Exam tests in the discipline "Topographic anatomy and operative surgery"
2021-2022

1. Where are the arteries located in the fronto-parieto-occipital region?

a) subcutaneous tissue

b) skin

c) subgaleal tissue

d) subperiosteal tissue

e) periosteum

2. In which area of the head should craniotomy be performed to ligate the middle meningeal artery?

a) in the Shipot triangle

b) the temporal region

c) in the frontal region

d) in the parietal region

e) in the occipital region

3. Explain why bleeding from the sinuses of the dura mater does not tend to stop spontaneously?

a) due to decreased blood clotting

b) due to the triangular shape of the sinus

c) due to increased cerebrospinal fluid pressure

d) due to high venous pressure

e) due to high blood pressure

4. What tissues are included in the scalp?

a) skin and subcutaneous tissue

b) skin, subcutaneous tissue and tendon helmet

c) all soft tissues

d) soft tissues of the fronto-parieto-occipital region and elements of the bones of the cranial vault

e) tendon helmet, subgaponeurotic tissue, periosteum

5. What is the characteristic of the hematoma of the subcutaneous tissue of the fronto-parieto-occipital region?

a) has the shape of a bump

b) spreads within one bone

c) has a diffuse character and moves freely within the fronto-parietal-occipital region

d) freely spreads to the subcutaneous tissue of the temporal region and face

e) it is difficult to give a certain characteristic

6. What is the characteristic of the subperiosteal hematoma?

a) has the shape of a bump

b) spreads within one bone

c) has a diffuse character and moves freely within the fronto-parietal-occipital region

d) freely spreads to the tissues of the face

e) it is difficult to give a clear description

7. What is the characteristic of subgaleal hematoma of the fronto-parieto-occipital region?

a) has a pulsating character

b) has the shape of an oval, oriented in the longitudinal direction

c) moves freely from the frontal-parietal-occipital region to the temporal

d) it is difficult to give a clear description

e) corresponds to the shape of the underlying bone

8. Which layer of bones is damaged most in a fracture of the bones of the cranial vault?

a) all layers

b) outer plate

c) inner plate

d) spongy substance

e) there is no pattern

9. Where is the finger pressure point of the facial artery?

a) 1 cm below the ear tragus

b) 0.5-1 cm below the middle of the lower edge of the orbit

c) behind the mandibular angle

d) in the middle of the body of the lower jaw at the anterior edge of the masseter muscle

e) 1 cm below the middle of the zygomatic arch

10. What is the risk of rupture of the middle meningeal artery?

a) hemorrhagic shock

b) a violation of the blood supply to the dura mater of the brain

c) impaired blood supply to the temporal lobe of the brain

d) impaired blood supply to the frontal lobe of the brain

e) the formation of an epidural hematoma

11. What are the facial muscles innervated by?

a) facial nerve

b) the 1st branch of the trigeminal nerve

c) the 3rd branch of the trigeminal nerve

d) the 2nd branch of the trigeminal nerve

e) accessory nerve

12. Beginning from what age can you use the Kronlein-Bryusova cranial topography scheme in children?

a) from 3 years old

b) from 5 years old

c) from 9 years old

d) from 6 years old

e) from 8 years old

13. The supraorbital vein ends into:

a) cavernous sinus

b) lower sagittal sinus

c) superior sagittal sinus

d) wedge-parietal sinus

e) superior petrosal sinus

14. Through which opening does the 3rd branch of the trigeminal nerve leave the skull?

a) through an oval hole

b) through a round hole

c) through the spinous hole

d) through the superior orbital fissure

e) through the sleepy canal

15. Where is the pterygoid (venous) plexus located?

a) in the fiber under the masseter muscle

b) in the temporo-pterygoid cellular space

c) in the inter-pterygoid space

d) in the posterior part of the periopharyngeal space

e) in the pterygo-jaw space

16. Where does the excretory duct of the parotid salivary gland open?

a) on the sides of the frenum of the tongue

b) at the 2nd lower molar

c) at the 5th upper molar

d) 2nd upper molar

e) at the 3rd upper molar

17. What is the skin of the temporal region innervated by?

a) 1st branch of the trigeminal nerve

b) the 2nd branch of the trigeminal nerve

c) the ear-temporal nerve

d) facial nerve

e) hypoglossal nerve

18. What is the blood supply to the chewing muscles?

a) branches of the maxillary artery

b) branches of the internal carotid artery

c) branches of the superficial temporal artery

d) branches of the lingual artery

e) branches of the inferior alveolar artery

19. Through which opening does the middle cerebral artery pass?

a) lacerated

b) round

c) oval

d) spinous

e) the upper orbital fissure

20. What direction are the arteries of the soft integument of the cranial vault?

a) axial

b) radial

c) mixed

d) have no direction

e) transverse

21. Point out what passes through the cecal foramen of frontal bone?

a) the upper branch of the oculomotor nerve

b) emissary vein (anastomoses)

c) the ocular branch of the trigeminal nerve

d) posterior ethmoid artery, vein and nerve

e) the nasal nerve

22. With which sinus of the dura mater are the nasal veins connected through the cecal foramen of frontal bone?

a) superior sagittal

b) lower sagittal

c) cavernous

d) transverse

e) sigmoid

23. Through which opening does the emissary vein pass, connecting the venous plexus of the deep region of the face with the cavernous sinuses?

a) oval

b) round

c) spinous

d) lacerated

e) upper orbital fissure

24. What passes in the anterior part of the periopharyngeal space?

a) internal carotid artery

b) facial nerve

c) internal jugular vein

d) the cervical part of the sympathetic trunk

e) the pharyngeal process of the parotid salivary gland

25. Into which sinus of the dura mater does the vena magna cerebri fall?

a) transverse sinus

b) occipital sinus

c) straight sinus

d) lower petrosal sinus

e) superior petrosal sinus

26. From which artery does the middle sheath artery go?

a) occipital artery

b) arteria temporalis profunda

c) maxillary artery

d) facial artery

e) internal carotid artery

27. What is the main neurovascular bundle in the temporal region?

a) the occipital artery and the lesser occipital nerve

b) the posterior ear artery and the greater occipital nerve

c) superficial temporal artery and ear-temporal nerve

d) the supraorbital artery and the supraorbital nerve

e) maxillary artery and great auricular nerve

28. To what anatomical formation is the powerful tendon of the temporal muscle attached?

a) the infratemporal surface of the upper jaw

b) the tubercle of the upper jaw

c) the zygomatic process of the upper jaw

d) the branch of the lower jaw

e) the coronoid process of the lower jaw

29. What anatomical formation is most developed in children in the facial region?

a) buccal muscle

b) chewing muscle

c) Bish's fat lump

d) internal pterygoid muscle

e) external pterygoid muscle

30. What is the limitation of the Shipo triangle at the back?

a) the posterior edge of the external auditory canal

b) mastoid notch of the temporal bone

c) the groove of the occipital artery of the temporal bone

d) the front edge of the mastoid tuberosity

e) mastoid crest of the temporal bone

31. Which nerve is divided into branches in the thickness of the parotid salivary gland?

a) maxillary

b) mandibular

c) supraorbital

d) infraorbital

e) facial

32. At the level of what anatomical formation does the external carotid artery divide into its terminal branches (superficial temporal and maxillary arteries)?

a) pterygoid process

b) the zygomatic process of the frontal bone

c) the neck of the articular process of the lower jaw

d) the frontal process of the upper jaw

e) the coronoid process of the lower jaw

33. The path of which anatomical structures should be especially taken into account when making incisions on the face?

a) facial artery

b) facial vein

c) branches of the facial nerve and excretory duct of the parotid salivary gland

d) buccal muscle

e) chewing muscle

34. Through which foramen does the facial nerve exit from the skull?

a) round foramen of the sphenoid bone

b) oval foramen of the sphenoid bone

c) spinous foramen of the sphenoid bone

d) styloid foramen

e) jugular foramen

35. Indicate which nerve enters the pterygopalatine fossa from the middle cranial fossa and splits into its terminal branches?

