns of the spinal cord		
			sensory nuclei of the posterior horns of the spinal cord		
			sensory nuclei of cranial nerves		
			parasympathetic nuclei of cranial nerves		
106			Extrapyramidal system exerts its influence through the following pathways:		
			rubraspinal (tr. rubrospinalis)		
			tectospinal (tr. tectospinalis)		
			reticulospinal (tr. reticulospinalis)		
			corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis)		
			corticonuclear (tr. corticonuclearis)		
107			Associative fibers include:		
			superior longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis superior)		

			inferior longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis inferior)		
			frontooccipital fasciculus (fasciculus frontooccipitalis)		
			uncinate fasciculus (fasciculus uncinatus)		
			medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis)		
1		1			
1			Anatomical structures related to the peripheral part of the autonomic nervous system (pars autonomica systematis nervosa peripherici):		
			nodes of vegetative plexuses (gg. autonomici)		
			sympathetic trunk nodes (gg.trunci sympathici)		
			autonomic plexus (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 department of the vegetative nervous system (pars sympathica systematis nervosa autonomici):		
			white ramus communicans (ramus communicans albus)		
			great splanchnic nerve (nervus splanchnicus major)		
			gray ramus communicans (ramus communicans griseus)		
			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 intramural nodes (gg. intramurale)		
			in the near-organ ganglion		
			in the nodes of the sympathetic trunk (gg.trunci sympathici)		
			in the spinal cord (medulla spinalis)		
			in the vegetative nuclei of the brainstem (nuclei autonomici trunci encephali)		
4			The anatomical structures belonging to the central part of the autonomic nervous system are:		
			sacral parasympathetic nucleus (nucleus parasympathicus sacralis)		
			superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
			inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		

			intermediolateral nucleus (nucleus intermediolateralis)		
			ambiguous nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
5			The higher (supra-segmental) centers of the vegetative nervous system:		
			hypothalamusc (hypothalamus)		
			reticular formation (formation reticularis)		
			intermediolateral nucleus (nuclei intermediolaterales)		
			solitary nucleus (nucleus tractus solitarii)		
			superior and inferior salivary nuclei (nuclei salivatorii superior et inferior)		
6			Preganglionic fibers of the sympathetic 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 region of the spinal cord (pars sacralis medullae spinales)		
			in anterior horns of the spinal cord (cornu anterius)		
7			Preganglionic fibers of the parasympathetic system begin:		
			in the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
			in the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
			in the sacral region of the spinal cord (pars sacralis medullae spinales)		
			in the lateral horns of the spinal cord (cornu laterale)		
			in the posterior horn of the spinal cord (cornu posterius)		
8			Nerves coming from the superiorr cervical node (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)		
9			From the middle cervical node (ganglion cervicale medium) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus) depart:		

			gray ramus communicans (rami communicantes grisei)		
			middle cervical cardiac nerve (n.cardiacus cervicalis medius)		
			jugular nerve (n.jugularis)		
			laryngeal-pharyngeal branches (rr. laryngopharyngei)		
			vertebral nerve (n.vertebralis)		
10			Nerves that depart from the cervicothoracic (stellate) node (ganglion stellatum) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus):		
			inferior 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)		
11			The nerves extending from the thoracic nodes (gg. thoracica) of the sympathetic trunk are (truncus sympathicus):		
			pulmonary branches (rr. pulmonales thoracici)		
			esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales)		
			thoracic cardiac branches (rr.cardiaci thoracici)		
			diaphragmatic nerve (n. phrenicus)		
			jugular nerve (n.jugularis)		
12			By the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus) approach:		
			white ramus communicans (ramus communicans albus)		
			gray ramus communicans (ramus communicans griseus)		
			meningeal branches (ramus meningealis)		
			small splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus minor)		
			superior cervical cardiac nerve (n. cardiacus cervicalis superior)		
13			From sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus) extand:		
			gray ramus communicans (ramus communicans griseus)		
			great splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
			white ramus communicans (ramus communicans albus)		
			meningeal branches (ramus meningealis)		

