THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
ZAPORIZHZHIA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY, OPERATIVE SURGERY AND TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY

DEPARTMENT OF FOREING LANGUAGES

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HUMAN ANATOMY

MCQ

”Locomotor System”

collection of test tasks with explanations for training of

the 1st year students-foreing citizens of the medical faculties,

Specialty 222 “Medicine”

Zaporizhzhia, 2021

UDC УДК 611(075.8)
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Approved and recommended for using in learning process by Central Methodological Commission of Zaporizhzhia State Medical University (record №5 from 27of may 2021)

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H HUMAN ANATOMY. MCQ: ”Locomotor System” : collection of test tasks for training of the 1st year students of the International faculty, Specialty 222 “General Medicine”/ Shcherbakov M.S., Svitlitsky A.O., Vovchenko M.B., Apt O. A, Abrosimov Ju. Ju., Zinich O. L., Chugin S.V., Bespala L. V.– Zaporizhzhia : ZSMU, 2021. – 135 p.

UDC УДК 611(075.8 + 079.1)

H 91

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

This collection of test tasks on musculoskeletal anatomy is compiled for the 1st year students of medical universities of the 4th accreditation level, Educational program 22 “Health care”, Specialty 222 "Medicine" with English as a medium of instruction.

As the tests are designed for students who are beginning to master Human anatomy as a basic discipline, the tasks are not clinically oriented and are formulated in a consise way concerning the current International Anatomical Nomenclature.

The collection of test tasks on Human anatomy comprises tests on all topics of the 1st semester, according to the work program in the sections "Bone Anatomy", "Joint Anatomy", "Muscle Anatomy". The tasks are organized sequentially in congruence with the thematic plan of practical classes for the 1st year students of the 1st International Faculty at the Department of Human Anatomy, Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy of ZSMU. Thus, the collection fully covers all themes studied during the 1st semester and contain 10-20 tests on each topic.

The presented tests are multiple choice tasks. There is one correct option and four distractors for each question.

The assignments are aimed to determine the initial level of students' knowledge and should be included in the integrated rating assessment.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Збірка тестових завдань з анатомії опорно-рухового апарату пропонується для іноземних громадян-студентів, що проходять навчання англійською мовою на 1 курсі медичного факультету медичного університету 4 рівня акредитації відповідно до напряму підготовки 22 Охорона здоров'я спеціальності 222 «Медицина» та для викладачів кафедри анатомії людини, що викладають англійською мовою.

Оскільки тести розраховані на студентів, що тільки починають засвоювати матеріал з базової дисципліни, якою є анатомія людини, більшисть з них не є клінічно орієнтованими та сформульовані лаконічно з урахуванням діючої Міжнароднії анатомічної номенклатури.

У збірці тестових завдань з анатомії людини представлені тести за всіма темами 1 семестру відповідно робочої програми за розділами «Анатомія кісток», «Анатомія з'єднань», «Анатомія м'язів». Завдання розсортовані послідовно відповідно тематичного плану практичних занять кафедри анатомії людини, оперативної хірургії та топографічної анатомії ЗДМУ для 1 курсу 1-го міжнародного факультету. Таким чином, тестові завдання 100% охоплюють всі теми, що вивчаються протягом цього семестру з розрахунку 10-20 тестів за кожну тему.

Представлені тести відносяться до завдань множинного вибору. Кожному питанню відповідає одна вірна відповідь та чотири дистрактори.

Тестові завдання пропонуються для визначення вихідного рівня знань студентів та мають бути частиною інтегрованої рейтингової оцінки.

Видання не є комерційним та несе виключно учбовий характер.

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Chapter 1.

OSTEOLOGY

Topic 1. Bones of the vertebral column

1. Which of the following features applies to the thoracic vertebrae?

A. spinous process is elongated and directed downward
B. bifurcated spinous process
C. square spinous process
D. spinous process is short
E. spinous process is abcent

2. Which of the following features applies to the cervical vertebrae?

A. spinous process is elongated and directed downward
B. bifurcated spinous process
C. square spinous process
D. spinous process is short
E. spinous process is abcent

3. Which vertebra has massae lateralis?

A. atlas
B. axis
C. coccygeal
D. thorasic
E. lumbar

4. Which vertebra has foramen transversalis?

A. sacral
B. coccygeal
C. cervical
D. thoracis
E. lumbar

5. Which vertebra has promontorium?

A. coccygeal
B. cervical
C. thoracis
D. sacrum
E. lumbar

6. Which vertebra has fovea costalis?

A. sacrum
B. coccygeal
C. cervical
D. thoracis
E. lumbar

7. How many false ribs are there on each side?

A. 3
B. 7
C. 5
D. 7
E. 12

8. How many true ribs are there on each side?

A. 12
B. 5
C. 3
D. 2
E. 7

9. How many floating ribs are there on each side?

A. 3
B. 5
C. 2

D. 12

E. 7

10. Which structure of the vertebra is connected to the rib tubercle?

A. processus spinosus

B. processus articularis superior

C. processus articularis inferior

D. corpus vertebrae

E. processus transversus

11. Which ribs do not have crista capitis costa?

A. 1, 11, 12

B. 1, 2, 10

C. 10, 11, 12

D. 1, 2, 3

E. 1, 10, 11

Topic 2. Bones of the upper arm

1. Which structures belong to the clavicle?

A. impressio ligamenti, tuberculum conoideum, linea trapezoidea
B. impressio trapezoidea, tuberculum conoideum, linea ligamenti
C. impressio conoideum, tuberculum ligamenti, linea trapezoidea
D. impressio trapezoidea, tuberculum ligamenti, linea conoideum
E. impressio ligamenti, tuberculum trapezoidea, linea conoideum

2. What is a direct extension of spina scapulae?

A. collim scapulae
B. olecranon
C. processus coracoideus
D. cavitas glenoidalis
E. acromion

3. Arrange the structures of the dorsal surface of the scapula in the correct order in the caudal direction.

A. Fossa supraspinata, spina scapulae, fossa subscapularis
B. Fossa supraspinata, acromion, fossa infraspinata
C. Fossa supraspinata, spina scapulae, fossa infraspinata
D. Fossa subscapularis, spina scapulae, fossa infraspinata
E. Fossa supraspinata, processus coronoideus, fossa infraspinata

4. What is located at the proximal end of the humerus medially?

A. capitulum humeri
B. caput humeri
C. collum anatomicum
D. collum chirurgicum
E. epicondylus medialis

5. What is located in front directly above the capitulum humeri?

A. fossa olecrani

B. fossa coronoidea

C. sulcus nervi radialis

D. fossa radialis

E. collum anatomicum

6. Where is the sulcus nervi ulnaris located?

A. Under the epicundylus medialis

B. Under the epicundylus lateralis

C. Under tuberositas deltoidea

D. Under the tuberculum majus

E. Under the trochlea humeri

7. Where is the sulcus nervi radialis located?

A. Under the epicundylus medialis

B. Under the epicundylus lateralis

C. Under the tuberculum majus

D. Under the trochlea humeri

E. Under tuberositas deltoidea

8. Which scapular formation is located directly above the tuberculum supraglenoidale?

A. acromion

B. processus coracoideus

C. processus coronoideus

D. processus conoideus

E. processus condylaris

9. What structure of the humerus connects to the radial bone?

A. trochlea humeri

B. capitulum humeri

C. caput humeri

D. epicondylus lateralis

E. fossa olecrani

10. What structure of the humerus connects to the ulna?

A. capitulum humeri

B. caput humeri

C. trochlea humeri

D. epicondylus lateralis

E. fossa olecrani

Topic 3. Bones of the forearm and hand

1. Arrange the bones of proximal row of the wrist in the medial direction.

A. os scaphoideum, os lunatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme
B. os scaphoideum, os triquetrum, os lunatum, os pisiforme
C. os triquetrum, os scaphoideum, os lunatum, os pisiforme
D. os scaphoideum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme , os hamatum,
E. os scaphoideum, os capitatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme

2. Arrange the bones of the distal row of the wrist in the medial direction.

A. os trapezium, os capitatum, os trapezoideum, os hamatum
B. os trapezium, os capitatum, os trapezoideum, os hamatum
C. os trapezium, os trapezoideum, os lunatum, os capitatum
D. os trapezium, os trapezoideum, os capitatum, os hamatum
E. os trapezium, os tiquetrum, os capitatum, os hamatum

3. Where is the styloid process located?

A. Radius - distally laterally, Ulna distally medially
B. Radius – proximally laterally, Ulna proximally medially
C. Radius - distally medially, Ulna distally laterally
D. Radius – proximally medially, Ulna proximally laterally
E. Radius - distally medially, Ulna proximally laterally

4. What is the place of the olecranon?

A. Proximal posterior part of Radius
B. Proximal anterior part of Ulna
C. Distal anterior part of Ulna
D. Proximal anterior part of Radius
E. Proximal posterior part of Ulna

5. What is the place of the processus coronoideus?

A. Proximal posterior part of Radius
B. Proximal anterior part of Ulna
C. Proximal posterior part of Ulna
D. Proximal anterior part of Radius
E. Proximal anterior part of Radius

6. Where is the cumferentia articularis located?

A. Radius - distally lateralliry, Ulna distally medially
B. Radius – proximally laterally, Ulna proximally medially
C. Radius - distally medially, Ulna distally laterally
D. Radius - distally medially, Ulna proximally laterally
E. Radius – proximally medially, Ulna disally laterally

7. Where is the saddle surface located?

A. proximal end of the first metatarsus
B. distal end of the first metatarsus
C. proximal end of the second metatarsus
D. proximal end of the 3rd and 4th metatarsus
E. distal end of the 5th metatarsus