a) mandibular nerve

b) intermediate nerve

c) the maxillary nerve

d) trochlear nerve

e) facial nerve

36. What goes through the triangular foramen?

a) subscapularis artery

b) the anterior artery surrounding the shoulder

c) the posterior artery surrounding the shoulder

d) artery surrounding the scapula

e) thoracic external artery

37. Where does pus accumulate in tenosynovitis of II, III and IV fingers?

a) under the fibrous sheath of the tendon

b) between the fibrous and synovial sheaths

c) between the parietal and visceral leaves of the synovial sheath

d) in the subcutaneous fat

e) under the visceral leaf of the synovial sheath

38. Which artery accompanies the radial nerve in the shoulder?

a) brachial

b) deep brachial artery

c) arteria collateralis ulnaris superior

d) arteria collateralis ulnaris inferior

e) subscapular artery

39. The hand hangs down, which nerve is damaged?

a) ulnar

b) musculocutaneous

c) radial nerve

d) median nerve

e) anterior interosseous nerve

40. Where is the radial nerve located in the ulnar region?

a) between the biceps and brachialis muscles

b) between the brachial and brachioradial

c) between the brachial and triceps

d) between the biceps and triceps

e) on the humerus

41. Which part of the capsule of the elbow joint is most accessible for research and intervention?

a) posterior-external part

b) back-upper section

c) back-internal section

d) anterior section

e) back-lower section

42. Through which muscle does the median nerve enter from the ulnar region to the forearm?

a) radial flexor of the hand

b) brachioradial muscle

c) round pronator

d) elbow flexor of the hand

e) flexor of the thumb

43. Which nerve passes to the wrist through the carpal tunnel?

a) median nerve

b) the radial nerve

c) ulnar nerve

d) deep branch of the radial nerve

e) superficial branch of the radial nerve

44. What vessel is located under its own fascia within the anatomical nuffbox?

a) superficial branch of the radial artery

b) radial artery

c) ulnar artery

d) anterior interosseous artery

e) posterior interosseous artery

45. What nerve can be damaged in a fracture of the surgical neck of the houlder?

a) axillary nerve

b) median nerve

c) musculocutaneous nerve

d) radial nerve

e) ulnar nerve

46. Which nerve lesion is accompanied by flaccid paralysis of the muscles that extend the fingers and hand?

a) superficial branch of the radial nerve

b) median nerve

c) common interosseous nerve

d) deep branch of the radial nerve

e) ulnar nerve

47. What nerve can be damaged if the humerus is fractured in the middle third?

a) musculocutaneous nerve

b) the radial nerve

c) ulnar nerve

d) axillary nerve

e) median nerve

48. Which nerve is located on the anterior surface of the lower third of the forearm and resembles a tendon in appearance?

a) median nerve

b) ulnar nerve

c) superficial branch of the radial nerve

d) deep branch of the radial nerve

e) common interosseous nerve

49. What position does the upper limb take in case of damage to the radial nerve?

a) "Hand of an obstetrician"

b) "Clawed paw"

c) "Monkey's brush"

d) "Hanging brush or beggar's hand"

e) "Scourge"

50. Which nerve can be damaged by opening the posterior shoulder joint?

a) axillary nerve

b) median nerve

c) the radial nerve

d) ulnar nerve

e) musculocutaneous nerve

51. Indicate on which surfaces of the middle and main phalanges of the II-IV fingers of the hand the incisions are made for tendovaginitis:

a) lateral

b) on the palmar

c) on the back

d) a cruciform incision on the palmar surface

e) all options are possible

52. Where can the pulsation of the brachial artery be determined?

a) at the outer edge of the biceps brachii

b) at the place of attachment to the humerus of the deltoid muscle

c) the inner edge of the deltoid muscle

d) in the middle of the medial surface of the shoulder

e) arterial pulsation cannot be felt on the shoulder.

53. On what surface of the forearm are incisions made when opening the phlegmon of Pirogov's cellular space?

a) on the front

b) on the back

c) on the lateral

d) on the medial

e) on the lateral surfaces of the forearm

54. Damage, what kind of formation can be complicated by an incision in the forbidden zone of the hand?

a) damage to the flexor tendons of the fingers

b) damage to the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb

c) damage to the motor branch of the median nerve with impairment opposing the thumb

d) damage to the superficial arterial palmar arch

e) damage to the muscles of the eminence of the thumb

55. What is the subcutaneous tissue of the palm communicated with through the commissural openings of the palmar aponeurosis?

a) with subgaleal cellular tissue space of the palm

b) with dry tissue space of the palm

c) with a synovial sheath of 2-5 fingers

d) with Pirogov's cellular space

e) with cases of vermiform muscles

56. What is V-shaped phlegmon?

a) purulent tendobursitis of 1 and 5 fingers

b) purulent tendovaginitis of 2 and 4 fingers

c) purulent tendovaginitis of 2 and 3 fingers

d) purulent lesion of the intermuscular spaces of the eminence of 1 and 5 fingers

e) the possibility of an ascending spread of pus through the cellular tissue upper limb spaces

57. What explains the need for urgent surgical intervention in case of purulent tendovaginitis of the flexor tendons of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th fingers?

a) the possibility of spreading pus into the Pirogov's cellular space?

b) the possibility of transition of the process to bone tissue

c) the possibility of necrosis of the tendons due to compression of their mesentery

d) the possibility of developing sepsis

e) the possibility of an ascending spread of pus through the cellular tissue spaces of the upper limb.

58. Where does the suprascapular artery come from?

a) the lower thyroid artery

b) the ascending cervical artery

c) the shield-cervical trunk

d) transverse artery of the neck

e) costal-cervical trunk

59. Where does the artery around the scapula begin?

a) transverse neck artery

b) costal-cervical trunk

c) axillary artery

d) subscapular artery

e) thoracic artery

60. Indicate what areas are communicated by a three-sided hole?

a) deltoid and axillary

b) subclavian and axillary

c) axillary and scapular

d) scapular and shoulder area

e) supraclavicular and subclavian

61. What is finger syndrome?

a) missing one finger

b) the presence of six fingers

c) fusion of all fingers

d) the absence of all fingers

e) fusion of all fingers except the first

62. Which fascia forms the armpit suspension ligament?

a) deltoid

b) chest

c) superficial fascia of the chest

d) axillary

e) clavicular-thoracic

63. Which element of the main neurovascular bundle of the armpit is located most superficially and medially?

a) median nerve

b) axillary artery

c) axillary vein

d) ulnar nerve

e) cutaneous nerve of the forearm

64. What element of the neurovascular bundle of the axillary cavity pierces the coracobrachial muscle?

a) median nerve

b) axillary artery

c) axillary vein

d) musculocutaneous nerve

e) radial nerve

65. Name the largest nerve in the axillary cavity.

a) median nerve

b) the radial nerve

c) axillary nerve

d) ulnar nerve

e) musculocutaneous nerve

66. Indicate which artery is the main collateral trunk of the axillary artery.

a) subscapularis artery

b) superior thoracic artery

c) thoracromial artery

d) artery surrounding the scapula

e) the anterior artery, the envelope of the humerus

67. With fractures of the humerus, at what level is axillary nerve damage possible?

a) head

b) anatomical neck

c) surgical neck

d) large tubercle

e) small tubercle

68. Which ligament protects the capsule of the shoulder joint from above?

a) acromioclavicular ligament

b) articular disc

c) coracoacromial ligament

d) articular-humeral ligaments

e) coracohumeral ligament

69. Which muscle tendon passes through the capsule of the shoulder joint?

a) deltoid muscle

b) small round muscle

c) large round muscle

d) supraspinatus muscle

e) long head of the biceps brachii

70. Lack of a strengthening apparatus in which part of the shoulder joint predisposes to dislocations?

a) upper

b) lower

c) medial

d) lateral

e) inferior medial

71. Where does the medial cutaneous nerve of the shoulder begin?

a) lateral bundle of the brachial plexus

b) the medial bundle of the brachial plexus

c) the posterior bundle of the brachial plexus

d) musculocutaneous nerve

e) the median nerve

72. With which nerve does the superior ulnar collateral artery pass?

a) median

b) elbow

c) beam

d) musculocutaneous

e) the medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm

73. Where should the puncture of the elbow joint be performed?

a) in the front inner furrow

b) in the anterior external furrow

c) in the area of the "beauty" fossa

d) in the posterior medial groove

e) above the olecranon

74. Which surface of the capsule of the elbow joint is not strengthened by muscles?

a) antero-outer

b) anterointernal

c) posterolateral

d) posterior-internal

e) posterior superior

75. Indicate, bypassing which anatomical formation, the suprascapular artery enters the infraspinatus bed.

a) acromial process

b) coracoid process

c) coracoacromial ligament

d) the transverse ligament of the scapula

e) spine of the scapula

76. Where does the hernial sac at femoral hernia come out?

a) between the femoral artery and vein

b) medially from the femoral vein

c) between the femoral artery and the nerve

d) outward from the femoral nerve

e) medially from the femoral nerve

77. Explain why intramuscular injections of medicinal substances are made in the upper lateral square of the gluteal region?