			motor branches		
14			The main source of parasympathetic fibers (neurofibrae parasympathicae) to internal organs is:		
			nervus vagus (n.vagus)		
			spinal nerve (n.spinalis)		
			oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
			glossopharyngeal nerve (n.glossopharyngeus)		
			facial nerve (n.facialis)		
15			Parasympathetic fibers from the sacral spine (pars sacralis) the vegetative nervous system are composed of:		
			anterior branches of spinal nerves (r.anterior n.spinalis)		
			pelvic internal nerves (nn. splanchnici pelvini)		
			inferior hypogastric plexus (plexus hypogastricus inferior)		
			posterior branches of spinal nerves (r.posterior n.spinalis)		
			the superior mesenteric plexus (plexus mesentericus superior)		
16			Anatomical structures innervated from the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare):		
			ciliary muscle (m.ciliaris)		
			iris sphincter muscle ((m.sphincter pupillae)		
			glandula lacrimalis		
			iris dilator muscle (m.dilatator pupillae)		
			parotid gland (glandula parotidea)		
17			The cervical ganglion (ganglion ciliare) is associated with:		
			the oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
			zygomatic nerve (n.zygomathicus)		
			optic nerve (n.ophthalmicus)		
			abducent nerve (n.abducens)		
			trochlear nerve (n.trochlearis)		
18			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the submandibular and sublingual ganglion (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)		
			the auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
19			The submandibular salivary gland (glandula submandibularis) receives a parasympathetic innervation from:		
			the superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
			the inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
			dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi)		
			the additional nucleus (Yakubovich) (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
			hypoglossal nerve nucleus (nucleus n. hypoglossi)		
20			The superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior) is the center for innervation:		
			of the submandibular gland (glandula submandibularis)		
			glandula lacrimalis		
			glands of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity		
			the sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
			parotid gland (glandula parotidea)		
21			From the pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum) extand:		
			posterior nasal branches (rr. nasales posteriores)		
			lesser and greater palatine nerves (nn. palatini major et minores)		
			lesser ciliary branches (rr. ciliares breves)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n.petrosus minor)		
			greater perosal nerve (n.petrosus major)		
22			The nerve of the pterygoid canal (n.canalis pterygoidei) includes:		
			deep petrosal nerve (n.petrosus profundus)		
			greater perosal nerve (n.petrosus major)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n.petrosus minor)		
			chorda tympani		

			anuricular-temporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
23			Postganglionic fibers to the mucosa of the posterior regions of the nasal cavity and the hard palate come from:		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
			submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
			otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
			sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
24			Postganglionic fibers of the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) reach the parotid gland consisting of the:		
			auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
			buccal nerve (n. buccalis)		
			optic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			zygomatic nerve (n. zygomaticus)		
			inferior alveolar nerve (n. alveolaris inferior)		
25			Parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) consisting of the:		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			zygomatic nerve (n. zygomaticus)		
			lingual nerve (n. lingualis)		
			chorda tympani		
26			Anatomical formations of the celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus):		
			vagus nerve (n.vagus)		
			aorticorenal ganglion (ganglion aorticorenale)		
			greater splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
			lumbar splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici lumbales)		
			sacral splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici sacrales)		
27			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)		
			the accessory nucleus (Yakubovich) (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
28			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers for the innervation of the pelvic organs are composed of:		
			pelvic splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici pelvini)		
			lumbar splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici lumbales)		
			sacral splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici sacrales)		
			greater splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major)		
			lesser splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus minor)		
29			The oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) passes through the wall of the cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus) together with:		
			trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			abducens (n. abducens)		
			maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
			optic nerve (n. opticus)		
30			The oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) innervates:		
			levator palpebrae superioris muscle (m. levator palpebrae superioris)		
			superior rectus muscle (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior oblique muscle (m. obliquus inferior)		
			orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi)		
			lateral rectus muscle (m. rectus lateralis)		
31			Trochlear nerve (n. Trochlearis) innervates:		
			superior oblique muscle (m. obliquus superior)		
			levator palpebrae superioris (m. levator palpebrae superioris)		
			superior rectus muscle (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior rectus muscle (m. rectus inferior)		
			inferior oblique muscle (m. obliquus inferior)		

32			The external rectus muscle (m. Rectus lateralis) is innervated by:		
			abducens (n. abducens)		
			the optic nerve (n. opticus)		
			the oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius)		
			trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
33			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers go to the pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum) consisting of:		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
			chorda tympani (chorda tympani)		
			deep petrosal nerve (n. petrosus profundus)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
34			The branches of the trigeminal nerve (n. Trigeminus) are:		
			maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
			mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
			optic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. oculomotorius)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
35			The mandibular nerve (n. Mandibularis) innervates the following muscles:		
			masseter muscle (m. masseter)		
			anterior belly of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus (venter anterior))		
			mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		
			buccinator muscle (m. buccinator)		
			posterior belly of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus (venter posterior))		
36			The branches of the ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus (V1)) are:		
			tentorial nerve (ramus meningeus recurrens)		
			nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris)		

			frontal nerve (n. frontalis)		
			lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
			meningeal branch (ramus meningeus)		
37			The branches of the nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris) are:		
			long ciliary nerves (nn. ciliares longi)		
			posterior ethmoidal nerve (n. ethmoidalis posterior)		
			anterior ethmoidal nerve (n. ethmoidalis anterior)		
			infratrochlear nerve (n. infratrochlearis)		
			short ciliary nerves (nn. ciliares breves)		
38			Posterior ethmoidal nerve (n. ethmoidalis posterior) innervates:		
			mucous membrane of the sphenoid sinus		
			mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells		
			shell of the eyeball		
			mucous membrane of the frontal sinus		
			mucosa of the anterior ethmoidal cells		
39			The anterior ethmoidal nerve (n. Ethmoidalis anterior) innervates:		
			mucous membrane of the frontal sinus		
			mucosa of anterior ethmoidal cells		
			the skin of the nose top		
			mucous membrane of the sphenoid sinus		
			mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells		
40			Branches of the frontal nerve (n. Frontalis) are:		
			supratrochlear nerve (n. supraratrochlearis)		
			supraorbital nerve (n. supraorbitalis)		
			long ciliary nerves (nn. ciliares longi)		
			infratrochlear nerve (n. infratrochlearis)		
			the infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		