8. Where is the saddle surface located?

A. os trapezoideum
B. oa hamatum
C. os pisiforme
D. os capitatum
E. os trapezium

9. Which bone is sesamoid?

A. os trapezium
B. os trapezoideum
C. oa hamatum

D. os pisiforme

E. os capitatum

10. Which of the following bones form eminentia carpi radialis?

A. os trapezoideum et os trapezium

B. os trapezium et os scaphoideum

C. oa hamatum et os pisiforme

D. os pisiforme et os triquetrum

E. os capitatum et os lunatum

11. Which of the following bones form eminentia carpi ulnaris?

A. os trapezium et os scaphoideum

B. os trapezoideum et os trapezium

C. os pisiforme et os triquetrum

D. os hamatum et os pisiforme

E. os capitatum et os lunatum

12. Where are the three articular surfaces located?

A. proximal end of the 3rd and 4th metacarpal bone

B. proximal end of the first metacarpal bone

C. distal end of the first metacarpal bone

D. proximal end of the second metacarpal bone

E. distal end of the 5th metacarpal bone

13. Where is the trochlear surface located?

A. proximal end of the first metacarpal bone

B. proximal end of the second metacarpal bone

C. proximal end of the 3rd and 4th metacarpal bone

D. distal end of the 5th metacarpal bone

E. distal end of the first metacarpal bone

Topic 4. Bones of the hip and thigh

1. Which of the following is the direct continuation of labium mediale lineae asperae?

A. linea pectinea
B. tuberositas glutea
C. linea intertrochanterica
D. crista intertrochanterica
E. eminentia iliopubica

2. Which of the following is the direct continuation of labium laterale lineae asperae?

A. crista intertrochanterica
B. linea pectinea
C. linea intertrochanterica
D. tuberositas glutea
E. eminentia iliopubica

3. Which bone does facies simphysialis belong to?

A. os ilium
B. os ischii
C. femur
D. patella
E. os pubis

4. Which bone does the pecten belong to?

A. os ilium
B. os ischii
C. os pubis
D. femur

E. patella

5. Which bone does sulcus obturatorius belong to?

A. os pubis
B. os ilium
C. os ischii
D. femur
E. patella

6. Which bone contains linea aspera?

A. os pubis
B. os ilium
C. os ischii
D. femur
E. patella

7. Which bone contains linea intermedia?

A. os ilium
B. os pubis
C. os ischii
D. femur
E. patella

8. Which bone contains linea glutea?

A. os pubis
B. os ilium
C. os ischii
D. femur
E. atella

9. Which bone contains incissura acetabuli?

A. os pubis
B. os ilium
C. os ischii
D. femur
E. patella

10. Which bone contains the apex?

A. os pubis
B. os ilium
C. os ischii
D. femur
E. patella

11. Which bone is sesamoid?

A. os pubis
B. os ilium
C. patella
D. os ischii
E. femur

12. Which bone articulates with the bone of the same name on the opposite side?

A. os ilium
B. os ischii
C. femur
D. os pubis
E. patella

13. Where is linea intertrochanterica located?

A. On the anterior surface of the proximal end of the femur

B. On the posterior surface of the proximal end of the femur

C. On the posterior surface of the distal end of the femur

D. On the anterior surface of the distal end of the femur

E. On the posterior surface of the middle part of the femur

14. Where is fossa poplitea located?

A. On the anterior surface of the proximal end of the femur

B. On the posterior surface of the proximal end of the femur

C. On the anterior surface of the distal end of the femur

D. On the posterior surface of the distal end of the femur

E. On the posterior surface of the middle part of the femur

15. Between which bones is obturator foramen located?

A. os pubis et os ischii

B. os pubis et os ilium

C. os ischii et os ilium

D. os pubis, os ischii et os ilium

E. between the right and left os ilium

Topic 5. Bones of the leg and foot

1. Where is sustentaculum tali located?

A. Medial part of calcaneus
B. Lateral part of calcaneus
C. Posterior part of talus
D. Anterior part of talus
E. Posterior part of calcaneus

2. How many articular surfaces does the talus have?

A. 5.
B. 4.
C. 7.
D. 2.
E. 3.

3. How many articular surfaces does the calcaneus have?

A. 4.
B. 5.
C. 7.
D. 8
E. 2.
F. 3.

4. How many articular surfaces does the fibula have?

A. 2.
B. 1.
C. 4.
D. 5.
E. 3.

5. How many articular surfaces does the tibia have?

A. 4.

B. 2.

C. 1.

D. 5.

E. 3.

6. Which bone connects to the head of the talus?

A. os cuboideum

B. calcaneus

C. tibia

D. os naviculare

E. fibula

7. Which bone does the cuboid bone not connect to?

A. cuneiforme laterale

B. calcaneus

C. metatarsal

D. cuneiforme mediale

E. metatarsal

8. Which bones does the fibula connect to?

A. tibia and talus

B. talus and calcaneus

C. femur, tibia and talus

D. femur, tibia, calcaneus and talus

E. tibia, calcaneus and talus

9. Which structure is not related to the fibula?

A. medial malleolus

B. lateral malleolus

C. top

D. head

E. interosseous margin

10. Which structure is not related to the tibia?

A. margo posterior

B. tuberositas

C. area intercondylaris

D. margo interosseua

E. condylus

11. Where is linea musculi solei located?

A. fibula

B. calcaneus

C. tibia

D. talus

E. os naviculare

12. Which bone contains the trochlea?

A. calcaneus

B. os cuboideum

C. talus

D. tibia

E. fibula

13. Which bone has three articular surfaces on the top?

A. talus

B. os cuboideum

C. calcaneus

D. tibia

E. fibula

14. Which bone has two articular surfaces on the top?

A. talus
B. tibia
C. calcaneus
D. os cuboideum
E. fibula

Topic 6. The frontal, parietal and occipital bones

1. Which structure is not part of the eminentia cruciformis?

A. sulcus sinus sygmoidei
B. sulcus sinus sagittalis superioris
C. sulcus sinus transversi
D. protuberantia occipitalis interna
E. crista occipitalis interna

2. The lower edge of the parietal bone is called *margo* ... .

A. sagittalis
B. sphenoidalis
C. squamosus
D. occipitalis
E. frontalis

3. The name of the lower posterior angle of the parietal bone is *angulus* … .

A. sphenoidalis
B. sagittalis
C. occipitalis
D. mastoideus
E. frontalis

4. Which structure belongs to the parietal bone?

A. canalis hypoglossalis
B. foramen coecum
C. fovéolae granuláres
D. processus zygomaticus
E. fossa trochlearis

5. Which structure is located on the outer surface of the pars squamosa of the frontal bone?

A. linea nuchae superiuor
B. glabella
C. fossa glandulae lacrimalis
D. foramen coecum
E. crista frontalis

6. Which structures belong to the pars basilaris of the occipital bone?

A. clivus, linea nuchae superior
B. clivus, tuberculum pharyngeum
C. tuberculum pharyngeum, canalis hypoglossalis
D. canalis hypoglossalis, clivus
E. linea nuchae superior, clivus

7. Which structure belongs to the pars orbitalis of the frontal bone?

A. fovéolae granuláres
B. fossa glandulae lacrimalis
C. crista frontalis
D. apertura sinus frontalis
E. linea temporalis

8. Which part of the brain surface has no impressiones digatatae?

A. scale of the occipital bone, under the sulcus sinus transversi
B. scale of the occipital bone, over the sulcus sinus transversi
C. frontal scale
D. orbital part of the frontal bone
E. parietal bone

9. Which of the following is located on the pars lateralis of the occipital bone?

A. processus zygomaticus
B. foramen coecum
C. clivus

D. processus jugularis

E. protuberancia occipitalis externa

10. Which of the following is located on the outer surface of the occipital bone scale?

A. sulcus sinus transversi

B. canalis condylaris

C. processus zygomaticus

D. linea nuchae suprema

E. tuberculum pharyngeum

Topic 7. The sphenoid and ethmiod bones

1. Which surfaces are found on the large wings of the sphenoid bone?

A. anterior - orbital, posterior - cerebral, lateral - temporal
B. anterior - cerebral, posterior - orbital , lateral – temporal
C. anterior - temporal, posterior - cerebral, lateral – orbital
D. anterior - orbital, posterior - temporal-, lateral – cerebral
E. anterior – temporal, posterior - orbital, lateral - cerebral

2. Which planes are the ethmoid plates oriented in?

A. lamina perpendicularis - sagittal, lamina orbitalis - sagittal, lamina cribrosa- horizontal
B. lamina perpendicularis - fromtal, lamina orbitalis - sagittal, lamina cribrosa- horizontal
C. lamina perpendicularis - sagittal, lamina orbitalis - fromtal, lamina cribrosa- horizontal
D. lamina perpendicularis - sagittal, lamina orbitalis - horizontal, lamina cribrosa- fromtal
E. lamina perpendicularis - sagittal, lamina orbitalis - frontal, lamina cribrosa- fromtal

3. Which structure of the ethmoid bone is the orbital part of the frontal bone connected with?

A. crista galli
B. lamina perpendicularis
C. lamina cribrosa
D. oncha nasalis superior
E. concha nasalis media

4. Which structure of the sphenoid bone is the orbital part of the frontal bone connected with?

A. ala majores
B. corpus
C. ala minores
D. sella turcica
E. processus pterygoideus

5. Which structure of the ethmoid bone forms the nasal septum?

A. lamina cribrosa
B. crista galli
C. lamina perpendicularis
D. oncha nasalis superior
E. lamina orbitalis

6. Which structure of the ethmoid bone forms the lateral nasal wall?

A. lamina cribrosa
B. crista galli
C. lamina perpendicularis
D. medial part of labyrinth
E. lateral part of labyrinth

7. Which structure of the ethmoid bone forms the superior nasal wall?

A. crista galli
B. lamina perpendicularis
C. medial part of labyrinth
D. lamina cribrosa
E. lateral part of labyrinth

8. Which structure of the ethmoid bone forms the medial orbital wall?

A. lamina cribrosa
B. crista galli
C. lamina perpendicularis

D. medial part of labyrinth

E. lateral part of labyrinth

9. Which of the structures of the sphenoid bone is unpaired?

A. foramen rotundum

B. foramen spinosum

C. sulcus caroticus

D. sulcus chiasmatis

E. sinus sphenoidalis aperture

10. Which of these structures does not belong to the sphenoid bone?

A. processus uncitatus

B. hamulus

C. rostrum

D. dorsum cellae

E. processus pterygoideus

11. Where is processus clinoideus posterior located?

A. ala minor

B. ala major

C. rostrum

D. dorsum cellae

E. processus pterygoideus

12. Where is processus clinoideus anterior located?

A. ala major

B. rostrum

C. ala minor

D. dorsum cellae

E. processus pterygoideus

13. Which structures of the ethmoid bone are found in the cranial cavity?

A. lamina perprndicularis, crista galli

B. lamina cribrosa, lamina perprndicularis

C. lamina cribrosa, crista galli

D. crista galli, concha nasalis media

E. labyrynthum ethmoidale

14. What is located on the anterior part of the sphenoid bone?

A. rostrum sphenoidale, fossa hypophysialis

B. rostrum sphenoidale, apertura sinus sphenoidalis

C. apertura sinus sphenoidalis, dorsum cellae

D. apertura sinus sphenoidalis,, sulcus chiasmatis

E. sulcus chiasmatis, sulcus caroticus

Topic 8. The temporal bone.