a) to accelerate absorption

b) for the least chance of spinal injury

c) for the least possibility of damage to the femoral artery

d) for the smallest possibility of damage to the contents of the over-pear and under-pear openings

e) because of the least pain in this area

78. Indicate how the spread of pus from the pelvic cavity to the bed of the adductor muscles of the thigh can occur:

a) through the supra-pear-shaped opening

b) through the pod-shaped hole

c) through the muscle that lifts the anus

d) through the obturator channel

e) through the small sciatic foramen

79. In case of damage, which nerve of the foot takes a pathological position, which is called "horse foot"?

a) deep branch of the peroneal nerve

b) tibial nerve

c) obturator nerve

d) sciatic nerve

e) superficial branch of the peroneal nerve

80. Which nerve can be damaged by opening the posterolateral knee rotations?

a) common peroneal nerve

b) sciatic nerve

c) saphenous nerve

d) tibial nerve

e) femoral nerve

81. Thrombophlebitis and varicose veins of which saphenous vein is most often observed on the thigh and lower leg?

a) femoral

b) large subcutaneous

c) locking

d) small subcutaneous

e) peroneal

82. Indicate which wall of the femoral ring is dissected in case of a strangulated femoral hernia:

a) front

b) back

c) lateral

d) medial

e) no

83. Indicate on which side of the femoral artery the femoral vein is located at the base of the femoral triangle:

a) medially

b) laterally

c) behind

d) in front

e) perpendicular

84. Describe the position of the foot in case of damage to the deep branch of the peroneal nerve.

a) horse foot

b) "heel foot"

c) varus position of the foot

d) rotated outward

e) the foot does not change its normal position

85. Explain what causes the effect of the muscular-venous "pump" of the lower limb.

a) muscle mass

b) the presence of a valve apparatus in the veins of the lower limb

c) suction action of the pelvic diaphragm

d) double vein system

e) the bending of the veins of the lower leg.

86. What position should be given to the limb to determine the pulsation of the popliteal artery?

a) straighten the leg at the knee joint

b) bend the leg at the knee joint

c) rotate the leg outward

d) rotate the leg inward

e) raise at an angle of 30 °

87. What is collateral circulation?

a) decrease in blood circulation in the limb after simultaneous ligation of the artery and vein

b) blood flow through the lateral branches after the cessation of blood flow through the main vessel

c) the movement of blood in the upward direction

d) restoration of blood circulation in the limb

e) all of the above signs

88. How is the projection line of the sciatic nerve drawn?

a) from the ischial tuberosity to the medial epicondyle of the femur

b) from the greater trochanter to the lateral epicondyle of the femur

c) from the middle of the distance between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the middle of the popliteal fossa

d) from the middle of the distance between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the outer epicondyle of the femur

e) from the middle of the distance between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the medial epicondyle of the femur.

89. Into what parts is the space under the inguinal ligament divided?

a) on hernial, muscle and vascular lacunae

b) on the hernial and muscle lacunae

c) on the hernial and vascular lacunae

d) muscle and vascular lacunae

e) on the muscle, vascular lacunae and femoral canal

90. What are the walls of the femoral canal?

a) inguinal ligament, comb ligament and femoral vein

b) femoral vein, superficial and deep leaves of the wide fascia

c) femoral nerve, iliopsoas muscle, femoral artery

d) superficial fascia and femoral vein

e) inguinal and lacunar ligaments, comb fascia

91. Where does the obturator channel open?

a) in the area of the femoral triangle

b) in the extensor bed

c) in the bed of the adductor muscles

d) in the flexor bed

92. Which nerve passes through the muscle lacuna?

a) femoral

b) sex-femoral

c) locking

d) sciatic

e) lower gluteal

93. What passes through the anterior opening of the ankle-popliteal canal?

a) posterior tibial artery

b) anterior tibial artery

c) peroneal artery

d) peroneal nerve

e) tibial nerve

94. Which of the neurovascular formations of the popliteal cavity is the closest to the skin?

a) popliteal artery

b) common peroneal nerve

c) popliteal vein

d) tibial nerve

e) sciatic nerve

95. Where does the superficial peroneal nerve pierce the fascia and appear under the skin?

a) in the upper third of the lower leg

b) in the area of the ankle

c) in the lower third of the lower leg

d) on the border of the middle and lower thirds of the lower leg

e) in the area of the knee joint

96. Indicate the projection point of exit from the pelvis of the superior gluteal artery.

a) 1.5-2 cm down and inward from the middle of the spinous-tuberous line

b) 1-1.5 cm downward and outward from the point lying on the border of the upper and the middle third of the spinous-tuberous line

c) a point lying on the border of the upper and middle third trochanteric line

d) 2-4 cm downwards and inwards from the middle of the trochanteric line

e) at the lateral edge of the ischial tubercle, or 0.5-1 cm outward from it

97. Indicate the projection point of exit from the pelvis of the lower gluteal artery.

a) 1.5-2 cm downward and outward from the middle of the spinous-tuberous line

b) 1-1.5 cm downward and outward from the point lying on the border of the upper and the middle third of the spinous-tuberous line

c) a point lying on the border of the middle and lower third of the spinous-tuberous line

d) 2-4 cm downwards and inwards from the middle of the spinous trochanter line

e) at the lateral edge of the ischial tubercle, or 0.5-1 cm outward from it

98. Specify the projection point used for blockade and surgery sciatic nerve exposure.

a) 1.5-2 cm inside from the middle of the trochanteric-tuberous line

b) 1-1.5 cm downward and outward from the point lying on the border of the upper and the middle third of the spinous-tuberous line

c) 1-1.5 cm downward and outward from the point lying on the border of the inner and the middle third of the spinous trochanteric line

d) 2-4 cm downwards and inwards from the middle of the trochanteric line

e) at the lateral edge of the ischial tubercle, or 0.5-1 cm outward from it

99. What bone growth contributes to clubfoot development in children?

a) talus

b) scaphoid

c) cuneiform

d) cuboid and calcaneal

e) IY and Y metatarsal

100. What passes through the suprairiform opening?

a) superior gluteal neurovascular bundle

b) lower gluteal neurovascular bundle

c) internal genital artery

d) posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

e) sciatic nerve

101. What passes through in the Alcoca canal (spurs of the parietal leaf of the pelvic fascia to the ischium and sacro-tuberous ligament)?

a) superior gluteal neurovascular bundle

b) lower gluteal neurovascular bundle

c) artery accompanying the sciatic nerve

d) internal genital artery, vein and pudendal nerve

e) posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

102. When the gluteal vessels are injured, which vessel should be ligated?

a) superior gluteal artery

b) the lower gluteal artery

c) internal genital artery

d) common iliac artery

e) internal iliac artery

103. The damage of which nerve doesn't allow the patient bending the hip, raising from a sitting position, walking up stairs, running?

a) internal obturator nerve

b) piriform nerve

c) superior gluteal nerve

d) lower gluteal nerve

e) sciatic nerve

104. The damage of which nerve leads to a violation of the outwards thigh rotation and flexion of the lower leg?

a) piriform nerve

b) superior gluteal nerve

c) lower gluteal nerve

d) posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

e) sciatic nerve

105. Indicate the largest branch of the femoral artery.

a) the medial artery which circumflex of the femur

b) lateral artery, circumflex the femur

c) deep thigh artery

d) perforating artery

e) superficial epigastric artery

106. How many perforating arteries more often depart from the deep artery of the thigh?

a) 1.

b) 2.

c) 3.

d) 4.

e) 5.

107. Which cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve is the longest?

a) lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

b) anterior cutaneous branches

c) the ilio-inguinal nerve

d) saphenous nerve

e) anterior muscle branches

108. Indicate the muscle covering the top of the adductor canal.

a) tailor muscle

b) quadriceps femoris

c) comb muscle

d) long adductor muscle

e) short adductor muscle

109. Which vessel passes through the anterior opening of the adductor canal?

a) femoral artery and vein

b) the descending knee artery and vein

c) recurrent knee artery and vein

d) lateral superior knee artery

e) medial superior knee artery

110. What pass through the lower opening of the adductor canal?

a) popliteal artery and vein

b) the descending knee artery and vein

c) recurrent knee artery and vein

d) lateral superior knee artery

e) medial superior knee artery

111. What muscle covers the outlet of the obturator canal?

a) tailor muscle

b) quadriceps femoris

c) comb muscle

d) long adductor muscle

e) short adductor muscle

112. What anatomical structure is most often damaged in supracondylar hip fractures?

a) femoral artery

b) femoral vein

c) artery accompanying the sciatic nerve

d) popliteal artery

e) popliteal vein

113. Specify the projection line defining the normal position of a greater trochanter according to the Roser-Nelaton method.

a) from the anterior-superior spine to the outer end of the gluteal fold

b) from the base of the greater trochanter to the middle of the inguinal ligament

c) from the anterior-superior spine to the ischial tubercle

d) from the pubic tubercle to the antero-superior spine

e) from the anterior-superior spine to the symphysis

114. What pass through in the superior peroneal muscle canal?

a) tibial nerve

b) posterior tibial artery

c) small saphenous vein of the leg

d) peroneal artery

e) common peroneal nerve

115. What anatomical structures exit through the superior outlet of the ankle-popliteal canal?

a) popliteal artery and vein

b) anterior tibial artery and vein

c) posterior tibial artery, vein and tibial nerve

d) peroneal artery and vein

e) perforating branch of the peroneal artery

116. How many turns are defined in the articular capsule of the knee joint?

a) 5.

b) 7.

c) 9.

d) 11.

e) 13.