41			The branches of the maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris) are:		
			the infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
			the zygomatic nerve (n. zygomaticus)		
			meningeal branch (ramus meningeus)		
			supraorbital nerve (n. supraorbitalis)		
			medial and lateral pterygoid nerves (nn. pterygoidei medialis et lateralis)		
42			Branches of the infraorbital nerve (n. Infraorbitalis) are:		
			superior labial branches (rr. labiales superiores)		
			Inferior palpebral branches (rr. palpebrales inferiores)		
			external nasal branches (rr. nasales externi)		
			tentorial nerve (ramus meningeus recurrens)		
			anterior ethmoidal nerve (n. ethmoidalis anterior)		
43			The branches of the facial nerve (n. facialis) are:		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			chorda tympani (chorda tympani)		
			stapedius nerve (n. stapedius)		
			deep petrosal nerve (n. petrosus profundus)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
44			Parasympathetic (secretory) fibers of the chorda tympani are sent to:		
			sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
			submandibular gland (glandula submandibularis)		
			parotid gland (glandula parotis)		
			lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
			thyroid gland (glandula thyreoidea)		
45			The flavors fibers of the chorda tympani innervate:		
			the front two-thirds of the mucous membrane of the tongue dorsum		
			the front third of the dorsum of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior two-thirds of the mucous membrane of the tongue		

			posterior third of the mucosa membrane of the tongue dorsum		
			the entire surface of the tongue mucosa		
46			Facial nerve (n. facialis):		
			leaves the trunk at the back border of the pons, in front and lateral from the olives		
			asses through the parotid glandula (glandula parotis)		
			s the secretory nerve for the lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
			leaves the trunk in the region of medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
			innervates the masticatory muscles		
47			The facial nerve (n. Facialis) performs the motor innervation of the following muscles:		
			mimic muscles		
			stapedius muscle (m. stapedius)		
			posterior belly (venter posterior) of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
			stylohyoid (m. stylohyoideus)		
			masticatory muscles		
48			The branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) are:		
			branch of the stylopharyngeus muscle (ramus m. stylopharyngei)		
			pharyngeal branches (rami pharyngei)		
			branch to carotid sinus (ramus sinus carotici)		
			tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
			branches of the external carotid plexus (plexus caroticus externus)		
49			The glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) referes secretory innervation:		
			parotid gland (glandula parotis)		
			lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
			of the submandibular gland (glandula submsndibularis)		
			the sublingual glandula (glandula sublingualis)		
			glands of the nasal mucosa		
50			Flavor fibers of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. Glossopharyngeus) innervate:		

			posterior third of the mucous membrane of the tongue		
			the front third of the dorsum of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior two-thirds of the mucous membrane of the tongue		
			the front two-thirds of the mucous membrane of the tongue back		
			the entire surface of the tongue mucosa		
51			The branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) innervate:		
			mucosa of the superior parts of the pharynx		
			the mucous membrane of the tonsillar palatina		
			the mucous membrane of the palatine arch (arcus palatoglossus et arcus palatopharyngeus)		
			carotid sinus (sinus caroticus)		
			nasal mucosa		
52			Pharyngeal branches of the vagus nerve (n. vagus) innervate the following muscles:		
			superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle (m. constrictor pharyngis superior)		
			levator veli palatini muscle (m. levator veli palatini)		
			palatoglossal muscle (m. palatoglossus)		
			inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle (m. constrictor pharyngis inferior)		
			tensoe veli palatine muscle (m. tensor veli palatini)		
53			The superior laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus superior) innervates:		
			inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle (m. constrictor pharyngis inferior)		
			cricothyroid muscle (m. cricothyreoideus)		
			superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle (m. constrictor pharyngis superior)		
			thyroarytenoid muscle (m. thyreoarytenoideus)		
			voice muscle (m. vocalis)		
54			The inferior laryngeal nerve (n. Laryngeus inferior) innervates:		
			thyroarytenoid muscle (m. thyreoarytenoideus)		
			voice muscle (m. vocalis)		
			the laryngeal mucosa below the glottis		
			cricothyroid muscle (m. cricothyreoideus)		