1. The temporal bone does not connect directly to the following bones:

A. os frontale, os ethmoidale
B. os frontale, os occipitale
C. os occipitale, os ethmoidale
D. os parietale, os ethmoidale
E. os parietale, os occipitale

2. Which channels of the temporal bone do not open into the tympanic cavity?

A. canalis musculotubarius
B. canaliculi caroticotympanici
C. canalis facialis
D. canaliculus tympanicus
E. canaliculus chordae tympani

3. Which channels are branches of the facial nerve canal?

A. canalis nervi petrosi minoris, canaliculus chordae tympani
B. canalis nervi petrosi majoris, canalis nervi petrosi minoris,
C. canalis nervi petrosi majoris, canaliculus chordae tympani
D. canaiculus mastoideus, canalis nervi petrosi majoris
E. canaliculus tympanicus, cana,iculus mastoideus

4. Which structures are located on the pars squamosa ossis temporale?

A. processus zygomaticus, fossa mandibularis
B. processus styloideus, fossa jugularis
C. processus mastoideus, fossa mandibularis
D. processus mastoideus, fossa mandibularis
E. processus zygomaticus, fossa jugularis

5. Which structures are located on the front surface of the pars petrosa ossis temporale?

A. tegmen tympani, fossa subarcuata
B. fossa jugularis, fossa subarcuata
C. tegmen tympani, eminentia arcuata
D. impressio trigemini, porus acusticus internus
E. impressio fossa subarcuata,

6. Which structures are located on the back surface of the pars petrosa ossis temporale?

A. porus acusticus internus, apertura externa aqueducti vestibuli
B. porus acusticus externus, apertura externa aqueducti vestibuli
C. porus acusticus internus, apertura externa canaliculi cochleae
D. porus acusticus externus, apertura externa canaliculi cochleae
E. impressio trigemini, porus acusticus internus,

7. Which holes are related to the facial canal?

A. porus acusticus externus, foramen stylomastioideum
B. porus acusticus internus, porus acusticus externus,
C. porus acusticus internus, foramen stylomastioideum
D. foramen cariticum internum, foramen stylomastoideum
E. foramen cariticum internum, foramen cariticum externum,

8. Which structures are located on the inferior surface of the pars petrosa ossis temporale?

A. fossa jugularis, foramen caroticum internum
B. fossa mandibularis, foramen caroticum externum
C. fossa jugularis, foramen caroticum externum
D. fossa mandibularis, foramen caroticum internum
E. fossa mandibularis, foramen stylomastoideum

9. The grooves of which sinuses are located on the pars petrosa of the temporal bone?

A. petrosi inferioris, sygmoidei
B. petrosi superioris, transversi
C. petrosi superioris, sygmoidei
D. petrosi superioris, petrosi inferioris
E. petrosi superioris, sagittalis superioris

10. What is located between the anterior and posterior surfaces of the petrosal part of the temporal bone?

A. fossula petrosa
B. impressio trigemini
C. sulcus sinus petrosi superioris
D. sulcus sinus sygmoidei
E. sulcus sinus petrosi inferioris

Topic 9. Bones of the visceral skull

1. Which structures contain crista conchalis et crista ethmoidalis?

A. processus frontalis maxillae, lamina perpendicularis ossis palatini
B. processus palatinus maxillae, lamina perpendicularis ossis palatini
C. processus frontalis maxillae, lamina horizontalis ossis palatini
D. processus palatinus maxillae, lamina horizontalis ossis palatini
E. processus alveokzris maxillae, lamina perpendicularis ossis palatini

2. What is located on the lateral surface of the mandibular angle?

A. tuberositas pterygoidea
B. spina mentalis
C. fossa digastrica
D. tuberositas masseterica
E. lingula mandibulae

3. What is located on the medial surface of the mandibular angle?

A. tuberositas masseterica
B. tuberositas pterygoidea
C. spina mentalis
D. fossa digastrica
E. lingula mandibulae

4. Which structure of the mandibular bone is unpaired?

A. fossa digastrica
B. linea mylohyoidea
C. lingula
D. spina mentale
E. foramen mentale

5. Which structures of the maxillary bone are connected by the infraorbital canal?

A. facies orbitalis et facies nasalis
B. facies orbitalis et fossa canina
C. facies nasalis et fossa canina
D. facies nasalis et tuber maxillae
E. facies orbitalis et canalis incisivus

6. Which bone does not belong to the bones of the visceral skull?

A. vomer
B. os lacrimale
C. os hyoideum
D. os nasale
E. os zygomaticum

7. Which of the following bones are unpaired?

A. mandibula, vomer, os hyoideum
B. mandibula, maxilla , os hyoideum
C. mandibula, vomer, os nasale
D. mandibula, maxilla , os palatinum
E. maxilla, vomer, os hyoideum

8. Which of the following bones are involved in the formation of the nasal cavity?

A. os zygomaticum
B. maxilla
C. mandibula
D. os lacrimale
E. os temporalis

9. Which bones is the zygomatic bone connected to?

A. maxilla, os frontale, os temporale
B. maxilla, os frontale, os parietale
C. maxilla, os parietale , os temporale
D. maxilla, os ethmoidale , os temporale
E. maxilla, os frontale, os temporale, os ethmoidale

10. Which structure is an independent bone?

A. concha nasalis superior
B. concha nasalis media
C. conha nasalis inferior
D. concha nasalis suprema
E. none of them

11. Which structure is absent in the zygomatic bone?

A. facies temporalis
B. facies orbitalis
C. facies medialis
D. facies lateralis
E. processus temporalis

12. Which canal is formed by two maxillary bones junction?

A. canalis infraorbitalis
B. canalis nasolacrimalis
C. canalis incisivus
D. canalis palatinus major
E. canalis palatinus minor

13. Which bone does the maxilla not connect to?

A. os lacrimale
B. os occipitale

C. os palatinum

D. os ethmoidale

E. vomer

14. Which processes does the palatine bone have?

A. pyramidalis, sphenoidalis, orbitalis

B. sphenoidalis, frontalis, pyramidalis

C. pyramidalis, zygomaticus, orbitalis

D. orbitalis, ethmoidalis, sphenoidalis

E. orbitalis, ethmoidalis, pyramidalis

15. Which process is missing in the maxillary bone?

A. processus orbitalis

B. processus palatinus

C. processus anveolaris

D. processus frontalis

E. processus zygomaticus

Topic 10. The skull as a whole. The cranial vauilt. The external and internal cranial base. The orbit.

1. Which bones are involved in the formation of the lower wall of the orbit?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os shpenoidale et os zygomaticum
C. os lacrimale et os zygomaticum
D. os frontale et os sphenoidale
E. maxilla et os ethmoidale

2. Which bones are involved in the formation of the upper wall of the orbit?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os frontale et os sphenoidale
C. os shpenoidale et os zygomaticum
D. os lacrimale et os zygomaticum
E. os frontale et os ethmoidale

3. Which bones are involved in the formation of the lateral wall of the orbit?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os lacrimale et os zygomaticum
C. os shpenoidale et os zygomaticum
D. os frontale et os sphenoidale
E. os frontale et os ethmoidale

4. Which bones are involved in the formation of the medial wall of the orbit?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os shpenoidale et os zygomaticum
C. os lacrimale et os zygomaticum
D. maxilla et os ethmoidale
E. os palatinum et os sphenoidale

5. What are the connections of the orbit with the cranial cavity?

A. fissura orbitalis superior et canalis lacrimalis
B. fissura orbitalis superior et canalis opticus
C. fissura orbitalis superior et fissura orbitalis inferior
D. fissura orbitalis inferior et canalis infraorbitalis
E. canalis opticus et canalis infraorbitalis

6. What are the connections of the orbit with the nasal cavity?

A. fissura orbitalis superior
B. canalis infraorbitalis
C. fissura orbitalis inferior
D. analis opticus
E. canalis lacrimalis

7. What are the connections of the orbit with the infratemporal fossa?

A. fissura orbitalis superior
B. canalis lacrimalis
C. canalis infraorbitalis
D. canalis opticus
E. fissura orbitalis inferior

8. Which walls of the choana are formed with the vomer?

A. superior et medial
B. superior et lateral
C. superior et inferior
D. inferior et medial
E. medial et lateral

9. Which walls of the choana are formed with the sphenoid bone?

A. superior et lateral
B. superior et medial

C. superior et inferior

D. inferior et medial

E. medial et lateral

10. Which walls of the choana are formed with the maxilla?

A. none of them

B. superior

C. lateral

D. inferior

E. medial

11. Which walls of the choana are formed with the palatine bone?

A. inferior

B. superior

C. lateral

D. medial

E. none of them

12. Between which bones is foramen lacerum formed?

A. sphenoid, temporal, occipital

B. sphenoid, temporal, ethmoid

C. ethmoid, temporal, occipital

D. sphenoid, parietal, occipital

E. sphenoid, temporal, frontal

13. Which bones is the sulcus sinus sygmoidei formed by?

A. sphenoid, temporal, ethmoid

B. ethmoid, temporal, occipital

C. temporal, parietal, occipital

D. sphenoid, temporal, frontal

E. sphenoid, temporal, occipital

14. Between which bones is foramen jugulare formed?

A. sphenoid, temporal
B. temporal, occipital
C. ethmoid, occipital
D. parietal, occipital
E. sphenoid, occipital

15. Between which bones is fissura orbitalis inferior formed?

A. os zygomaticum et ala minor ossis sphenoidale
B. ala minor et ala major ossis sphenoidale
C. os zygomaticum et ala major ossis sphenoidale
D. os zygomaticum et maxilla
E. maxilla et ala minor ossis sphenoidale

16. Between which bones is fissura orbitalis superior formed?

A. os zygomaticum et ala major ossis sphenoidale
B. os zygomaticum et ala minor ossis sphenoidale
C. os zygomaticum et maxilla
D. maxilla et ala minor ossis sphenoidale
E. ala minor et ala major ossis sphenoidale

17. Between which bones is canalis lacrimalis formed?

A. os lacrimale et os ethmoidale
B. os lacrimale et os sphenoidale
C. os lacrimale et maxilla
D. os lacrimale et os nasale
E. os lacrimale et os palatinum

18. Between which bones are foramina ethmoilale formed?

A. os ethmoidale et os frontale
B. os ethmoidale et maxilla
C. os ethmoidale et os sphenoidale
D. os ethmoidale et os lacrimale
E. os ethmoidale et os palatinum

19. Between which bones is canalis incisivus formed?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os palatinum et processus pterygoideus
C. maxilla dextra et sinistra
D. maxilla et mandibula
E. os ethmoidale et os palatinum

20. Between which bones is canalis palatinus major formed?

A. maxilla dextra et sinistra
B. os palatinum et processus pterygoideus
C. os palatinum et os ethmoidale
D. maxilla et os palatinum
E. mandibula et os palatinum

21. Which bones are involved in the formation of the roof of the calvaria?

A. pars squamosa ossis frontalis, pars squamosa ossis occipitalis, os parietalis
B. pars squamosa ossis temporalis, pars squamosa ossis occipitalis, ala minor
C. pars squamosa ossis frontalis, pars squamosa ossis temrporalis, os ethmoidale
D. pars orbitalis ossis frontalis, pars squamosa ossis occipitalis, pars lateralis ossis temporalis
E. pars squamosa ossis frontalis, pars petrosa ossis temrporalis, os ethmoidale

22. Between which bones is sutura sagittalis located?

A. os frontale et os parietale
B. os parietale dextra et sinistra
C. os occipitale et os parietale
D. os parietale et os temporale
E. maxilla et os palatinum

23. Between which bones is sutura lambdoidea located?

A. os parietale dextra et sinistra
B. os frontale et os parietale
C. os parietale et os temporale
D. os occipitale et os parietale
E. maxilla et os palatinum

24. Between which bones is sutura coronaria located?

A. os frontale et os parietale
B. os parietale dextra et sinistra
C. os occipitale et os parietale
D. os parietale et os temporale
E. maxilla et os palatinum

25. Between which bones is sutura squamosal located?

A. os parietale dextra et sinistra
B. os frontale et os parietale
C. os parietale et os temporale
D. os occipitale et os parietale
E. maxilla et os palatinum

Topic 11. The skull as a whole. The nasal cavity

1. Which bones are involved in the formation of the lower wall of the nasal cavity?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os shpenoidale et os palatinum
C. os lacrimale et os palatinum
D. os frontale et os sphenoidale
E. maxilla et os ethmoidale

2. Which bones are involved in the formation of the upper wall of the nasal cavity?

A. maxilla et os palatinum
B. os shpenoidale et os lacrimale
C. os lacrimale et maxilla
D. os frontale et os sphenoidale
E. os frontale et os ethmoidale

3. Which part of the ethmoid bone is involved in the formation of the nasal septum?

A. lamiba cribrosa
B. lamina perpendicularis
C. labiryntum ethmoidale
D. crista galli
E. lamina orbiyalis

4. Which part of the ethmoid bone is involved in the formation of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity?