117. Specify the projection point for probing the pulse of the back tibial artery.

a) along a line passing on the border of the anterior and middle third recess formed by the ankle and Achilles tendon

b) along a line running along the lower edge of the ankle

c) along the line running in the middle of the distance between the medial ankle and Achilles tendon

d) along the line going from the top of the ankle to tuberosity 1 metatarsal bone

e) along the front edge of the ankle

118. What anatomical formation is the medial border of the ankle canal?

a) the base of the ankle

b) the medial ankle

c) calcaneus

d) ankle capsule

e) the retainer of the flexor tendons

119. At what level does the gastrocnemius muscle pass into the tendon?

a) popliteal fossa

b) upper third of the shin

c) middle third of the shin

d) the lower third of the shin

e) ankle joint

120. Where does the division of the posterior tibial neurovascular bundle usually occur into branches?

a) above the ankle

b) at the level of the ankle

c) below the ankle

d) before entering the calcaneal canal

e) in the middle of the shin

121. A branch of which artery is the arcuate artery?

a) anterior tibial

b) dorsal artery of the foot

c) peroneal

d) lateral plantar branch

e) medial plantar

122. How many fascial beds does the plantar aponeurosis of the foot form?

a) 2.

b) 3.

c) 4.

d) 5.

e) 1

123. What anatomical structures limit the middle fascial bed above?

a) the middle part of the plantar aponeurosis

b) interosseous muscles

c) long plantar ligament

d) commissural holes

e) calcaneal canal

124. What anatomical structures limit the middle fascial bed below?

a) plantar aponeurosis

b) interosseous muscles

c) long plantar ligament

d) commissural holes

e) calcaneal canal

125. Which artery passes through the metatarsal musculoskeletal sheath?

a) peroneal

b) dorsal finger

c) deep plantar

d) perforating

e) medial plantar

126. Through which vessel the plantar arch and the dorsal artery of the foot are anastomosed?

a) dorsal metatarsal

b) dorsal finger

c) deep plantar

d) perforating

e) arcuate

127. What anatomical formations are included in the lower muscle-peroneal canal?

a) popliteal artery, vein and tibial nerve

b) anterior tibial artery, vein and deep peroneal nerve

c) posterior tibial artery, vein and tibial nerve

d) peroneal artery and vein

e) perforating branch of the peroneal artery and sural nerve

128. What anatomical formations come out through the lower opening of the ankle-popliteal canal?

a) popliteal artery vein and tibial nerve

b) anterior tibial artery, vein and deep peroneal nerve

c) posterior tibial artery, vein and tibial nerve

d) peroneal artery, vein and peroneal nerve

e) perforating branch of the peroneal artery and sural nerve

129. What is the content of the plantar canal?

a) posterior tibial muscle

b) short finger flexor

c) square muscle of the sole

d) long flexor of the thumb

e) plantar aponeurosis

130. Where does the calcaneal neurovascular bundle branch out?

a) in the ankle-popliteal canal

b) in the calcaneal canal

c) in the plantar canal

d) in the lower muscle-peroneal canal

e) in the medial ankle canal

STANDARDS OF ANSWERS

(6th semester)

1 – a	31 – e	61 – e	91 – c	121 – b
2 – b	32 – c	62 – e	92 – a	122 – b
3 – b	33 – c	63 – c	93 – b	123 – c
4 – b	34 – d	64 – d	94 – b	124 – a
5 – a	35 – c	65 – b	95 – d	125 – d
6 – b	36 – d	66 – a	96 – c	126 – c
7 – b	37 – c	67 – c	97 – c	127 – d
8 – c	38 – b	68 – a	98 – a	128 – c
9 – d	39 – c	69 – e	99 – a	129 – c
10 – e	40 – b	70 – e	100 – a	130 – e
11 – a	41 – a	71 – b	101 – d	
12 – c	42 – c	72 – b	102 – e	
13 – a	43 – a	73 – c	103 – d	
14 – a	44 – b	74 – e	104 –e	
15 – b	45 – a	75 – e	105 – c	
16 – d	46 – d	76 – b	106 – c	
17 – c	47 – b	77 – d	107 – d	
18 – a	48 – a	78 – d	108 – a	
19 – d	49 – d	79 – a	109 – b	
20 – b	50 – a	80 – a	110 – a	
21 – b	51 – a	81 – b	111 – c	
22 – a	52 – d	82 – a	112 – d	
23 – a	53 – e	83 – a	113 – c	
24 – e	54 – c	84 – a	114 – e	
25 – c	55 – a	85 – b	115 – c	
26 – c	56 – a	86 – b	116 – c	
27 – c	57 – c	87 – b	117 – c	
28 – e	58 – c	88 – c	118 – e	
29– c	59 – d	89 – d	119 – d	
30 – d	60 – c	90 – b	120 – d	

131. Which fascia (according to Shevkunenko's scheme) forms the vagina of the main vascular-nervous bundle?

a) second fascia

b) third fascia

c) fourth fascia

d) fifth fascia

e) first fascia

132. How are the elements of the main neurovascular bundle of the neck located?

a) carotid artery outside, jugular vein inside, vagus nerve between them

b) the jugular vein outside, the carotid artery from the inside, the vagus nerve behind and between

c) vagus nerve outside, carotid artery from inside, jugular vein between them

d) vagus nerve from the inside, carotid artery outside, jugular vein between them

e) the vagus nerve in front, the artery behind, the jugular vein between them

133. Where is the stellate ganglion located?

a) in the sleepy triangle

b) in the triangle of N.I. Pirogov

c) scapular-hyoid-tracheal triangle

d) in the scalene-vertebral triangle

e) in the pre-ladder interval

134. At what level is the child's larynx located?

a) at the level of the fifth sixth cervical vertebrae

b) at the level of the sixth-seventh cervical vertebrae

c) at the level of the fourth to fifth cervical vertebrae

d) at the level of the third to fourth cervical vertebrae

e) at the level of the second or third cervical vertebrae

135. Which artery is in contact with the stellate node?

a) with the subclavian artery

b) with the carotid artery

c) with the posterior surface of the vertebral artery

d) with the lower thyroid artery

e) with the superior thyroid artery

136. At what level does the pharynx go into the esophagus?

a) at the level of the fourth cervical vertebra

b) at the level of the fifth cervical vertebra

c) at the level of the lower edge of the sixth cervical vertebra

d) at the level of the seventh cervical vertebra

e) at the level of the first rib

137. Where are the parathyroid bodies located?

a) in front of the third fascia

b) between the inner and outer capsules of the thyroid gland

c) between the third and fourth fascia

d) between the fourth and fifth fascia

e) between the thyroid gland and the fifth fascia

138. Where is the unpaired thyroid venous plexus located?

a) in the suprasternal interfascial cellular tissue space

b) in the pretracheal cellular space

c) in the prevertebral cellular space

d) in the pre-ladder interval

e) in the back of the organ tissue space

139. Which nerve can be damaged during thyroid resection?

a) sympathetic trunk

b) vagus nerve

c) phrenic nerve

d) hypoglossal nerve

e) the recurrent laryngeal nerve

140. Specify the place where the "phrenicus-symptom" is defined

a) between the legs of the sternocleidomastoid muscle

b) in the corner formed by the clavicle and the outer edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle

c) in the area of the jugular notch of the sternum

d) 3 cm above the middle of the clavicle

e) in the middle of the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle

141. What is the mistake made when opening the trachea, when after the introduction of the tracheostomy cannula the breathing is not restored?

a) damage of the esophagus

b) damage of the vocal cords

c) the mucous membrane of the trachea is not opened

d) tracheostomy is low applied

e) damage of the laryngeal recurrent nerve

142. Indicate which parts of the thyroid gland are preserved during subtotal subfascial resection according to O.V. Nikolaev?

a) the posterior internal parts of the lobes

b) anterolateral sections of the lobes

c) isthmus of the gland

d) the upper pole of the lobe

e) the lower pole of the lobe

143. Where most often it is possible to find and isolate the thoracic duct for lymphsorption?

a) in the venous corner of Pirogov on the left

b) in the venous corner on the right

c) in the area of the left internal jugular vein

d) in the area of the right subclavian vein

e) in the area of the left subclavian vein

144. In relation to which anatomical formation the upper, middle and lower tracheotomy are distinguished?

a) in relation to cricoid cartilage

b) in relation to the thyroid cartilage

c) in relation to the hyoid bone

d) in relation to the isthmus of the thyroid gland

e) in relation to the tracheal rings - upper, middle and lower

145. Cellulitis of what kind of cellular tissue space of the neck can be complicated by inflammation of the tissue of the posterior mediastinum?