			the laryngeal mucosa above the glottis		
55			The vagus nerve (n. vagus) innervates dura mater of:		
			posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posterior)		
			anterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii anterior)		
			the middle cranial fossa (fossa cranii media)		
			tents of the cerebellum (tentorium cerebelli)		
56			The branches of the recurrent laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus recurrens) are:		
			tracheal branches (rami tracheales)		
			esophageal branches (rami esophageales)		
			pharyngeal branches (rami pharyngeales)		
			the superior cervical cardiac nerves (rami cardiaci cervicales superiores)		
			the inferior cervical cardiac nerves (rami cardiaci cervicales inferiores)		
57			Auricular branch (r. auricularis) of vagus nerve (n. vagus):		
			departs from the superior ganglion (ganglion superius)		
			passes through the mastoid canals (canaliculus mastoideus)		
			departs from the inferior ganglion (ganglion inferius)		
			passes through a jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			passes through the parotid glandula (glandula parotis)		
58			Auricular branch (r. auricularis) of vagus nerve (n. vagus) innervates:		
			the skin of the posterior wall of the external auditory canal		
			part of the surface of the auricula		
			tympanic membrane (membrana tympani)		
			parotid glandula (glandula parotis)		
			dura mater (dura mater)		
59			The branches of the thoracic part of the vagus nerve (n. vagus) are:		
			thoracic cardiac branches (r. cardiaci thoracici)		
			bronchial branches (r. bronchiales)		

			tracheal branches (rr. tracheales)		
			esophageal branches (r. oesophageales)		
			pharyngeal branch (rr. pharyngeales)		
60			The accessory nerve (n. accessorius) innervates		
			sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
			trapezoidal muscle (m. trapezius)		
			sternohyoid muscle (m. sternohyoideus)		
			geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus)		
			stylopharyngeal muscle (m. stylopharyngeus)		
61			Hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus) innervates:		
			hyoglosus muscle (m. hyoglossus)		
			genioglossal muscle (m. genioglossus)		
			styloglossus (m. styloglossus)		
			palatoglossal muscle (m. palatoglossus)		
			stylopharyngeus muscle (m. stylopharyngeus)		
62			The thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) have:		
			sensitive fibers		
			preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
			motor fibers		
			postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
			postganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
63			The anterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) form:		
			intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales)		
			cardiac plexus (plexus cardiacus)		
			pulmonary plexus (plexus pulmonalis)		
			gray ramus communicans (rami communicantes grisei)		
			celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus)		

64			In the anterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) there are:		
			postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
			sensitive fibers		
			motor fibers		
			preganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
			preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
65			The composition of the posterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves (nn. thoracici) includes		
			sensitive fibers		
			motor fibers		
			postganglionic sympathetic fibers		
			postganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
			preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
66			The posterior branches of the spinal nerves innervate		
			autochthonous back muscles		
			skin of the dorsal surface of the trunk		
			nasal muscles		
			superficial muscles of the neck		
			chest muscles		
67			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)		
68			From the medial plexus of the brachial plexus begin:		
			ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
			medial cutaneous nerve of the shoulder (n. cutaneus brachii medialis)		
			radial nerve (n. radialis)		

			medial pectoral nerve (n. pectoralis medialis)		
			lateral pectoral nerve (nervus pectoralis lateralis)		
69			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)		
70			The anterior muscle group of the arm innervates:		
			musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
			median nerve (n. medianus)		
			ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
			axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
			radial nerve (n. radialis)		
71			The posterior muscle group of the arm innervates:		
			radial nerve (n. radialis)		
			median nerve (n. medianus)		
			ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
			axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
			musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
72			The skin of the posterior surface of the arm innervates:		
			radial nerve (n. radialis)		
			median nerve (n. medianus)		
			ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)		
			axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		
			musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
73			The radial nerve (n. radialis) innervates:		

			the skin back of the arm		
			skin of the posterior surface of the forearm		
			skin of the medial surface of the arm		
			skin of the medial surface of the forearm		
			skin of the hand in the region of the little finger		
74			The radial nerve (n. radialis) innervates:		
			capsule of the elbow joint (art. cubiti)		
			extensor digitorum (m. extensor digitorum)		
			extensor digitis minimi (m. extensor digiti minimi)		
			supinator (m. supinator)		
			skin of the medial surface of the shoulder		
75			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 (m. brachioradialis)		
			in the shoulder - the muscular canal (canalis humeromuscularis)		
			between the axillary artery and the subscapular muscle (m. subscapularis)		
			through the medial intermuscular septum of the shoulder		
76			The median nerve (n. medianus) passes:		
			under the aponeurosis of the biceps (m. biceps brachii)		
			between the two heads pronator teres muscle (m. pronator teres)		
			between the superficial and deep digital flexor (mm. flexor digitorum profundus et superficialis)		
			in the medial sulcus of the forearm (sulcus medianus)		
			over the aponeurosis of the biceps brachii (m. biceps brachii)		
77			The skin of the hand (manus) innervates by:		
			median nerve (n.medianus)		
			ulnar nerve (n.ulnaris)		
			radial nerve (n. radialis)		
			axillary nerve (n. axillaris)		

			musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus)		
78			The anterior branches of the lumbar spinal nerves form:		
			sacral plexus (plexus sacralis)		
			lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis)		
			hypogastric plexus (plexus hypogastricus)		
			intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales)		
			celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus)		
79			Lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis):		
			innervates the psoas minor (m. psoas minor)		
			innervates greater psoas (m. psoas major)		
			is formed by the anterior branches (rami ventrales) of the spinal nerves L1-L4		
			is formed by anterior branches (rami ventrales) of the spinal nerve Th12		
			is formed by the posterior branches (rami dorsales) of the spinal nerves L1-L4		
80			The branches of the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis) are:		
			lateral femoral cutaneous nerve (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		
			femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
			obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
			iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
			posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
81			Medial group of hip muscles is innervated by:		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
			femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
			inferior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus inferior)		
			common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
82			The anterior hip muscle group is innervated by:		
			femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		