A. lamiba cribrosa
B. lamina perpendicularis

C. labiryntum ethmoidale

D. crista galli

E. lamina orbiyalis

5. Which part of the ethmoid bone is involved in the formation of the superior wall of the nasal cavity?

A. lamiba cribrosa

B. lamina perpendicularis

C. labiryntum ethmoidale

D. crista galli

E. lamina orbitalis

6. Which structure forms the medial wall of the infratemporal fossa?

A. lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei

B. lamina medialis processus pterygoidei

C. ala major

D. maxilla

E. lamina perpendicularis ossis palatini

7. Which structure forms the superior wall of the infratemporal fossa?

A. lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei

B. lamina medialis processus pterygoidei

C. ala major

D. maxilla

E. lamina perpendicularis ossis palatini

8. Which bone is not involved in the formation of the temporal fossa?

A. maxilla

B. ala major

C. os zygomaticum

D. os frontale

E. os parietale

9. What is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the orbital cavity?

A. fissura orbitalis inferior
B. fissura orbitalis superior
C. canaalis inrfraorbitalis
D. canalis opticus
E. foramen rotundum

10. What is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the oral cavity?

A. canalis pterygoideus
B. fissura pterygomaxillaris
C. canalis palatinus major
D. foramen incisivum
E. foramen lacerum

11. What is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the nasal cavity?

A. apertura piriformis nasi
B. fissura pterygomaxillaris
C. foramen sphenopalatinum
D. foramen incisivum
E. choana

12. What is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the cavity of the skull?

A. foramen sphenopalatinum
B. foramen lacerum
C. foramen ovale

D. canalis pterygoideus

E. foramen rotundum

13. What is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the base of the skull?

A. canalis pterygoideus

B. foramen sphenopalatinum

C. foramen lacerum

D. foramen ovale

E. foramen rotundum

14. Which formation of the nasal cavity does the sphenoid sinus open into?

A. meatus nasi superior

B. meatus masi medius

C. meatus nasi inferior

D. recessus sphenoethmoidalis

E. meatus nasi communis

15. Which formation of the nasal cavity does the maxillar sinus open into?

A. recessus sphenoethmoidalis

B. meatus nasi superior

C. meatus masi medius

D. meatus nasi inferior

E. meatus nasi communis

16. Which formation of the nasal cavity does the frontal sinus open into?

A. recessus sphenoethmoidalis

B. meatus nasi superior

C. meatus masi medius

D. meatus nasi inferior

E. meatus nasi communis

17. Which formation of the nasal cavity do anterior ethmoidal cells open into?

A. meatus masi medius
B. recessus sphenoethmoidalis
C. meatus nasi superior
D. meatus nasi inferior
E. meatus nasi communis

18. Which formation of the nasal cavity do middle ethmoidal cells open into?

A. recessus sphenoethmoidalis
B. meatus nasi superior
C. meatus nasi inferior
D. meatus nasi communis
E. meatus masi medius

19. Which formation of the nasal cavity do posterior ethmoidal cells open into?

A. recessus sphenoethmoidalis
B. meatus nasi superior
C. meatus masi medius
D. meatus nasi inferior
E. meatus nasi communis

20. Which formation of the nasal cavity does nasolacrimal canal open into?

A. recessus sphenoethmoidalis
B. meatus nasi superior
C. meatus masi medius
D. meatus nasi inferior
E. meatus nasi communis

Chapter 2.

ARTHROLOGY

Topic 12. General Arthrology. Junctions of the head

1. Which of the following is not correct for the temporomandibular joint?

A. compound
B. simple
C. complex
D. combined
E. multiaxial

2. Which of the following is the additional element of a joint?

A. articular surface
B. joint capsule
C. articular cavity
D. articular disc
E. synovial membrane

3. Which of the following is the main element of a joint?

A. articular capsule
B. articular labrum
C. ligaments
D. articular disc
E. articular bursa

4. Sutura is..

A. diarthrosis
B. synchondrosis
C. synostosis
D. syndesmosis
E. hemiarthrosis

5. Ligamentum is..

A. diarthrosis
B. syndesmosis
C. synchondrosis
D. synostosis
E. hemiarthrosis

6. Membrane is..

A. diarthrosis
B. synchondrosis
C. syndesmosis
D. synostosis
E. hemiarthrosis

7. Two pubic bones are connected with...

1. syndesmosis
2. diarthrosis
3. synchondrosis
4. synostosis
5. hemiarthrosis

8. The sacrum and ilac bone are connected with...

A. syndesmosis
B. diarthrosis
C. synchondrosis
D. synostosis
E. hemiarthrosis

9. Which kind of joint is biaxial?

A. art. trochoidea
B. art. plana

C. art. spheroidea

D. ginglymus

E. art. sellaris

10. Articulatio thochoidea is...

A. uniaxial

B. biaxial

C. multiaxial

D. syndesmisis

E. simchondrosis

11. Articulatio spheroidea is...

A. uniaxial

B. biaxial

C. multiaxial

D. syndesmisis

E. simchondrosis

12. Which kind of joint is uniaxial?

A. art. sellaris

B. art. trochoidea

C. art. plana

D. art. spheroidea

E. art. Ellipsoidea

13. Articulatio sellaris is...

A. uniaxial

B. biaxial

C. multiaxial

D. syndesmisis

E. simchondrosis

14. Which kind of joint contents intraarticular discs?

A. compound
B. combined
C. complex
D. simple
E. multiaxial

15. Which type of joints do the fonticuli belong to?

A. syndesmoses
B. synchondroses
C. synostoses
D. hemiarthroses
E. diarthroses

16. Articulatio ellipsoidea is...

A. uniaxial
B. biaxial
C. multiaxial
D. syndesmisis
E. synchondrosis

17. Temporomandibular joint is articulatio...

A. plana
B. spheroidea
C. sellaris
D. trochidea
E. ellipsoidea

18. Which movements are possible around the frontal axis?

A. flexio-extensio
B. pronatio-supinatio

C. adductio-abductio

D. protractio-retractio

E. circumductio

19. Which movements are possible around the sagittal axis?

A. flexio-extensio

B. pronatio-supinatio

C. adductio-abductio

D. protractio-retractio

E. circumductio

20. Which movements are possible around the vertical axis?

A. flexio-extensio

B. pronatio-supinatio

C. adductio-abductio

D. protractio-retractio

E. circumductio

21. The junction by means of cartilage is …

A. Synchondrosis

B. Syndesmosis

C. Synostosis

D. Synovial joint

E. None of them

22. The junction by means of fibrous connective tissue is …

A. Synchondrosis

B. Syndesmosis

C. Synostosis

D. Synovial joint

E. None of them

23. The junction by means of bony tissue is …

A. Synchondrosis
B. Syndesmosis
C. Synostosis
D. Synovial joint
E. None of them

24. The joint with two articular surfaces is …

A. Compound
B. Complex
C. Cobmbinated
D. Simple
E. None of them

25. Two simultaneous joints are …

A. Simple
B. Complex
C. Compound
D. Combined
E. None of them

Topic 13. Junctions of the vertebral column

1. What is the biomechanical classification of articulatio atlantoaxialis mediana?

A. biaxial - frontal and vertical axises

B. uniaxial - frontal axis

C. biaxial - frontal and sagittal axises

D. uniaxial - vertical axis

E. triaxial

2. What is the anatomical classification of articulatio atlantoaxialis lateralis?

A. trochoid uniaaxial

B. plane multiaxial

C. plane uniaxial

D. ellipsoid biaxial

E. ellipsoid uniaxial

3. What is the biomechanical classification of articulatio atlantooccipitalis?

A. uniaxial - vertical axis

B. uniaxial - frontal axis

C. biaxial - frontal and sagittal axises

D. biaxial - frontal and vertical axises

E. triaxial

4. Which of the following classifications is not correct for artt. zygapophysisles?

A. complex

B. conpound

C. combined

D. plane

E. multiaxial

5. Which of the following is connected with lig. apicis dentis?

A. axis et pars basilaris ossis occipitale

B. atlas et pars basilaris ossis occipitale

C. atlas et axis

D. axis et pars lateralis ossis occipitale

E. atlas et pars lateralis ossis occipitale

6. Which of the following is connected with lig. alare?

A. axis et pars basilaris ossis occipitale

B. atlas et pars basilaris ossis occipitale

C. atlas et axis

D. axis et pars lateralis ossis occipitale

E. atlas et pars lateralis ossis occipitale

7. Which planes are the articular surfaces of the articular processes of the vertebrae of these segments mainly oriented in?