a) suprasternal interaponeurotic

b) ahead of the organ

c) behind the organ

d) near the vascular

e) the cellular spaces of the neck do not communicate with fiber posterior mediastinum

146. Downward from which cartilage on the anterior rings of the trachea is the feather neck of the thyroid gland?

a) thyroid

b) cricoid

c) arytenoid

d) horn-shaped

e) cone-shaped

147. To the transverse process of which cervical vertebra it is possible to press the trunk of the common carotid artery?

a) II

b) III

c) IV

d) V

e) VI

148. Between which cartilages is an emergency laryngotomy performed?

a) thyroid and cricoid

b) arytenoid and horn-shaped

c) conical and arytenoid

d) cricoid and I trachea ring

e) I and II trachea rings

149. At the level of the upper edge of which cartilage the place of bifurcation of common carotid artery is projected?

a) thyroid

b) cricoid

c) arytenoid

d) horn-shaped

e) cone-shaped

150. Indicate how the superficial veins of the neck relate to the fascial sheet cam?

a) fixed to the fascia

b) lie free

c) between the fascia

d) perforate the fascia

e) on the back of the fascia

151. Between the sheets of which fascia of the neck is the submandibular salivary gland?

a) I

b) II

c) III

d) IV

e) V

152. Indicate for which muscles of the neck the fascial sheath forms the I fascia neck.

a) the subcutaneous muscle of the neck

b) the belt muscle of the neck

c) the long neck muscle

d) scalene anterior muscle

e) sternocleidomastoid muscle

153. Indicate along the edge of which muscle the outer border of the third fascia of the neck is defined.

a) middle scalene muscle

b) posterior scalene muscle

c) sternocleidomastoid muscle

d) digastric muscle

e) scapular-hyoid muscle

154. What is the best tracheotomy for children?

a) lower

b) top

c) median

d) lateral

e) conicotomy

155. Due to which nerve should an incision be made in the area of the submandibular triangle parallel to the edge of the lower jaw and 2 cm below it?

a) lingual nerve

b) the marginal branch of the facial nerve

c) hypoglossal nerve

d) thyroid hypoglossal nerve

e) the transverse nerve of the neck

156. The damage of which nerve during the operation results to the pulling up of mouth angle on the healthy side?

a) lingual nerve

b) the marginal branch of the facial nerve

c) hypoglossal nerve

d) thyroid hypoglossal nerve

e) the transverse nerve of the neck

157. Indicate the upper-outer border of the Pirogov triangle.

a) lingual nerve

b) the hypoglossal nerve

c) the anterior part of the digastric muscle

d) the posterior part of the digastric muscle

e) lingual artery

158. Indicate what anatomical formation performs the bottom of the triangle Pirogov.

a) the anterior part of the digastric muscle

b) the posterior part of the digastric muscle

c) the sublingual muscle

d) hyoid-lingual muscle

e) the jaw-hyoid muscle

159. Indicate the first branch extending from the external carotid artery in the neck:

a) superior laryngeal artery

b) superior thyroid artery

c) the ascending pharyngeal artery

d) lingual artery

e) facial artery

160. Indicate which venous formation lies in interaponeurotic suprasternal cellular tissue space.

a) transverse vein of the neck

b) anterior jugular vein

c) jugular venous arch

d) superior laryngeal vein

e) median jugular vein

161. Indicate what goes into the gap between the maxillofacial and

the sublingual muscles in the submandibular triangle?

a) the duct of the submandibular gland, the hypoglossal nerve and the lingual vein

b) lingual artery and duct of the submandibular gland

c) lingual artery, submental artery and maxillofacial nerve

d) chin vein, lingual nerve and lingual artery

162. Indicate how the left recurrent laryngeal nerve passes in relation to the esophagus.

a) along the side wall of the esophagus

b) along the back wall of the esophagus

c) along the anterior wall of the esophagus

d) between the trachea and the esophagus

e) along the anterior wall of the trachea

163. What vessel is adjacent to the trachea above the level of the jugular notch in children?

a) aortic arch

b) isthmus of the aorta

c) common carotid artery

d) brachiocephalic trunk

e) subclavian artery

164. In case of damage or compression of which nerve on the neck, the voice becomes hoarse?

a) the recurrent laryngeal nerve

b) accessory nerve

c) glossopharyngeal nerve

d) vagus nerve

e) the sympathetic trunk

165. Which nerve lies on the anterior surface of the anterior scalene muscle?

a) hypoglossal nerve

b) accessory nerve

c) phrenic nerve

d) superior laryngeal nerve

e) the large occipital nerve

166. Between what cartilages and how is conicotomy performed?

a) thyroid and cricoid in the longitudinal direction

b) arytenoid and horn-shaped in the sagittal plane

c) cricoid and 1 tracheal ring in the transverse direction

d) epiglottis and thyroid in the transverse direction

167. What formation is located anterior to the descending aorta below the root of the lung?

a) thoracic duct

b) semi-unpaired vein

c) left atrium

d) esophagus

e) left phrenic nerve

168. What is located in the gate of the left lung at the top?

a) bronchus

b) pulmonary artery

c) upper pulmonary vein

d) lower pulmonary vein

e) left vagus nerve

169. Which nerve bends around the aortic arch?

a) vagus nerve

b) sympathetic nerve

c) phrenic nerve

d) recurrent nerve

e) left accessory nerve

170. What nerve runs in front of the lung root?

a) phrenic nerve

b) vagus nerve

c) sympathetic nerve

d) recurrent nerve

e) left accessory nerve

171. What kind of curl is punctured when fluid accumulates in the pericardial cavity?

a) posterior superior

b) anteroposterior

c) posterior

d) anteroposterior

e) volvulus in the area of the pulmonary veins

172. What is adjacent to the posterior surface of the superior vena cava?

a) right bronchus

b) azygos vein, vessels of the right lung

c) sympathetic trunk

d) the right vagus nerve

e) esophagus

173. What is located in the upper part of the gate of the right lung?

a) bronchus

b) upper pulmonary vein

c) lower pulmonary vein

d) pulmonary artery

e) the right vagus nerve

174. At what level does the aortic arch pass into the descending part?

a) at the level of the 2nd thoracic vertebra

b) at the level of the 3rd thoracic vertebra

c) at the level of the 4th thoracic vertebra

d) at the level of the 5th thoracic vertebra

e) at the level of the 1st thoracic vertebra

175. Where does the heart move when fluid accumulates in the pericardial cavity?

a) posteriorly and to the right

b) up and forward

c) downwards

d) left and back

e) upward

176. What nerve is used as an anatomical landmark during operations on the patent ductus arteriosus?

a) third intercostal

b) the place of branch of the left recurrent nerve from the vagus

c) small internal

d) large viscera

e) sympathetic trunk

177. Indicate in which direction it is advisable to make incisions for opening intramammary abscesses?

a) in the radial

b) in a semicircular

c) in oblique

d) in vertical

e) the direction is not significant

178. With retromammary phlegmons, cellulose is affected, located:

a) subcutaneously

b) around the lobules of the gland

c) under the pectoralis major muscle

d) behind the breast capsule

e) under the pectoralis minor muscle

179. Explain why is pleural puncture performed along the upper edge of the rib?

a) due to the possibility of damage to the intercostal neurovascular bundle

b) due to the possibility of pneumothorax

c) due to damage to the intercostal muscles

d) due to the structural features of the periosteum

e) to facilitate anesthesia

180. How does the needle stick during the puncture of the pleural cavity?

a) along the upper edge of the rib

b) along the lower edge of the rib

c) in the middle of the intercostal space

d) at any of the listed points

e) the choice of the point depends on the puncture in the anterior or the posterior part of the intercostal space.