			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
			obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
			common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
83			The posterior group of hip muscles are innervated:		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
			common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
			obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
			femoral nerve (n. femoralis)		
84			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)		
85			The branches of the sacral plexus (plexus sacralis) are:		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
			obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
			pudendal nerve (n. pudendus)		
			genitofemoral nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
86			Through the fissure under the piriformis muscle (m. piriformis) pass:		
			pudendal nerve (n. pudendus)		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			inferior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus inferior)		
			obturator nerve (n. obturatorius)		
			superior gluteal nerve (n. gluteus superior)		

87			The subcutaneous nerve (n. saphenus) innervates:		
			skin of the medial surface of the knee joint (art. genus)		
			skin of the medial edge of the foot		
			the skin of the medial surface of the leg		
			skin of the anterior surface of the leg		
			skin of the lateral margin of the foot		
88			The skin of the thigh is innervated:		
			posterior femoral cutaneous nerve (n. cutaneus femoris posterior)		
			genitofemoral nerve (n. ilioinguinalis)		
			lateral femoral cutaneous nerve (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis)		
			iliohypogastric nerve (n. iliohypogastricus)		
			saphenous nerve (n. saphenus)		
89			Sural nerve (n. suralis) innervates:		
			capsule of the ankle joint (art. genus)		
			skin in the region of the lateral malleolus		
			skin of the dorsum of the foot		
			heel skin		
			gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
90			The tibial nerve (n. tibialis) innervates:		
			skin of the medial edge of the sole		
			skin of the lateral edge of the sole		
			posteromedial skin of the leg		
			skin of the gap between the 1st and 2nd toes of the foot		
			skin of the dorsum		
91			The superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis) innervates:		
			skin of the dorsum of the foot		
			skin 2,3,4,5 fingers		

			skin of the medial edge of the sole		
			skin of the lateral edge of the sole		
			skin of the gap between the 1st and 2nd toes of the foot		
92			The posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior) innervates:		
			skin of the perineum		
			skin of the posterior surface of the thigh		
			skin of the gluteal region		
			skin of the lateral surface of the thigh		
			skin of the gap between the 1st and 2nd toes of the foot		
93			The common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis) is located:		
			along the medial margin of the biceps femoris (m. biceps femoris)		
			next to the head of the fibula (caput fibulae)		
			between the tendon of the biceps femoris (m. biceps femoris) and the lateral head of the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)		
			between the superficial and deep muscles of the posterior group of leg		
			adductor canal (canalis adductorius)		
94			Deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus):		
			perforates the anterior intermuscular septum of the leg		
			is located on the anterior surface of the interosseous septum of the leg		
			is located in the cruropopliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus)		
			located between the beginning of a long peroneus muscle (m. peroneus longus) and fibula (fibula)		
			is located on the posterior surface of the interosseous septum of leg		
95			The lateral group of leg muscles is innervated by:		
			superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis)		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
			common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
			deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		

96			The anterior muscle group of the leg is innervated by:		
			deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
			superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis)		
			common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
97			The posterior muscle group of the leg is innervated by:		
			tibial nerve (n. tibialis)		
			ischiadic nerve (n. ischiadicus)		
			superficial peroneal nerve (n. peroneus superficialis)		
			common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis)		
			deep peroneal nerve (n. peroneus profundus)		
1		1			
1			The auxiliary eye apparatus includes:		
			external muscles of the eyeball (musculi externi bulbi oculi)		
			eyelids (palpebrae)		
			lacrimal apparatus (apparatus lacrimalis)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			lens (lens)		
2			The eyeball (bulbus oculi) includes layers:		
			fibrous layer (tunica fibrosa)		
			vascular layer (tunica vasculosa)		
			retina (retina)		
			conjunctive (tunica conjunctiva)		
			muscular membrane (tunica muscularis)		
3			Eyeball cameras (camerae bulbi) include:		
			lens (lens)		
			vitreous body (corpus vitreum)		

			aqueous humour (humor aquosus)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			pupil (pupilla)		
4			Parts of the fibrous membrane of the eyeball (tunica fibrosa bulbi) are:		
			cornea (cornea)		
			sclera (sclera)		
			iris (iris)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			retina (retina)		
5			Parts of the choroid of the eyeball (tunica vasculosa bulbi) are:		
			iris (iris)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			cornea (cornea)		
			sclera (sclera)		
			retina (retina)		
6			The refractive structures of the eyeball include:		
			cornea (cornea)		
			lens (lens)		
			vitreous body (corpus vitreum)		
			aqueous humour (humor aquosus)		
			sclera (sclera)		
7			Holds the lens and connects it with the ciliary body:		
			ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			sheath of the eyeball (vagina bulbi)		
			capsule lens (capsula lentis)		
			ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris)		
			ligament pectineal (lig. pectinem)		