A. Cervical - sagittal, thoracic - horizontal, lumbar - frontal

B. Cervical - horizontal, thoracic - sagittal, lumbar - frontal

C. Cervical - sagittal, thoracic - frontal, lumbar - horizontal

D. Cervical - frontal, thoracic - horizontal, lumbar - sagittal

E. Cervical - horizontal, thoracic - frontal, lumbar - sagittal

8. Where is the lig. nuchae attached?

A. crista occipitalis externa

B. protuberantia occipitalis interna

C. linea nuchae inferior

D. linea nuchae surerior

E. linea nuchae suprema

9. Between which vertebrae are there no discs?

A. between the first and second cervical

B. between the cervical and thoracic

C. between the thoracic and lumbar

D. between the lumbar and sacral

E. between the first and second thoracic

10. Which ligament is oriented sagittally?

A. lig. flavum

B. lig. alare

C. lig. transversum atlantis

D. lig. nuchae

E. lig. capitis costae

11. Which is a direct extension of the posterior longitudinal ligament?

A. membrana atlantoocipitalis anterior

B. membrana atlantoocipitalis posterior

C. membrana tectoria

D. ligamentum longitudinale anterius

E. ligamentum nuchae

12. What parts of intervertrbral disc do tou know?

A. central - nucleus pulposus, peripheral - angulus fibrosus

B. central - annulus pulposus, peripheral - nucleus fibrosus

C. central - nucleus fibrosus, peripheral - annulus fibrosus

D. central - nucleus pulposus, peripheral - annulus fibrosus

E. central - annulus pulposus, peripheral - nucleus pulposus5

13. Which of the following is part of the cruciate ligament of the atlas?

A. lig. alare

B. lig. apicis dentis

C. lig. transversum atlantis

D. membrana tectoria

E. lig. nuchae

14. What structure does the dens of the second vertebra connect with the joint?

A. arcus anterior atlantis and lig. alare

B. arcus anterior atlantis only

C. arcus posterior atlantis and arcus posterior atlantis

D. arcus anterior atlantis and lig. transversum atlantis

E. arcus posterior atlantis only .

15. What is the shape of the atlanto-occipital joint?

A. Round

B. flat

C. elliptical

D. saddle

E. cylindrical

16. Which ligament strengthens the vertebral bodies in front?

A. Anterior longitudinal ligament

B. Posterior longitudinal ligament
C. Yellow ligament
D. Transverse ligament
E. Interspinal ligament

17. Which ligament connects the vertebral arches?

A. Supraspinous ligament
B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
C. Yellow ligament
D. Posterior longitudinal ligament
E. Outer ligament

18. Which ligament is located between the transverse processes of the vertebrae?

A. Yellow ligament
B. Supraspinatus ligament
C. Cruciate ligament
D. Transverse ligament
E. Wing-like ligament

19. What are the movements in the mid-atlanto-axial joint?

A. Flexion
B. Movement around the vertical axis
C. Extension
D. Abduction
E. Adduction

20. At what age can children develop cervical lordosis?

A. 2 months
B. 4 months
C. 2 years
D. 6 years
E. 6 months

21. At what age does a child develop lumbar lordosis?

A. 1 month
B. 6 months
C. 3 years
D. 6 years
E. 4 months

22. Which ligament is an extension of the anterior atlantooccipital membrane?

A. Transverse ligament of atlas
B. Posterior longitudinal ligament
C. Transverse ligament
D. Supraspinous ligament
E. Anterior longitudinal ligament

23. At the level of which vertebrae is a spinal tap performed?

A. L2-L3
B. C1-C2

C. L5-L6

D. C11-C12

E. L4-L5

24. Which ligament is located between the spinous processes of the vertebrae?

A. Supraspinous ligament

B. Interspinous ligament

C. Anterior longitudinal membrane

D. Rear longitudinal membrane

E. Transverse ligament of atlas

25. What is the type of connection between the articular processes of the vertebrae?

A. Bunch

B. Symphysis

C. Syndesmosis

D. Diarthrosis

E. Synchondrosis

26. What is the connection between the occipital bone and the first cervical vertebra?

A. Symphysis

B. Syndesmosis

C. Diarthrosis

D. Synchondrosis

E. Hammering

27. What is the type of joint in the sacrococcygeal joint?

A. Diarthrosis
B. Synarthrosis
C. Symphysis
D. Bunch
E. Membrane

28. Which ligament does the posterior atlanto-occipital membrane continue in?

A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
C. Yellow ligament
D. Posterior sacrococcygeal ligament
E. Anterior sacrococcygeal ligament

Topic 14. Joints of the pectoral girdle and the upper arm

1. What is the most correct classification of art. sternoclavicularis?

A. compound, complex, multiaxial
B. compound, uniaxial
C. simple, complex, multiaxial
D. simple, biaxial
E. simpne, combined, biaxial

2. What is the classification of articulatio humeri?

A. simpne, combined, multiaxial
B. simple, complex, multiaxial
C. simple, biaxial
D. simple, multiaxial
E. compound, multiaxial

3. Which of the following is the scapula's own ligament?

A. lig. coracocumerale
B. lig. coracoclaviculare
C. lig. coracoacromiale
D. lig. conoideum
E. lig. trapezoideum

4. Which ligament is unpaired?

A. lig. costoclaviculare
B. lig. sternoclaviculare anterius
C. lig. conoideum
D. lig. interclaviculare
E. lig. trapezoideum

5. What additional element is missing in the shoulder joint?

A. labrum articulare
B. discus articularis
C. bursa articularis
D. vagina synovialis
E. ligamentum

6. What is the classification of articulatio acromioclavicularis?

A. art. plana
B. art. ellipsoidea
C. art. trochoidea
D. art. sellaris
E. art. spheroidea

7. Characterise the surfaces of articulatio humeri.

A. spheroid, congruent
B. spheroid, incongruent
C. ellipsoid, incongruent
D. plane, congruent
E. trochoid, incongruent

8. Which classification is not correct for artt. zygapophysisles?

A. complex
B. compound
C. combined
D. flat
E. multiaxial

9. What is the normal shape of the chest depending on the constitution?

A. in dolichomorphs - flat, in mesomorphs - cylindrical, in brachymorphs - conical

B. in dolichomorphs - conical, in mesomorphs - flat, in brachymorphs - cylindrical
C. in dolichomorphs - cylindrical, in mesomorphs - flat, in brachymorphs - conical
D. in dolichomorphs - conical, in mesomorphs - cylindrical, in brachymorphs - flat
E. in dolichomorphs - flat, in mesomorphs - conical, in brachymorphs - cylindrical

10. Which ribs have no lig. capitis costae?

A. I, II, XI
B. X, XI, XII
C. I, IX, XII
D. I, XI, XII
E. II, III, X

Topic 15. Junctions of the forearm and hand

1. Articulatio humeroradialis is....

A. articulatio spheroidea, triaxial
B. articulatio ellipsoidea, biaxial
C. articulatio spheroidea, biaxial
D. articulatio trochoidea, uniaxial
E. ginglymus, uniaxial

2. Articulatio humeroulnaris is....

A. articulatio spheroidea, triaxial
B. articulatio ellipsoidea, biaxial
C. ginglymus, uniaxial
D. articulatio trochoidea, uniaxial
E. articulatio spheroidea, biaxial

3. Articulatio radioulnaris is....

A. articulatio spheroidea, triaxial
B. articulatio trochoidea, uniaxial
C. articulatio ellipsoidea, biaxial
D. ginglymus, uniaxial
E. articulatio spheroidea, biaxial

4. Articulatio radiocarpea is....

A. articulatio spheroidea, triaxial
B. articulatio spheroidea , biaxial
C. articulatio trochoidea, uniaxial
D. ginglymus, uniaxial
E. articulatio ellipsoidea, biaxial

5. Which movement is impossible in art. radiocarpea?

A. circumductio
B. extensio
C. pronatio
D. abductio
E. adductio

6. Which joint is combined?

A. art. radiocarpea
B. art. humeroradialis
C. art. humeroulnaris
D. art. radioulnaris
E. art. interphalangea

7. Between which bones is the saddle joint formed?

A. between the trapezoideum and the first metacarpal
B. between the first metacarpal and proximal phalanx
C. between trapezium and trapezoideum
D. between the trapezium and the first metacarpal
E. between the proximal and distal wrist bones

8. Movement around which axes are possible in these joints:

A. art. cubiti - frontal and sagittal, art. radiocarpea - frontal and vertical
B. art. cubiti - frontal and vertical, art. radiocarpea - sagittal and vertical
C. art. cubiti - frontal and vertical, art. radiocarpea - frontal and sagittal
D. art. cubiti - sagittal and vertical, art. radiocarpea - frontal and sagittal
E. art. cubiti - frontal and sagittal, art. radiocarpea - vertivcal and sagittal