181. At what level is pleural puncture performed in case of fluid accumulation?

a) at the level of the upper edge of the effusion

b) in the center of the effusion

c) in the 7-8 intercostal space

d) the choice of the level does not matter

e) above the upper edge of the liquid

182. In what position of the patient is the puncture of the pleural cavity performed?

a) lying on its side

b) lying on its stomach

c) in a sitting position, the hand is behind the head

d) lying on its back

e) the position of the patient does not matter

183. In front of which line is the intercostal neurovascular bundle not covered with ribs?

a) posterior axillary

b) middle axillary

c) anterior axillary

d) paravertebral

e) scapular

184. At what level does the pericardio-diaphragmatic artery depart from the internal mammary artery?

a) 1 rib

b) II ribs

c) III ribs

d) V ribs

e) VI ribs

185. Indicate the upper border of the mammary gland.

a) II rib

b) III rib

c) IV rib

d) V edge

e) VI rib

186. Indicate the lower border of the mammary gland.

a) III rib

b) IV rib

c) V edge

d) VI rib

e) VII rib

187. Which fascia forms the breast capsule?

a) superficial

b) chest

c) clavicular-thoracic

d) intrathoracic

e) parietal leaf 1U of the fascia of the neck

188. At what level does the anterior border of the right parietal pleura become the inferior border?

a) III rib along the sternal line

b) IV rib along the midclavicular line

c) V rib along the anterior axillary line

d) VI rib along the near-sternal line

e) VII rib along the mid-axillary line

189. At what level does the anterior left parietal pleura deviate to the left?

a) III rib along the sternal line

b) IV rib along the peristernal line

c) V rib along the anterior axillary line

d) VI rib along the midclavicular line

e) VII rib along the mid-axillary line

190. What is the largest pleural sinus?

a) rib-diaphragm

b) costal-mediastinal

c) diaphragmatic-mediastinal

d) vertebral-phrenic

e) vertebral-mediastinal

191. In which bronchus in 70% of cases do foreign bodies get from the upper respiratory tract?

a) right bronchus of the 1st order

b) left bronchus of the 1st order

c) right bronchus of the 11th order

d) left bronchus of the 11th order

e) right bronchus of order 111

192. Where does the internal mammary artery originate from?

a) from the aortic arch

b) from the brachiocephalic trunk

c) from the axillary artery

d) from the common carotid artery

e) from the subclavian artery

193. Which line is the puncture performed in the presence of air in the pleural cavity?

a) parasternal

b) midclavicular line

c) anterior axillary line

d) posterior axillary line

e) middle axillary line

194. Indicate the largest pericardial sinus.

a) transverse

b) oblique

c) anterior-lower

d) anterior-upper

e) back-lower

195. Indicate the place of the beginning of the aortic arch.

a) the center of the sternum handle

b) at level I of the left costal cartilage along the sternal line

c) at level II of the right costal cartilage along the sternal line

d) at level III of the left costal cartilage along the sternal line

e) at the level of 11 thoracic vertebra

196. What anatomical formation passes below and behind the aortic arch?

a) pulmonary trunk

b) left recurrent nerve

c) left pulmonary artery

d) brachiocephalic trunk

e) superior vena cava

197. Indicate the lower border of the mediastinum.

a) sternum

b) thoracic spine, neck of the ribs

c) the right leaf of the mediastinal pleura

d) the left leaf of the mediastinal pleura

e) diaphragm

198. How is the abdominal part of the esophagus located in relation to the

peritoneum?

a) does not have a peritoneal cover

b) covered with peritoneum on three sides

c) covered with peritoneum on all sides

d) on one side it is covered with peritoneum

e) covered with peritoneum on both sides

f) covered with peritoneum on one side

199. What is the back wall of the vagina of the rectus abdominis muscle in the lower section formed by?

a) aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen

b) aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen

c) aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle

d) transverse fascia of the abdomen

e) parietal peritoneum

200. How are the vessels and ureter located in the renal hilum?

a) in front of the ureter, behind the renal artery, between them the renal vein

b) in front of the renal vein, behind the ureter, in between the renal artery

c) in front of the renal artery, behind the ureter, in between the renal vein

d) in front of the renal vein, behind the renal artery, between them the ureter

e) from above the ureter, below the renal artery, between them the renal vein

201. In what layer of the anterolateral abdominal wall do intercostal vessels and nerves pass?

a) in the subcutaneous tissue

b) between the internal oblique and transverse muscles

c) between the external and internal oblique muscles

d) in the preperitoneal tissue

e) between the superficial and intrinsic fascia

202. To which part of the duodenum is the superior mesenteric artery and the vein of the same name adjacent in front?

a) to the top horizontal

b) to the downward

c) to the bottom horizontal

d) to the upward

e) to the bulb

203. Where is the projection of the renal hilum on the posterior abdominal wall?

a) in the corner, between the outer edge of the torso extensor and the 12th rib

b) at the outer edge of the 12 rib

c) in the middle of the distance between the 12th rib and the iliac crest

d) in the middle of the width of the extensor of the trunk

e) at the junction of the 12 ribs with the spine

204. What goes through the bottom of the Lesgaft-Grunfeld triangle?

a) subcostal neurovascular bundle

b) iliac groin nerve

c) ilio-lumbar nerve

d) 11 intercostal nerve

e) 10 intercostal nerve

205. What follows between the middle and outer legs of the diaphragm?

a) thoracic lymphatic duct

b) azygos and semi-unpaired veins

c) sympathetic trunk

d) esophagus

e) abdominal aorta

206. Which wall of the inguinal canal is weakened with a straight inguinal hernia:

a) upper

b) front

c) medial posterior

d) lower

e) none

207. What is the formation of a hernia sac in congenital inguinal hernia?

a) vaginal process of the peritoneum

b) parietal peritoneum

c) mesentery of the small intestine

d) testicular membranes

e) bladder walls

208. Through which vessel portohepatography is performed:

a) uterine vein

b) umbilical artery

c) hepatic vein

d) large hidden vein

e) inferior vena cava

209. Which part of the colon is most often used to create an unnatural anus?

a) rectum

b) sigmoid

c) descending

r) transverse colon

e) cecum

210. What technique is performed to prevent food from flowing into the free abdominal cavity during gastrostomy?

a) gastropexy

b) creation of an artificial valve

c) ligation of the right gastric artery

d) tamponade with a large omentum

e) creation of muscle pulp

211. What hernias of the anterior-lateral abdominal wall are indications for emergency surgery?

a) congenital

b) strangulated

c) sliding

d) irreducible

e) all of the above

212. From which side the navel is usually bypassed when performing a midline laparotomy?

a) on the right

b) on the left

c) the navel is dissected along

d) the navel is dissected across

e) side choice doesn't matter

213. Indicate in which vein system the blood flows from the stomach:

a) into the superior vena cava

b) into the inferior vena cava

c) into the superior mesenteric vein

d) into the portal vein

e) into the umbilical vein

214. Explain the danger of acute circulatory disorders in the celiac trunk?

a) acute renal failure

b) necrosis of the upper abdominal organs

c) acute intestinal obstruction

d) acute ischemia of the pelvic organs

e) acute adrenal insufficiency.

215. Specify, for which research is the cystic duct used during cholecystectomy?

a) for gastroscopy

b) for pancreatography

c) for intraoperative cholangiography

d) for duodenoscopy

e) for hepatography.

216. Where does the peritoneum protrude during the formation of direct inguinal hernias?

a) in the area of the supravesical fossa

b) in the medial inguinal fossa

c) in the lateral inguinal fossa

d) femoral fossa

e) in the area of the muscle lacuna

217. Where does the right gastric artery originate from?

a) from the splenic artery

b) from the celiac trunk

c) from the left gastric artery

d) from own hepatic artery

e) from the common hepatic artery

218. How many elements can be identified in the inguinal canal?

a) 4 walls and 3 holes

b) 4 walls and 4 holes

c) 4 walls and 2 holes

d) 2 walls and 4 holes

e) 4 walls and 3 holes

219. What is the groin gap?

a) distance between the outer and inner rings of the inguinal canal

b) distance between the inguinal ligament and the lower edge of the transverse muscle

c) distance between inguinal ligament and transverse fascia

d) distance between the anterior and posterior walls of the inguinal canal

e) the groin gap does not exist

220. How is the deep opening of the inguinal canal formed?

a) a hole in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen

b) bulging of the transverse fascia of the abdomen

c) hole in the transverse fascia

d) hole in the peritoneum

e) a hole in the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen

221. What is the boundary between the upper and lower levels of the abdominal cavity?

a) horizontal plane drawn through the lower edges of the costal arches

b) horizontal plane drawn through the navel

c) transverse colon and its mesentery

d) small stuffing box

e) big stuffing box

222. Indicate from which anatomical formations the external oblique muscle of the abdomen originates.

a) five lower ribs

b) six lower ribs

c) seven lower ribs

d) eight lower ribs

d) costal arch

223. Indicate the direction of the fibers of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

a) from bottom to top and from outside to inside

b) from top to bottom and from inside to outside

c) from top to bottom and from outside to inside

d) from bottom to top and from inside to outside

e) front to back

224. Indicate the possible number of tendon bridges that interrupt the fibers of the rectus abdomen muscle.

a) 1-3

b) 2-5

c) 3-6

d) 5-9

e) 3-4

225. What anatomical structures form the round hepatic ligament?

a) right branch of the portal vein

b) superior epigastric artery

c) cystic vein

d) right hepatic vein

c) umbilical vein

226. Indicate what anatomical formations form the fold of the peritoneum, going from the top of the bladder to the navel.