8			Aqueous humour (humor aquosus), which fills the eye chamber, is produced by vessels of the:		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			sclera (sclera)		
			iridocorneal angle (angulus iridocornealis)		
			proper vascular layer (choroidea)		
			external muscles of the eyeball (musculi externi bulbi oculi)		
9			The vitreous body is an anatomical structure that:		
			is located behind the lens in the posterior chamber		
			is a transparent gelatinous mass		
			devoid of blood vessels and nerves		
			located in front of the lens in the anterior chamber		
			has vessels and nerves		
10			Outflow of aqueous humour (humor aquosus) from the chambers of the eye is carried out directly in:		
			venous sinus of the sclera (sinus venosus sclera) - scleral outflow pathway		
			ciliary body, then into the suprachoroidal space and into the emissary veins - the uveoscleral outflow path		
			central retinal vein (v. centralis retinae)		
			ophthalmic vein (v. ophthalmica)		
			facial vein (v. facialis)		
11			The inner shell of the eye is:		
			retina (retina)		
			iris (iris)		
			cornea (cornea)		
			sclera (sclera)		
			proper vascular layer (choroidea)		
12			The retina includes parts:		
			optical (pars optica)		
			ciliary (pars ciliaris)		
			iris (pars iridica)		

			vascular (pars vasculosa)		
			fibrous (pars fibrosa)		
13			The area of the best vision in the retina is:		
			macula (macula lutea)		
			optic disk (dicus nervi optici)		
			ora serrata (ora serrata)		
			corneal limbus (limbus cornea)		
			ciliary disc (orbiculus ciliaris)		
14			Photoreceptors are:		
			rods and cones		
			bipolar neurons		
			amacrine cells		
			horizontal neurons		
			ganglion cells		
15			From the common tendinous ringthe following eye muscles begin:		
			superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
			lateral rectus (m. rectus lateralis)		
			superior oblique (m. obliquus superior)		
			inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
16			Muscles of the eyeball innervate the cranial nerves:		
			oculomotor (n.oculomotorius)		
			trochlear (n. trochlearis)		
			abducent (n. abducens)		
			trigeminal (n. trigeminus)		
			facial (n. facialis)		
17			The composition of the lacrimal apparatus includes:		

			lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
			lacrimal canals (canaliculi lacrimalis)		
			lacrimal sac (saccus lacrimalis)		
			nasolacrimal duct (ductus nasolacrimalis)		
			ciliary canal		
18			Outflow of tear fluid is carried out in:		
			nasolacrimal canal (ductus nasolacrimalis) and then into the inferior nasal passage (meatus nasi inferior)		
			ciliary canal		
			anterior chamber of the eye		
			posterior chamber of the eye		
			corneal limbus (limbus cornea)		
19			The posterior surface of the eyelids is covered:		
			conjunctiva (tunica conjunctiva)		
			skin		
			basal membrane		
			perichondrium		
			periosteum		
20			The central artery of the retina (a. centralis retinae) penetrates the retina in the region of:		
			optic disc		
			macula		
			central fossa		
			ora serrata		
			ciliary body		
21			The central vein of the retina (v. centralis retinae) extends from the eyeball in the region:		
			optic disc		
			macula		
			central fossa		
			ora serrata		

			ciliary body		
22			Corneal reflex is realized by means of:		
			nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris)		
			recurrent branch (r. meningeus recurrens)		
			lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
			frontal nerve (n. frontalis)		
			supraorbital nerve (n. supraorbitalis)		
23			The ability to see equally well (within the resolution capacity of the eye) objects at near and far distances from the eye - is:		
			accommodation		
			adaptation		
			diffraction		
			interference		
			occlusion		
24			The accommodation of vision is achieved by changing the curvature of:		
			lens (lens)		
			cornea (cornea)		
			vitreous body (corpus vitreum)		
			iris (iris)		
			sclera		
25			A clear vision of objects located close to the eye is achieved as a result of:		
			contractions of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			relaxation of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			contractions of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			relaxation of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			pupil narrowing		
26			A clear vision of objects located far from the eye is achieved as a result of:		
			relaxation of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		

			contractions of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			relaxation of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			contractions of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			pupil expanding (pupilla)		
27			The change in the diameter of the pupil is provided by the muscles:		
			sphincter of the pupil (m. sphincter pupillae)		
			dilator pupil (m. dilatator pupillae)		
			ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris)		
			superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
28			The left and right optic tracts (tractus opticus) contain fibers that carry nerve impulses from the following halves of the retina of the eyeballs:		
			left half of right eye and left half of left eye		
			right half of the left eye and right half of the right		
			right half of the right eye of the left half of the left eye		
			left half of left eye and right half of right		
			left half of left eye and right half of left eye		
29			Ear parts (auris):		
			external ear (auris externa)		
			inner ear (auris interna)		
			middle ear (auris media)		
			vestibule (vestibulum)		
			cochlea		
30			External ear (auris externa) consists of:		
			auricle (auricula)		
			tympanic membrane (membrana tympanica)		
			external auditory canal (meatus acusticus externus)		
			carotid canal (canalis caroticus)		