9. What is the classification of art. metacarpophalangea?

A. 1st finger - ginglymus, 2nd-5th fingers - ellipsoid
B. 1st finger - spheroid, 2nd-5th fingers - trochoid

C. 1st finger - sellar, 2nd-5th fingers - ellipsoid

D. 1st finger - trochoid, 2nd-5th fingers - ellipsoid

E. 1st finger - ellipsoid, 2nd-5th fingers - plane

10. Which joint allows performing opposition movement?

A. art. capometacarpea pollicis

B. art. radiocarpea

C. art. metacarpophalangea pollicis

D. art. radioulnaris distalis

E. art. interphalangea pollicis

Topic 16. Joints of hip and thigh

1. Which of the following structures is synostosis?

A. eminentia iliopubica

B. symphisis pubica

C. membrana interossea

D. lig sacrotuberale

E. pecten ossis pubis

2. What ligament limits the extension of the hip joint?

A. lig. pubofemorale

B. lig. iliofemorale

C. lig. ischiofemorale

D. lig. capitis femoris

E. lig. transversum acetabuli

3. What ligament limits the supination of the hip joint?

A. lig. iliofemorale

B. lig. pubofemorale

C. lig. ischiofemorale

D. lig. capitis femoris

E. lig. transversum acetabuli

4. What ligaments limit the abduction of the hip joint?

A. lig. pubofemorale et lig. ischiofemorale.

B. lig. iliofemorale et lig. pubofemorale

C. lig. capitis femoris et lig. ischiofemorale.

D. lig. capitis femoris et lig. iliofemorale .

E. lig. iliofemorale et lig. ischiofemorale.

5. What is the largest size of a woman's pelvis?

A. conjugata anatomica

B. distantia spinarum

C. distantia cristarum

D. distantia trochanterica

E. conjugata vera

6. What ligament contains blood vessels?

A. lig. capitis femoris

B. lig. transversum genus

C. lig. bifurcatum

D. lig. iliofemorale

E. lig. patellae

7. Which ligamenti are intracapsular?

A. lig. ischiofemorale et lig. transversum acetabuli

B. lig. capitis femoris et lig. iliofemorale

C. lig. iliofemorale et lig. pubofemerale

D. lig. iliofemorale lig. transversum acetabuli

E. . lig. capitis femoris et lig. transversum acetabuli

8. Which hole is between the lig. sacrotuberal and lig. sacrospinal?

A. foramen obturatum

B. foramen ischiadicum majus

C. foramen ischiadicum minus

D. foramen magnum

E. foramen nutricium

9. Where is the diameter obliqua?

A. between art. sacroiliaca and eminence of iliopubica

B. between symphysis pubica and promontorium

C. between crista iliaca dextra and sinistra

D. between symphysis pubica and coccyx

E. between tuber ischiadicum dextrum and sinistrum

10. Which bones are connected by hemiarthrosis?

A. pubic and sciatic

B. iliac and pubic

C. iliac and sciatic

D. right and left pubic

E. iliac and sacrum

11. Which bones are connected by syndesmoses?

A. sciatic and sacrum

B. iliac and pubic

C. pubic and sacrum

D. iliac and sciatic

E. iliac and sacrum

12. Which bones are connected by synovial joint?

A. right and left pubic

B. iliac and pubic

C. iliac and sciatic

D. pubic and sciatic

E. iliac and sacrum

13. What is the anatomical classification of the sacroiliac joint?

A. simple and combined

B. simple and complex

C. compound and combined

D. compound and complex

E. simple, complex and combined

14. What is the classification of the hip joint?

A. combined

B. complex

C. simple

D. compound

E. uniaxial

15. What is the classification of the hip joint?

A. art. spheroidea

B. art. trochoidea

C. art. ellipsoidea

D. art. palana

E. art. sellaris

16. What is the classification of the sacroiliac joint?

A. art. spheroidea

B. art. trochoidea

C. art. ellipsoidea

D. art. sellaris

E. art. plana

17. What are the features of the male pelvis?

A. The pubic arch is about >80°

B. The true pelvis is wide and shallow

C. Superior pelvic aperture is heart shaped

D. A flexible and straighter coccyx

E. Wide sacrum

18. What structure forms a wall of the false pelvis?

A. corpus ossis ischii

B. ala ossis ilii

C. symphysis pubica

D. sacrum

E. ramus ossis ischii

19. Which ligament strengthens the sacroiliac joint?

A. lig. sacrospinale

B. lig. sacrotuberale

C. lig. iliolumbale

D. lig. arcuatum pubis

E. zona orbicularis

20. Which ligament strengthens the hip joint?

A. lig. sacrotuberale

B. lig. sacrospinale

C. lig. arcuatum pubis

D. lig. iliolumbale

E. zona orbicularis

Topic 17. Joints of the leg and foot

1. Which of these joints allows performing flexio dorsalis?

A. art. tarsometatarsea
B. art. genus
C. art. tibiofibulare
D. art. talocruralis
E. art. subtalaris

2. Which of the bones does not participate in the formation of art. genus?

A. fibula
B. tibia
C. parella
D. femur
E. none of these

3. Which ligament is extracapsular?

A. lig. collaterale tibiale
B. lig. patellae
C. lig. collaterale fibulare
D. lig. popliteum arcuatum
E. lig. cruciatum anterius

4. Which ligament is intracapsular?

A. lig. collaterale fibulare
B. lig. collaterale tibiale
C. lig. patellae
D. lig. popliteum arcuatum
E. lig. cruciatum anterius

5. Which ligament is an extension of the quadriceps tendon?

A. lig. collaterale fibulare
B. lig. collaterale tibiale
C. lig. patellae
D. lig. popliteum arcuatum
E. lig. cruciatum anterius

6. What are the limitations of the longitudinal arches of the foot?

A. tuber calcanei and heads of the metatarsal bones
B. tuber calcanei and the base of the metatarsal bones
C. tuber calcanei and distal phalanges of the fingers
D. tuber calcanei and trochlea tali
E. trochlea tali and the middle phalanges of the fingers

7. What is the "Lisfranc joint"?

A. art. tarsi transversa
B. art. subtalaris
C. art. metetarsophalangea
D. art. tarsometatarsea
E. art. calcaneocuboidea

8. Which joint is strengthened with lig. bifurcatum?

A. art. tarsometatarsea
B. art. tarsi transversa
C. art. subtalaris
D. art. genus
E. art. calcaneocuboidea

9**. Which bones are not connected by the synovial joint?**

A. tibia et fibula in the proximal part
B. tibia et fibula in the distal part
C. femur et patella
D. talus et os naviculare
E. femur et tibia

10. Which bones do not connect directly to each other?

A. talus et calcaneus
B. talus et os naviculare
C. calcaneus et os cuboideum
D. talus et os cuboideum
E. os naviculare et ossa cuneiformea

11. What is the classification of art. genus?

A. simple and complex
B. simple and combined
C. compound and combined
D. compoumd and complex
E. compound, combined and complex

Chapter 3.

MYOLOGY

Topic 18. Muscles of the the head

1. Which muscle moves the lower jaw forwards?

A. posterior bundles of musculus temporalis
B. anterior bundles of musculus temporalis
C. musculus masseter
D. musculus pterygoideus lateralis
E. musculus pterygoideus medialis

2. Which muscle moves the lower jaw to the left?

A. musculus temporalis sinister
B. musculus pterygoideus medialis dexter
C. musculus pterygoideus medialis sinister
D. musculus pterygoideus lateralis dexter
E. musculus pterygoideus lateralis sinister

3. Which muscle is not attached to the bones?

A. m. risorius
B. m. corrugator supercilii
C. m. mentalis
D. m. zygomaticus minor
E. m. depressor anguli oris

4. Which muscle forms the transverse folds on the forehead?

A. m. epicranius
B. m. corrugator supercilii
C. m. orbicularis oculi
D. m. procerus
E. m. risorius

5. Which muscle starts from the bony dorsum of the nose and aponeurosis m. násalis and ends in the skin of the glabéllae?

A. m. epicranius
B. m. corrugator supercilii
C. m. orbicularis oculi
D. m. procerus
E. m. risorius

6. Which muscle causes the formation of vertical wrinkles in the glabellar space above the nose bridge?

A. m. epicranius
B. m. corrugator supercilii
C. m. orbicularis oculi (pars orbitalis)
D. m. procerus
E. m. orbicularis oculi (pars palpebralis)

7. Which muscle starts from fóssa canína?

A. M. risórius
B. M. depréssor ánguli óris
C. M. zygomáticus májor
D. M. buccinátor
E. M. levátor ánguli óris

8. Which muscle does the parotid duct pass through?

A. M. levátor ánguli óris
B. M. risórius
C. M. orbiculáris óris
D. M. zygomáticus májor
E. M. buccinátor

9. Which muscle starts at the pterygo-mandibular suture?

A. M. levátor ánguli óris
B. M. risórius
C. M. orbiculáris óris
D. M. zygomáticus májor
E. M. Buccinátor

10. Which muscle moves the lower jaw backwards?

A. anterior bundles of the temporal muscle
B. chewing muscles
C. posterior bundles of the temporal muscle
D. lateral pterygoid muscle
E. medial pterygoid muscle

Topic 19. Muscles of the neck

1. Which muscles are attached to the first rib?

A. m. scalenus anterior et m. scalenus medius
B. m. scalenus anterior et m. scalenus posterior
C. m. scalenus posterior et m. scalenus medius
D. m. longus capitis et m. longus colli
E. m. longus capitis et m. scalenus anterior

2. Which muscle has two bellies?

A. m. thyrohyoideus
B. m. omohyoideus
C. m. sternohyoideus
D. m. mylohyoideus
E. m. stylohyoideus

3. Which muscle starts from the mandible structure of the same name?

A. m. omohyoideus
B. m. thyrohyoideus
C. m. sternohyoideus
D. m. mylohyoideus
E. m. stylohyoideus

4. Which muscle starts from the structure of the temporal bone?

A. m. omohyoideus
B. m. geniohyoideus
C. m. sternohyoideus
D. m. mylohyoideus
E. m. stylohyoideus

5. Which muscle starts from spina mentale?

A. m. omohyoideus
B. m. geniohyoideus
C. m. sternohyoideus
D. m. mylohyoideus
E. m. stylohyoideus

6. Which muscle predominantly forms the diaphragm of the mouth?

A. m. mylogyoideus
B. m. platysma
C. m. stylohyoideus
D. m. geniohypideus
E. m. digastricus

7. Which structures constrain the carotid triangle?

A. m. sternocleidomastoideus, venter posterior m.digástrici, venter superior m. omohyoidei
B. m. sternocleidomastoideus, venter anterior m.digástrici, venter superior m. omohyoidei
C. m. sternocleidomastoideus, venter posterior m.digástrici, venter inferior m. omohyoidei
D. m. sternocleidomastoideus, venter superior m.digástrici, venter anterior m. omohyoidei
E. m. sternocleidomastoideus, venter inferior m.digástrici, venter superior m. omohyoidei

8. Which structures constrain triangonum linguale?

A. m. mylohyoideus, m. digastricus, n. hypoglossus
B. m. omohyoideus, m. digastricus, n. glossopharyngeus
C. m. omohyoideus, m. digastricus, n. hypoglossus

D. m. platysma, m. stylohyoideus, m. sternocleidomastoideus

E. m. mylohyoideus, m. stylohypodeus, n. hypoglossus

9. Which muscles are covered with lamina superficialis fasciae colli propria?

A. m. stetocleidomastoideus et m. trapezius

B. m. stetocleidomastoideus et m. platysma

C. infrahyoid muscles

D. suprahyoid muscles

E. m. platysma et m. trapezius

10. What is the most probable way of the inflammatory process from posterior wall of a pharynx spreading?

A. Through the retrovisceral space to the posterior mediastinum

B. Through the retrovisceral space to the anterior mediastinum

C. Through the previsceral space to the posterior mediastinum

D. Through the previsceral space to the anterior mediastinum

E. Through the interaponeurotic space to the posterior mediastinum

Topic 20. Muscles of the back

1. Which is the action of m. latissimus dorsi?

A. pronatio et adductio
B. supinatio et adductio
C. pronatio et abductio
D. supinatio et abductio
E. pronatio et supinatio

2. Which of the following is a lateral part of m.erector spinae?

A. m. iliocostalis
B. m. longissimus
C. m. spinalis
D. m. semispinalis
E. m. latissimus

3. Which muscles move the scapula to the spine?

A. mm. rhomboidei et m. latissimus dorsi
B. mm. rhomboidei et m.trapezius
C. m. latissimus dorsi et m.trapezius
D. m. levator scapulae et m. splenius capitis et cervivis
E. m. serratus posterior superior et m. serratus posterior inferior

4. Which muscle pronates and adduct the upper arm?

A. Rhomboid muscle
B. Deltoid muscle Latissimus dorsi muscle
C. Latissimus dorsi muscle
D. Levator scapulae muscle
E. Trapezius muscle

5. Which is an insertion of m. latissimus dorsi?

A. crista tuberculi majoris
B. crista tuberculi minoris
C. acromion
D. margo lateralis scapulae
E. margo medialis scapulae

6. Where is the inferior oblique muscle of the head located?

A. between the spinous process of the axis and the transverse process of the atlas
B. between the transverse process of the axis and the posterior tubercle of the atlas
C. between the transverse processes of the axis and atlas
D. between the posterior tubercle of the atlas and the occipital bone
E. between the transverse process of the atlas and the occipital bone

7. Which muscle starts from the transverse processes of the four upper cervical vertebrae?

A. m. splenius capitis et cervicis
B. m. levator scapulae
C. m. rhomboideus minor
D. m. rhomboideus major
E. m. trapezius

8. Which of the following belongs to the deep layer of m. transversospinalis?

A. mm. rotatores
B. mm. multifidi
C. mm. semispinales
D. m. spinalis
E. m. longissimus

9. Where does m. serratus posterior superior starts from?

A. spinous processes of C5, C6, C7, T1
B. spinous processes of C6, C7, C8, T1
C. transvers processes of C1, C2, C3, C4
D. spinous processes of C6, C7, T1, T2
E. spinous processes of Th1, Th2, Th3, Th4

10. Which muscles insert to the ribs?

A. mm. serrati
B. mm. rhomboidei
C. mm. multifidi
D. m. latissimus dorsi et m. trapezius
E. mm. transversospinales

Topic 21. Muscles of the thorax

1. Which muscle consists of pars sternocostalis, pars abdominalis and pars clavicularis?

A. m.pectoralis major
B. m.pectoralis minor
C. m. serratus anterior
D. m. phrenicus
E. m. transversus thoracis

2 .Which muscle consists of pars sternalis, pars costalis and pars lumbalis?