a) umbilical vein

b) urinary duct

c) paraumbilical vein

d) umbilical vein

e) umbilical artery

227. Indicate what anatomical structures form the medial folds of the peritoneum, going from the lateral surfaces of the bladder to the navel.

a) umbilical vein

b) obliterated umbilical arteries

c) inferior epigastric artery

d) urinary duct

e) seminal vein

228. Indicate which anatomical structures form the lateral umbilical fold of the peritoneum.

a) umbilical vein

b) umbilical artery

c) urinary duct

d) superficial epigastric artery

e) inferior epigastric artery

229. At what level does the white line of the abdomen experience the greatest stretching due to the direction of forces that make a right angle with it?

a) at the xiphoid process

b) at navel level

c) 2-3 cm below the navel

d) 3-4 cm above the navel

e) at the symphysis

230. Specify the anatomical formations forming the upper wall of the inguinal canal in the hernia carrier?

a) aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle

b) lower edge of the transverse abdominal muscle

c) the lower edge of the inner oblique and the lower edge of the transverse abdominal muscles

d) aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen

e) rectus abdominis muscle

231. What is the anatomical formation that forms the anterior wall of the inguinal canal in the hernia carrier?

a) transverse fascia

b) inguinal ligament

c) internal oblique muscle of the abdomen

d) aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen

e) lower edge of the transverse abdominal muscle

232. Specify the location of the elements of the spermatic cord in relation to the hernial sac in oblique inguinal hernia.

a) forward

b) behind

c) inwards

d) outwards

e) upwards

233. Indicate which nerve lies on the surface of the spermatic cord in the inguinal canal.

a) iliohypogastric nerve

b) anterior scrotal nerve

c) ilio-inguinal nerve

d) genital branch of the femoral genital nerve

e) femoral branch of the femoral genital nerve

234. What vessels does the gastro-splenic ligament contain?

a) dorsal pancreatic artery

b) left gastroepiploic artery

c) stuffing box branch

d) short gastric arteries

e) short gastric veins

235. What parts of the pancreas are supplied by the pancreatoduodenal arteries?

a) head

b) uncinate process

c) body

d) tail

e) front surface

236. Strengthening of which wall of the inguinal canal does require Girard plastic surgery?

a) front

b) top

c) back

d) bottom

e) internal

237. What is the contents of the hepatic bursa?

a) left lobe of the liver

b) spleen

c) stomach

d) right lobe of the liver and gallbladder

e) left lobe of the liver

238. On what surface of the liver is the extraperitoneal field of the liver located?

a) on the top

b) on the bottom

c) on the back

d) on the front

e) on the right

239. Specify the skeletotopy of the portal vein formation site.

a) ThI2 - Ll

b) L1 - L2

c) L2 - L3

d) Thl - Thl2

e) L3 - L4

240. Indicate which of the weak points of the anterior abdominal wall is the place of transition of the transverse abdominal muscle into its aponeurosis.

a) umbilical ring

b) white line of the abdomen

c) inguinal canal

d) crescent line

e) semicircular line

241. Indicate how and which wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in children.

a) front according to Martynov

b) front by Bobrov

c) front by Girard

d) front by Bobrov-Girard-Spasokukotsky with Kimbarovsky seams

e) back by Bassini

242. Name the fold of the peritoneum, which must be pulled upward during operative access to the bladder to perform a high section.

a) round

b) medial umbilical

c) lateral umbilical

d) transverse

e) median umbilical

243. Name the anatomical formation that passes through the thickness of the prostate gland.

a) ureter

b) internal iliac vein

c) internal iliac artery

d) sexo-femoral nerve

e) urethra

244. Where does the left seminal vein flow?

a) into the left internal iliac vein

b) into the left renal vein

c) into the inferior vena cava

d) into the inferior mesenteric vein

e) into the left external iliac vein

245. Where does the right seminal vein flow?

a) into the right internal iliac vein

b) into the inferior vena cava

c) into the right renal vein

d) into the right external iliac vein

e) into the inferior mesenteric vein

246. What vessels does the right ureter cross?

a) external iliac

b) internal iliac

c) common iliac

d) inferior vena cava

e) aorta

247. What vessels does the left ureter cross?

a) external iliac

b) internal iliac

c) common iliac

d) aorta

e) inferior vena cava

248. What passes through the urogenital diaphragm in men?

a) dorsal penile artery

b) posterior scrotal veins

c) perineal artery

d) webbed part of the male urethra

e) spongy part of the male urethra

249. What anatomical formation is continued pelvic fascia?

a) parietal peritoneum

b) visceral peritoneum

c) obturator fascia

d) visceral fascia of the abdomen

e) peritoneal-perineal aponeurosis

250. Which muscle starts from the tendon arch of the pelvic fascia?

a) external sphincter of the anus

b) coccygeal muscle

c) superficial transverse perineal muscle

d) deep transverse perineal muscle

e) part of the iliococcygeal muscle that lifts anus

251. What cellular space serves as a place of accumulation of blood in fractures of the pubic bones?

a) prebubble

b) preperitoneal

c) circumambular

d) lateral tissue space of the pelvis

e) posterior rectal

252. Along the way of what formations is leakage of pus from the prevesical cellular tissue space to the thigh possible?

a) along the cystic vessels

b) along the femoral canal

c) through the rupture of the fascial sheath of the bladder

d) through the rupture of the parietal peritoneum

253. Explain, what access is used to puncture the abscess of the rectal-vesicular cavity in men?

a) through the bladder

b) through the rectum

c) through the sciatic-rectal fossa

d) through the anterior abdominal wall

e) through the obturator channel

254. In the course of what formations the lateral cellular space of the pelvis communicates with the region of the adductor muscles of the thigh?

a) along the fiber accompanying the vessels and nerves

b) through the over-pear and under-pear openings

c) through the obturator channel

d) along the femoral canal

e) through the vascular lacuna

255. What takes place in the small sciatic foramen?

a) lower cystic artery

b) genital neurovascular bundle

c) obturator nerve

d) internal obturator muscle

e) external obturator muscle

256. Puncture of what depression of the upper pelvic floor of women is used to diagnose intra-abdominal bleeding?

a) prebubble

b) vesicouterine

c) utero-rectal

d) behind the rectal

e) peri-vesicular

257. At the level of which vertebra does the sigmoid colon go into the rectum?

a) the first sacral vertebra

b) the third sacral vertebra

c) the fifth sacral vertebra

d) sacrococcygeal joint

e) the second sacral vertebra

258. On which muscle does the sacral nerve plexus lay?

a) coccygeal muscle

b) muscle that lifts the anus

c) the lower twin muscle

d) piriformis muscle

e) internal obturator muscle

259. At what distance from the symphysis is the puncture of the abdominal wall performed during the puncture of the bladder?

a) 0.5 cm

b) 1.0 cm

c) 1.5 cm

d) 2.0 cm

e) 2.5 cm

260. Closer to which part of the urinary bladder is it desirable to carry out a cystotomy?

a) the top

b) body

c) the bottom

d) neck

e) ureteral openings

261. Indicate which membrane is not captured in the suture when suturing the wound of the bladder wall due to the danger of urinary salts deposition.