			auditory tube (tuba auditiva)		
31			Parts of the tympanic membrane (membrane tympanica):		
			pars tensa		
			pars flaccida		
			pars muscularis		
			pars cartilaginous		
			pars membranaous		
32			Pars tensa of the tympanic membrane (pars tensa membranae tympani) consists of:		
			fibrous layer		
			mucous layer		
			dermal layer		
			muscular layer		
			cartilage layer		
33			Pars flaccida of the tympanic membrane (pars flaccida membranae tympani) consists of:		
			mucous layer		
			dermal layer		
			fibrous layer		
			muscular layer		
			cartilage layer		
34			Parts of the middle ear (auris media):		
			tympanum (cavitas tympani)		
			auditory (eustachian) tube (tuba auditiva)		
			auditory ossicles (ossicula auditus)		
			muscles of auditory ossicles (musculi ossiculorum auditus)		
			mucous glands (glandulae tubariae)		
35			The tympanum cavity (cavitas tympani) has:		
			membranous wall (paries membranaceus)		

			mastoid wall (paries mastoideus)		
			jugular wall (paries jugularis)		
			medial wall (paries medialis)		
			lateral wall (paries lateralis)		
36			In the tympanum (ossicula auditus) are:		
			stirrup (stapes)		
			incus		
			malleus		
			pisiform bone (os pisiforme)		
			scaphoid bone (os naviculare)		
37			Function of auditory ossicles (ossicula auditus):		
			transfer the eardrum vibrations to the window of the vestibule		
			amplify the oscillations of the tympanic membrane		
			relax the eardrum vibrations		
			expand the auditory tube		
			narrow the auditory tube		
38			Ossiculor auditort muscles (mm. ossiculorum auditus):		
			stapedius muscle (m. stapedius)		
			tensor tympani muscle (m. tensor tympani)		
			regulate the amplitude of the movements of the bones		
			with strong sound protect the tympanic membrane		
			transfer the tympanic chorda to the window of the vestibule		
39			Next to the pharyngeal foramen of the auditory tube (ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae) are:		
			torus tubarius		
			tubal tonsil (tonsilla tubaria)		
			tubular glands (glandulae tubariae)		
			palatoglossal arch (arcus palatoglossus)		
			palatopharyngeal arch (arcus palatopharyngeus)		

40			The auditory tube (tuba auditiva) is expanded by:		
			tensor veli palatini muscle (m. tensor veli palatini)		
			levator veli palatini (m. levator veli palatini)		
			tensor tympani muscle (m. tensor tympani)		
			stapedius muscle (m. stapedius)		
			uvula muscle (m. uvulae)		
41			Parts of bone labyrinth (labyrinthus osseus):		
			bone semicircular canals (canales semicirculares)		
			cochlea		
			vestibule (vestibulum)		
			cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			utricle and saccule (utriculus et sacculus)		
42			To the auditory apparatus of the inner ear relate:		
			cochlea		
			cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			semicircular canals (canales semicirculares)		
			vestibule (vestibulum)		
			vestibular aqueduct (aqueductus vestibuli)		
43			The vestibular apparatus of the inner ear include:		
			semicircular canals (canales semicirculares)		
			vestibule (vestibulum)		
			utricle and saccule (utriculus et sacculus)		
			cochlea		
			cochlear canal (canaliculus cochleae)		
44			Membranous labyrinth (labyrinthus membranaceus) has:		
			utricle (utriculus)		
			saccule (sacculus)		

			semicircular canals (ductus semicirculares)		
			cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			semicircular canals (canales semicirculares)		
45			The space between the bone and membranous labyrinthus (labyrinthus osseus et membranaceus) is:		
			perilymphatic space (spatium perilymphaticum)		
			episcleral space (spatium episclerale)		
			epidural space (spatium epidurale)		
			endolymphatic space (spatium endolymphaticum)		
			subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum)		
46			The space inside the membranous labyrinth (labyrinthus membranaceus) is:		
			endolymphatic space (spatium endolymphaticum)		
			perilymphatic space (spatium perilymphaticum)		
			episcleral space (spatium episclerale)		
			subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum)		
			epidural space (spatium epidurale)		
47			Bone labyrinth has:		
			anterior semicircular canal (canalis semicircularis anterior)		
			ateral semicircular canal (canalis semicircularis lateralis)		
			posterior semicircular canal (canalis semicircularis posterior)		
			inferior semicircular canal (canalis semicircularis inferior)		
			medial semicircular canal (canalis semicircularis medialis)		
48			Semicircular canals (ductus semicirculares) are called:		
			anterior semicircular duct (ductus semicircularis anterior)		
			posterior semicircular duct (ductus semicircularis posterior)		
			lateral semicircular duct (ductus semicircularis lateralis)		
			inferior semicircular duct (ductus semicircularis inferior)		
			medial semicircular duct (ductus semicircularis medialis)		