A. m.pectoralis major
B. m.pectoralis minor
C. m. serratus anterior
D. m. phrenicus
E. m. transversus thoracis

3. Which muscle has centrum tendineum?

A. m.pectoralis major
B. m.pectoralis minor
C. m. serratus anterior
D. m. phrenicus
E. m. transversus thoracis

4. Which of the following is the action of m. pectoralis major?

A. pronatio et adductio humeri, elevatio costarum
B. pronatio et abductio humeri, elevatio costarum
C. pronatio et adductio humeri, depressio costarum
D. supinatio et adductio humeri, depressio costarum
E. pronatio et abductio humeri, elevatio costarum

5. Which muscle inserts to processus coracoideus?

A. m. pectoralis minorm. pectoralis major
B. m. pectoralis minor
C. m. subclavius
D. m. serratus anterior
E. m. phrenicus

6. Which muscle is the smallest?

A. m. pectoralis minor
B. m. pectoralis major
C. m. subclavius
D. m. serratus anterior
E. m. phrenicus

7. Which muscles insert to the scapula?

A. m. pectoralis minor et m. serratus anterior
B. m. pectoralis major et m. pectoralis minor
C. m. subclavius et m. serratus anterior
D. m. serratus anterior, m. pectoralis major et m.pectoralis minor
E. m. pectoralis major et m. serratus anterior

8. Which part of diaphragma contains muscular fibres?

A. crura diaphragmales
B. trigonum sternocostale
C. trigonum lumbocostale
D. centrum tendinum
E. impressio cardiaca

9. Which of the following are the internal muscles of the chest?

A. mm. levetores costarum, mm. subcostales m. transversus thoracis, mm. subcostales

B. mm. intercostales interni, m. subclavius

C. mm. intercostales interni, mm. levetores costarum

D. mm. levetores costarum, m.transversus thoracis

10. Which muscles insert to the sternum?

A. m. pectoralis major, m. transversus thoracis

B. m. pectoralis major, m. pectoralis minor

C. m. pectoralis minor, m. transversus thoracis

D. mm. subcostales, m. transversus thoracis

E. mm. subcostales, mm. intercostales

Topic 22. Muscles of the abdomen

1. Which muscle goes from the pubic symphysis to the white line of the abdomen?

A. m. pyramidalis
B. m. rectus abdominis
C. m. obliquus externus abdominis
D. m. obliquus internus abdominis
E. m. transversus abdominis

2. Which muscle goes from the pubic symphysis to the white line of the abdomen?

A. m. pyramidalis
B. m. rectus abdominis
C. m. obliquus externus abdominis
D. m. obliquus internus abdominis
E. m. transversus abdominis

3. Which muscle has intersectiones tendinea?

A. m. pyramidalis
B. m. rectus abdominis
C. m. obliquus externus abdominis
D. m. obliquus internus abdominis
E. m. transversus abdominis

4. Which muscle is attached to the medial edge of the XII rib and to the transverse processes of the I-V lumbar vertebrae?

A. m. obliquus externus abdominis
B. m. pyramidalis
C. m. quadratus lumborum

D. m. obliquus internus abdominis

E. m. transversus abdominis

5. Which aponeurosis is split into two plates that surround the rectus abdominis?

A. m. quadratus lumborum

B. m. pyramidalis

C. m. obliquus externus abdominis

D. m. obliquus internus abdominis

E. m. transversus abdominis

6. The lower edge of which muscle forms the inguinal ligament?

A. m. quadratus lumborum

B. m. rectus abdominis

C. m. obliquus externus abdominis

D. m. obliquus internus abdominis

E. m. transversus abdominis

7. What forms the back wall of the inguinal canal?

A. Transverse fascia

B. Inguinal ligament

C. External oblique muscle

D. Rectus abdominis muscle

E. Transverse abdominal muscle

8. What forms the inferior wall of the inguinal canal?

A. Transverse fascia

B. Inguinal ligament

C. External oblique muscle

D. Rectus abdominis muscle

E. Transverse abdominal muscle

9. What forms the anterior wall of the inguinal canal?

A. Transverse fascia
B. Inguinal ligament
C. External oblique muscle
D. Rectus abdominis muscle
E. Transverse abdominal muscle

10. Where is the deep ring of the inguinal canal located?

A. lateral inguinal fossa
B. medial inguinal fossa
C. supravesical fossa
D. under the inguinal ligament
E. between intercrural fibers

Topic 23. Muscles of the shoulder girdle

1. Which muscles abduct the humerus in the shoulder joint?

A. m. deltoideus, m. supraspinatus
B. m. deltoideus, m. infraspinatus
C. m. infraspinatus, m. supraspinatus
D. m. supraspinatus, m. subscapularis
E. m. deltoideus, m. supraspinatus, m. infraspinatus

2. Which muscles supinate the humerus in the shoulder joint?

A. m. supraspinatus, m. infraspinatus
B. m. infraspinatus, m. teres minor
C. m. infraspinatus, m. teres major
D. m. supraspinatus, m. subscapularis
E. m. subscapularis, m. teres major

3. Which muscles pronate the humerus in the shoulder joint?

A. m. subscapularis, m. teres major
B. m. supraspinatus, m. infraspinatus
C. m. infraspinatus, m. teres major
D. m. supraspinatus, m. subscapularis
E. m. infraspinatus, m. teres minor

4. What tendon passes throw the cavity of the shoulder joint?

A. caput longum m. biceps brachii
B. caput breve m. biceps brachii
C. caput longum m. triceps brachii
D. m. subscapularis
E. m. deltoideus

5. Which of the following are the main flexors of the humerus in the shoulder joint?

A. m. biceps brachii, m. triceps brachii
B. m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis, m. brachialis
C. m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis, anterior part of m. deltoideus
D. m. biceps brachii, m. brachialis, anterior part of m. deltoideus
E. m. triceps bracjii, m. deltoideus, m. supraspinatus

6. Insertion of m. abductor pollicis brevis is...

A. 1st metacarpal bone
B. 2nd metacarpal bone
C. os trapezium
D. the proximal phalange of 1st finger
E. the distal phalange of 1st finger

7. Origin and insertion of m. biceps brachii are …

A. processus coracoideus, tuberculum supraglenoidale, tuberositas radii
B. processus coracoideus, acromion, tuberositas radii
C. processus coracoideus, tuberculum supraglenoidale, tuberositas ulnae
D. tuberculum supraglenoidale, tuberculum infraglenoidale, tuberositas radii
E. acromion, clavicula, tuberositas radii

8.Which muscles insert to tuberculum majus brachii?

A. m. supraspinatus, m. infraspinatus, m. teres minor
B. m. supraspinatus, m. infraspinatus, m. teres major
C. m. supraspinatus, m. teres major, m. teres minor
D. m. subscapularis, m. teres major, m. teres minor
E. m. deltoideus, m. supraspinatis, m. subscapularis

9. Which muscle doesn't insert to the humerus? A.

A. m. deltoideus
B. m. triceps brachii
C. m. biceps brachii
D. m. coracobrachialis
E. m.subscapularis

10. Origin and insertion of m. extensor carpi radialis longus are …

A. epicondilus lateralis, os metacarpea II
B. epicondilus lateralis, os metacarpea I
C. epicondilus lateralis, os metacarpea III
D. epicondilus medialis, os metacarpea II
E. epicondilus medialis, os metacarpea III

Topic 24. Muscles of the forearm and hand

1. Which muscles are abductors for the radial wrist joint?

A. m. flexor carpi ulnaris et m. extensor carpi ulnaris
B. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. extensor carpi ulnaris
C. m. flexor carpi ulnaris et m. extensor carpi radialis
D. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. extensor carpi radialis
E. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. palmaris longus

2. Which muscles are adductors for the wrist joint?

A. m. flexor carpi ulnaris et m. extensor carpi ulnaris
B. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. extensor carpi ulnaris
C. m. flexor carpi ulnaris et m. extensor carpi radialis
D. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. extensor carpi radialis
E. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. palmaris longus

3.Which muscle attaches to the proximal phalanx of the thumb?

A. m. extensor pollicis brevis
B. m. extensor pollicis longus
C. m. flexor pollicis longus
D. m. abductor pollicis longus
E. m. opponens pollicis

4. Which muscle is a flexor of the proximal phalanges of the fingers?

A. mm. interossei palmares
B. m.flexor digitorum longus
C. m.flexor digitorum brevis
D. mm. lumbricales
E. mm. interossei dorsales

5. Which muscle is a flexor of the distal phalanges of the fingers?

A. mm. lumbricales
B. m.flexor digitorum longus
C. m.flexor digitorum brevis
D. mm. interossei palmares
E. mm. interossei dorsales

6. Which forearm muscle does not originate from the medial epicondyle of the shoulder?

A. m. palmaris longus
B. m. pronator teres
C. m. pronator quadratus
D. m. flexor carpi ulnaris
E. m. flexor carpi radialis

7. Which muscle does not belong to the muscles of the forearm?

A. m. pronator quadratus
B. m. pronator teres
C. m. palmaris longus
D. m. palmaris bevis
E. m. extensor indicis

8. Which muscles belong to the deep layer of the posterior muscles of the forearm?

A. m. extensor indicis et m.supinator
B. m. extensor digiti minimi et m.extensor pollicil longus
C. m. extensor carpi ulnaris et m. supinator
D. m. flexor digitorum profundus et m.pronator teres
E. m. extensor digitorum et m. extensor digiti minimi

9. Which muscle can perform both pronation and supination?

A. m. pronator quadratus
B. m. pronator teres
C. m. supinator
D. m. brachioradialis
E. m. palmaris longus

10. The distal tendon of which muscle does not attach to any bones?

A. m. pronator quadratus
B. m. pronator teres
C. m. supinator
D. m. brachioradialis
E. m. palmaris longus

11. In the tendon of which muscle is the os pisirorme located?

A. m. flexor carpi ulnaris
B. m. extensor carpi ulnaris
C. m. flexor carpi radialis
D. m. palmaris longus
E. m. extensor digiti minimi

12.Which tendons of the muscles pass in the common synovial vagina?