a) serous membrane

b) sub-serous membrane

c) muscular layer

d) submucosa

e) mucous membrane

262. Which layer of the anterior abdominal wall is fixed catheters bladder cystotomy?

a) skin

b) own fascia

c) muscles

d) intra-abdominal fascia

e) peritoneum

263. What part of the male urethra is the narrowest?

a) parietal

b) prostate

c) webbed

d) bulbous

e) hanging

264. Indicate from which artery the upper urinary arteries depart?

a) umbilical artery

b) the lower gluteal artery

c) the lower rectal artery

d) uterine artery

e) internal iliac artery

265. Indicate from which artery the lower urinary arteries depart?

a) umbilical artery

b) the lower gluteal artery

c) the lower rectal artery

d) uterine artery

e) internal iliac artery

266. Possible ways of leakage of pus from the back of the rectal cellular tissue space:

a) into the retroperitoneal tissue

b) into the lateral cellular space

c) into the obturator channel

d) in the femoral canal

e) in the peri-rectal tissue

267. How does the ureter relate to the uterine artery?

a) far enough from the artery

b) passes the superficial artery

c) goes deeper than the artery

d) tightly fused with the artery

e) makes a spiral move around it

268. In what cellular tissue does the ureter flow into the bladder in women?

a) prebubble

b) circumambular

c) vesicovaginal

d) vesicouterine

e) peri-vesicular

269. Is the testicular artery a branch?

a) abdominal aorta

b) the internal iliac artery

c) common iliac artery

d) obturator artery

e) internal iliac artery

270. In what ligament are the uterine appendages?

a) round

b) wide

c) rectal-uterine

d) pubic-cystic

e) vesicouterine

271. What artery does the artery of the round ligament of the uterus originate from?

a) internal shame

b) uterine

c) lower urinary

d) lower hypogastric

e) ovarian

272. On the surface of which ligament is the ovary fixed?

a) on a round

b) on the back surface wide

c) own ovarian ligament

d) in the ligament hanging the ovary

d) pubic-vesical

273. What ligament is the uterine end of the ovary connected with the body of the uterus?

a) round

b) wide

c) own ligament of the ovary

d) a ligament that suspends the ovary

d) pubic-vesical

274. What ligament is the tubal end of the ovary fixed to the peritoneum of the lateral wall of the pelvis?

a) round

b) wide

c) own ovarian fascia

d) a ligament that suspends the ovary

d) pubic-vesical

275. Under the peritoneal cover of which ligament do the ovarian vessels lie?

a) round

b) wide

c) own ovarian fascia

d) a ligament that suspends the ovary

d) pubic-vesical

276. Why is it not recommended to put a clamp on the own ligament of the ovary during surgery for an ectopic pregnancy?

a) anastomosis of the uterine and lower vesicular arteries

b) anastomosis of the uterine and internal genital arteries

c) anastomosis of the uterine and ovarian arteries

d) anastomosis of the uterine and superior vesicular arteries

e) lymphatic collectors

277. What muscle comes out through the sciatic foramen magnum?

a) gluteus maximus muscle

b) internal obturator muscle

c) piriformis muscle

d) superior twin muscle

e) square muscle of the thigh

278. Indicate the vessel and the nerve passing in the lesser sciatic foramen.

a) superior gluteal artery, vein and nerve

b) lower gluteal artery, vein and nerve

c) obturator artery, vein and nerve

d) internal genital artery, vein and pudendal nerve

e) the external genital artery, vein and perineal nerve

279. What happens in the ischio-rectal fossa?

a) superior gluteal artery, vein and nerve

b) lower gluteal artery, vein and nerve

c) obturator artery, vein and nerve

d) internal genital artery, vein and pudendal nerve

e) the external genital artery, vein and perineal nerve

280. How many membranes do the testicle (layers of the scrotum) and the spermatic cord have?

a) 3

b) 4

at 5

d) 6

D 7

281. Indicate the first shell of the testicle and spermatic cord, counting from the outside.

a) fascia of the muscle lifting the testicle

b) internal seminal fascia

c) external seminal fascia

d) leather

d) fleshy shell

282. What shell of the testicle (layer of the scrotum) forms the septum of the scrotum, forming a separate sac for each testicle?

a) internal seminal fascia

b) external seminal fascia

c) the dartos

d) testicular sheath

e) tunica albuginea

283. Where does the ovarian artery originate from?

a) from the abdominal aorta

b) from the common iliac artery

c) from the uterine artery

d) from the umbilical artery

e) from the internal iliac artery

284. What muscle is the border between the urogenital and pelvic diaphragm?

a) deep transverse muscle of the perineum

b) superficial transverse muscle of the perineum

c) pubic-rectal

d) iliococcygeal

e) sciatic-cavernous

285. At what level is the large gland of the vestibule (Bartholin's gland) projected?

a) clitoris

b) the external opening of the urethra

c) the midline seam of the perineum

g) the anterior commissure of the labia majora

e) the posterior commissure of the labia majora

286. In what direction are sutures applied when suturing the bladder wall for a vesicovaginal fistula?

a) in oblique

b) longitudinal

c) in the transverse

d) anchor-shaped

e) U-shaped

287. In what direction in relation to the cervix is the needle inserted during puncture of the posterior fornix of the vagina?

a) at an acute angle

b) parallel to the axis of the pelvis

c) perpendicular

d) anterior to the neck

e) at right angles

288. What anatomical formation can be injured at the time of ligation of the uterine artery at the level of the internal os of the uterus during its supravaginal amputation?

a) fallopian tube

b) ovary

c) ureter

d) bladder

e) internal iliac artery

289. What anatomical formation separates the prostate gland from the

rectum?

a) rectal-cystic septum

b) peritoneal-perineal aponeurosis

c) the transverse ligament of the perineum

d) tendon arch of the fascia of the pelvis

e) prevesical fascia

290. Which branch of the artery is the inferior rectal artery?

a) superior mesenteric artery

b) internal genital artery

c) internal iliac artery

d) inferior mesenteric artery

e) external iliac artery

291. What is a radical operation?

a) the operation is performed simultaneously

b) an operation that completely eliminates the pathological focus

c) an operation that eliminates pain

d) technically simple operation

e) an operation that any surgeon can perform

292. What is palliative surgery?

a) an operation that eliminates the life-threatening main symptom of the disease

b) eliminating the pathological focus

c) the simplest in technique

d) any operation performed for a concomitant disease

e) incorrectly selected operation

293. What is a "selection operation"?

a) an operation that the patient or surgeon can choose

b) the best operation for the treatment of this disease, in accordance with modern scientific achievements

c) an operation that will eliminate the most severe consequences of the disease

d) the operation characterized by technical simplicity

e) the operation described in most manuals.

294. What is an "operation of necessity"?

a) the operation that must be done after previously performed X-ray radiation therapy

b) an operation, the possibility of which is determined by the qualifications of the surgeon

c) an operation, the possibility of which is determined by the qualifications of the surgeon and the condition of the patient

d) any operation that must be performed by the patient

e) the best operation for the treatment of this disease, in line with modern scientific advances.

295. How is the periosteum dissected during subperiosteally resection of the rib?

a) U-shaped

b) arched

c) linear cut

d) cross section

e) H-shaped

296. When eliminating open pneumothorax in the first row of sutures, you need to capture:

a) parietal pleura

b) parietal pleura and intrathoracic fascia

c) parietal pleura, intrathoracic fascia and intercostal muscles

d) all of the listed layers and superficial muscles

e) all layers of the chest wall

297. What operation is preferable to do on the limb in children?

a) three-stage circular amputation

b) one-piece amputation

c) exarticulation of the limb

d) two-flap amputation

e) osteoplastic amputation

298. During femoral hernia surgery, the following is sutured using the femoral method:

a) inguinal ligament with lacunar

b) inguinal ligament with comb

c) the internal oblique and transverse muscles with the inguinal ligament

d) aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle with a comb ligament

e) lacunar ligament with comb

299. Kuznetsov-Pensky suture is used for suturing wounds:

a) skin

b) muscles

c) aponeurosis

d) intestines

e) liver

300. When is it impossible to cut off a hernial sac during processing?

a) with congenital inguinal hernia

b) with a strangulated inguinal hernia

c) with oblique inguinal hernia

d) with a direct inguinal hernia

e) for all types of inguinal hernias

STANDARDS OF ANSWERS

(7th semester)

131 – c	165 – c	199 – d	233 – c	267 – e
132 – b	166 – a	200 – b	234 – b	268 – e
133 – e	167 – c	201 – b	235 – a	269 – a
134 – e	168 – b	202 – c	236 – c	270 – b
135 – c	169 – e	203 – a	237 – d	271 – b
136 – c	170 – a	204 –a	238 – c	272 – b
137 – b	171 – d	205 – c	239 – b	273 – c
138 – b	172 – b	206 – c	240 – d	274 – d
139 – e	173 – a	207 – a	241 – a	275 – d
140 – a	174 – c	208 – a	242 – d	276 –c
141 – c	175 –b	209 – b	243 – e	277 – c
142 – a	176 – b	210 – a	244 – b	278 – d
143 – a	177 – a	211 – b	245 – b	279 – d
144 – d	178 – d	212 – b	246 – a	280 – e
145 – c	179 – a	213 – d	247 – c	281 – d
146 – b	180 – a	214 – b	248 – e	282 – c
147 – e	181 – c	215 – c	249 – e	283 – a
148 – a	182 –c	216 – b	250 – e	284 – a
149 – a	183 – b	217 – d	251 – a	285 – e
150 – a	184 – a	218 – c	252 – b	286 – c
151 – b	185 – b	219 – b	253 – b	287 – b
152 – a	186 – e	220 – b	254 – c	288 – c
153 – e	187 – a	221 – d	255 – d	289 – b
154 – a	188 – e	222 – e	256 – c	290 – b
155 – b	189 – b	223 – c	257 – b	291 – b
156 – b	190 – a	224 – e	258 – d	292 – a
157 – b	191 – a	225 – e	259 – d	293 – b
158 – g	192 – d	226 – b	260 – a	294 – c
159 – b	193 – b	227 – b	261 – d	295 – d
16 0 – c	194 – b	228 – e	262 – a	296 – c
161 – a	195 – c	229 – d	263 – c	297 – c
162 – d	196 – b	230 – c	264 – a	298 – b
163 –d	197 – e	231 – d	265 – e	299 – e
164 – a	198 – c	232 – c	266 – a	300 – a