49			Semicircular canals (crura canales semicirculares ossei) are distinguished by the following crus:		
			common crus (crus osseum commune)		
			ampullar crus (crura ossea ampullaria)		
			simple crus (crus osseum simplex)		
			oblique crus (crus osseum obliquum)		
			straight crus (crus osseum rectum)		
50			In ampoules of semicircular ducts (ampullae membranaceae) are located:		
			crista ampullaris (cristae ampullares)		
			hair sensory cells		
			ampullary cupula (cupula ampullaris)		
			macula (maculae)		
			otolith membrane		
51			В полукружных протоках (crura ductus semicirculares membranaceae) выделяют следующие ножки:		
			simple membrane crus (crus membranaceum simplex)		
			ampular membrane crus (crura membranaceae ampullarae)		
			common membrane crus (crus membranaceum commune)		
			straight membrane crus (crus membranaceum recta)		
			oblique membrane crus (crus membranaceum obliquum)		
52			Saccule (sacculus) joins cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis) through the:		
			ductus reuniens (ductus reuniens)		
			vestibular aqueduct (aqueductus vestibuli)		
			cochlear canal (canaliculus cochleae)		
			musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
			endolymphatic duct (ductus endolymphaticus)		
53			The cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis) divides the cochlear spiral duct of the cochlea (canalis spiralis cochleae) into:		
			scala vestibuli (vestibular duct)		
			scala tympani (tympanic duct)		
			endolymphatic duct (ductus endolymphaticus)		

			perilymphatic duct (ductus perilymphaticus)		
			cochlear aqueduct (aqueductus cochlea)		
54			Cochlea duct (ductus cochlearis) filled with:		
			endolymph (endolympha)		
			perilymph (perilympha)		
			cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis)		
			aqueous humor (humor aquosus)		
			tear fluid		
55			Окно улитки (fenestra cochleae) закрыто		
			вторичной барабанной перепонкой (membrana tympanica secundaria)		
			барабанной лестницей (scala tympani)		
			основанием стремени (basis stapedius)		
			костной спиральной пластинкой (lamina spiralis ossea)		
			лестницей преддверия (scala vestibuli)		
56			Organ of Corti (spiral) (organum spirale) consists of:		
			Deiters cells (phalangeal)		
			hair cells		
			basilar membrane (lamina basilaris)		
			scala vestibuli		
			scala tympani		
57			The hair cells of the vestibular tract (trr. vestibulares) are located:		
			crista ampullaris (cristae ampullares)		
			in the region of the macula of utricle (macula utriculi)		
			in the region of the macula of saccule (macula sacculi)		
			in spiral canal (canalis spiralis)		
			in internal auditory canal (meatus acusticus internus)		
58			Hair cells of crista ampullaris (cristae ampullaris) perceive:		

			curvilinear head acceleration		
			static head position		
			static position of the trunk		
			rectilinear head accelerations		
			curvilinear acceleration of the trunk		
59			The hair cells of the utricle and saccule macula (maculae utriculi et sacculi) perceive:		
			static head position		
			rectilinear head accelerations		
			static position of the trunk		
			curvilinear head acceleration		
			curvilinear acceleration of the trunk		
60			The second neurons of the vestibular tracts (trr. vestibulares) lie		
			in the lateral vestibular nucleus (nucleus vestibularis lateralis)		
			in the inferior vestibular nucleus (nucleus vestibularis inferior)		
			in the intermediate nucleus (nucl. intermedius)		
			in the vestibular ganglion (ganglion vestibulare)		
			in the ambiguus nucleus (nucleus ambiguous)		
61			The first neurons of the auditory tract (tr.acusticus) lie:		
			in the spiral ganglion (ganglion spirale)		
			in the spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale)		
			in pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			in the vestibular ganglion (ganglion vestibulare)		
			in the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
62			The 2nd neurons of the auditory tract (tr.acusticus) lie:		
			in the dorsal auditory nucleus (nucleus cochlearis dorsalis)		
			in the ventral auditory nucleus (nucleus cochlearis ventralis)		
			in the lateral vestibular nucleus (nucleus vestibularis lateralis)		
			in the medial vestibular nucleus (nucl. vestibularis medialis)		

			in the accessory nucleus (nucleus accessorius)		
63			The 3rd neurons of the auditory tract (tr.acusticus) lie:		
			in the inferior colliculus (colliculi inferiores)		
			in the medial geniculate body (corpus geniculatum mediale)		
			in the superior colliculus (colliculi superiores)		
			in the lateral geniculate body (corpus geniculatum laterale)		
			in the thalamus		
64			The fibers of the 2nd neurons of the auditory tract (tr.acusticus) form:		
			lateral lemnisc (lemniscus lateralis)		
			trapezoidal body (corpus trapezoideum)		
			stria medullares (striae medullares)		
			rubrospinal tract (tr. rubrospinalis)		
			medial lemnisc (lemniscus medialis)		
65			Cortical representation of the auditory analyzer is located:		
			in transverse temporal gyrus (gyrus Geshlja) (gyri temporales transversae)		
			in the precentral gyrus (gyrus precentralis)		
			in the postcentral gyrus (gyrus postcentralis)		
			in the lingual gyrus (gyrus lingualis)		
			in the straight gyrus (gyrus rectus)		