A. m. extensor pollicis brevis et m. abductor pollicis longus
B. m. extensor pollicis brevis et m. abductor pollicis brevis
C. m. extensor pollicis longus et m. abductor pollicis longus
D. m. extensor pollicis longus et m. abductor pollicis brevis
E. m. extensor pollicis brevis et m. extensor pollicis longus

Topic 25. Topography of the upper extremity

1. Which muscles form the posterior wall of axillar cavity?

A. m. subscapularis, m. teres major, m. latissimus dorsi
B. m. supracapularis, m. teres major, m. latissimus dorsi
C. m. subscapularis, m. teres minor, m. latissimus dorsi
D. m. subscapularis, m. pectoralis major, m. latissimus dorsi
E. m. subscapularis, m. teres major, m. teres minor

2. Which muscle forms the medial all of the axillary cavity?

A. m. serratus anterior
B. m. pectoralis major
C. m. latissimus dorsi
D. m. serratus posterior
E. m. pectoralis minor

3. Which muscles form walls of foramen trilaterum?

A. superior - m. teres minor, inferior - m. teres major, lateral - caput longum m. tricipitis brachii
B. superior - m. teres minor, inferior - m. teres major, lateral - caput longum m. tricipitis brachii
C. superior - m. teres minor, inferior - m. teres major, medial - caput longum m. bicipitis brachii
D. superior - m. subscapularis, inferior- m. teres major, lateral - caput longum m. tricipitis brachii
E. superior - m. teres minor, inferior - m. teres major, medial - caput longum m. tricipitis brachii

4. Where are foramen trilaterum and foramen quadrilaterum located?

A. for.trilaterum is medial, for. quadrilaterum is lateral on posterior wall of cavitas axillaris
B. for.trilaterum is medial, for. quadrilaterum is lateral on anterior wall of cavitas axillaris
C. for.trilaterum is lateral, for. quadrilaterum is medial on posterior wall of cavitas axillaris
D. for.trilaterum is medial, for. quadrilaterum is lateral on lateral wall of cavitas axillaris
E. for.trilaterum is lateral, for. quadrilaterum is medial on anterior wall of cavitas axillaris

5. Which muscle is outside the cubital fossa?

A. m. coracobrachialis
B. m. biceps brachii
C. m. pronator teres
D. m. brachioradialis
E. m. brachialis

6. Between which muscles is sulcus medianus antebrachii located?

A. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. flexor digitorum superficialis
B. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. brachioradialis
C. m. brachioradialis et m. flexor digitorum superficialis
D. m. brachioradialis et m. flexor carpi ulnaris
E. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. flexor carpi ulnaris

7. Between which muscles is sulcus radialis antebrachii located?

A. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. brachioradialis
B. m. brachioradialis et m. flexor digitorum superficialis

C. m. brachioradialis et m. flexor carpi ulnaris
D. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. flexor carpi ulnaris
E. m. flexor carpi radialis et m. flexor digitorum superficialis

8. What structures form canalis humeromuscularis?

A. medial an lateral heads of triceps brachii, posterior surface of humerus
B. medial an lateral heads of biceps brachii, posterior surface of humerus
C. medial an lateral heads of triceps brachii, anterior surface of humerus
D. long and short l heads of triceps brachii, posterior surface of humerus
E. medial an long heads of triceps brachii, anterior surface of humerus

9. Which muscles of the forearm have a common synovial sheath?

A. m. extensor digitorum et m, extensor digiti minimi
B. m. abductor pollicis longus et m. extensor pollicis longus
C. m. extensor digitorum et m. extensor indicis
D. m. extensor pollicis longus et m. extensor pollicis brevis
E. m. extensor carpi radialis et m. extensor carpi ulnaris

10. Which tendons pass throw canalis carpi?

A. m. flexor digitorum superficialis, m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor carpi ulnaris
B. m. flexor digitorum superficialis, m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor carpi radialis
C. m. flexor digitorum superficialis, m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor pollicis longus
D. m. flexor carpi radialis, m. flexor carpi ulnaris, m. flexor pollicis longus
E. m. flexor carpi radialis, m. flexor carpi ulnaris, m. flexor digitorum superficialis et profundus

Topic 26. Muscles of the hip and thigh

1. Which muscle flexes and supinates the femur in the hip joint?

A. M. iliopsóas
B. M. glúteus máximus
C. M. glúteus médius
D. M. ténsor fásciae látae
E. M. quadrátus femoris

2. Which muscle passes throw the forámen ischiádicum május?

A. M. quadrátus femoris
B. M. obturatórius intérnus
C. M. pirifórmis
D. M. obturatórius extérnus
E. M. glúteus mínimus

3. Which muscle is attached to crísta intertrochantérica?

A. M. vastus medialis
B. M. obturatórius intérnus
C. M. quadrátus femoris
D. M. vastus lateralis
E. M. glúteus mínimus

4. Which muscle accompanies mm. gemelli?

A. M. pirifórmis
B. M. obturatórius intérnus
C. M. quadrátus femoris
D. M. obturatórius extérnus
E. M. glúteus mínimus

5. Which muscle is not involved in the supination of the thigh?

A. M. piriformis
B. M. obturatórius intérnus
C. M. quadrátus femoris
D. M. obturatórius extérnus
E. M. pectineus

6. Which muscle is involved in the abduction of the thigh?

A. M. quadriceps femoris
B. M. glúteus maximus
C. M. quadrátus femoris
D. M. obturatórius extérnus
E. M. glúteus medius

7. Which muscles are directly attached to the iliotibial tract?

A. M. gluteus medius et m. ténsor fásciae látae
B. M. gluteus maximus et m. semitendinosus
C. M. gluteus maximus et m. semimembranosus
D. M. gluteus maximus et m. ténsor fásciae látae
E. M. semitendinosus et m. semimembranosus

8. Which muscles have a common origin?

A. M. gluteus maximus et m. ténsor fásciae látae
B. M. gluteus maximus et m. biceps femoris
C. M. biceps femoris et m. semitendinosus
D. M. biceps femoris et m. semimembranosus
E. M. semitendinosus et m. semimembranosus

9. Which muscles form the pes anserinus superficialis?

A. m. semimembranosus, m. sartorius, m. gracilis
B. m. semitendinosus, m. semimembranosus, m. biceps femoris

C. m. semitendinosus, m. sartorius, m. gracilis

D. m. biceps femoris, m. rectus femoris, m. sartorius

E. m. semitendinosus, m. sartorius, m. grectus femoris

10. Which muscle originates from the spina iliaca anterior inferior?

A. m. rectus femoris

B. m. sartorius

C. m. tensor fasciae latae

D. m. pectineus

E. m. gracilis

11. Which muscle is attached to the pubic and femur structures of the same name?

A. m. rectus femoris

B. m. sartorius

C. m. tensor fasciae latae

D. m. pectineus

E. m. gracilis

12. Which muscle names mostly correspond to their function?

A. medial thigh muscles

B. posterior thigh muscles

C. front thigh muscles

D. deep pelvic floor muscles

E. superficial pelvic muscles

Topic 27. Muscles of the leg and foot

1. Which muscle flexes distal phalanges of the toes?

A. M. flexor digitorum brevis
B. M. lumbricalis
C. M. flexor digitorum longus
D. M. extensor digitorum longus
E. M. extensor digitorum brevis

2. Which muscle flexes proximal phalanges of the toes?

A. M. lumbricalis
B. M. extensor digitorum longus
C. M. extensor digitorum brevis
D. M. flexor digitorum longus
E. M. flexor digitorum brevis

3. Which muscle flexes middle phalanges of the toes?

A. M. extensor digitorum longus
B. M. lumbricalis
C. M. extensor digitorum brevis
D. M. flexor digitorum longus
E. M. flexor digitorum brevis

4. Which muscles are attached to the tendon of m. flexor digitorum longus?

A. Mm. lumbricales et mm. interossei
B. M. flexor digitorum brevis et m. quadratus plantae
C. Mm. interossei et m. flexor digitorum brevis
D. M. quadratus plantae and mm. Interossei
E. M. quadratus plantae and mm. lumbricales

5. Which muscles of the foot are attached to the tuber calcanei?

A. M. flexor digitorum brevis et m. quadratus plantae
B. Mm. interossei et m. flexor digitorum brevis
C. M. quadratus plantae and mm. interossei
D. M. quadratus plantae and mm. lumbricales
E. Mm. lumbricales et mm. interossei

6. Which muscle of the deep compartment of the posterior leg is the most lateral?

A. M. fléxor digitorum lóngus
B. M. gastrocnémius
C. M. tibialis posterior
D. M. fléxor hállucis lóngus
E. M. tibialis anterior

7. Which muscle contains the árcus tendíneus?

A. M. gastrocnemius
B. M. soleus
C. M. quadratus plantae
D. M. plantaris
E. M. popliteus

8. Which muscle does not belong to the muscles of the foot?

A. M. quadratus plantae
B. M. flexor digitorum brevis
C. M. extensor hallucis brevis
D. Mm. interossei
E. M. plantaris

9. Where does the insertion of m. peroneus brevis normally occur?

A. ós metatársi I
B. os naviculare
C. os cuboideum
D. ós metatársi V
E. calcaneus

10. What is the function of the posterior calf muscle group?

A. plantar flexion, adduction and supination of the foot
B. dorsal flexion, adduction and supination of the foot
C. plantar flexion, abduction and supination of the foot
D. plantar flexion, adduction and pronation of the foot
E. dorsal flexion, abduction and pronation of the foot

11. Which muscle does the m. peroneus tertius begin from?

A. M. exténsor digitórum brevis
B. M. flexor digitórum lóngus
C. M. peroneus longus
D. M. exténsor digitórum lóngus
E. M. peroneus brevis

12. Which muscles are attached to the os cuneifórme mediále and the base of the 1st metatarsal bone?

A. m. tibialis antérior et m. peronéus lóngus
B. m. tibialis antérior et m. tibialis posterior
C. m. tibialis antérior et m. peronéus brevis
D. m. tibialis posterior et m. peronéus lóngus
E. m. tibialis antérior et m. flexor hallucis lóngus

Topic 28. Topography of the lower extremity

1. What does the femoral canal contain?

A. femoral artery
B. femoral vein
C. femoral hernia
D. femoral artery and femoral vein
E. femoral artery, femoral vein and femoral nerve

2. What does Lacuna Musculorum contain?

A. M. sartorius, a. femoralis
B. V. femorslis a. femoralis,
C. M. iliopsoas, n.femoralis
D. M. iiopsoas, a. femoralis
E. M. iiopsoas, v. femoralis

3. Whih of the following is the medial wall of Lacuna vasorum?

A. Lig. reflexum
B. Lig. inguinale
C. Lig. pectineale
D. Lig. lacunare
E. Arcus iliopectineus

4. Whih of the following is the medial wall of Lacuna Musculorum?

A. Arcus iliopectineus
B. Lig. inguinale
C. Lig. pectineale
D. Lig. reflexum
E. Lif. lacunare

5. Whih of the following is the medial wall of canalis femoralis?

A. vena femoralis
B. lifg. inguinale
C. deep layer of fascia lata
D. superficial layer of fascia lata
E. the medial wall is absent

6. Whih of the following is the lateral wall of canalis femoralis?

A. the medial wall is absent
B. vena femoralis
C. lifg. inguinale
D. deep layer of fascia lata
E. superficial layer of fascia lata

7. Which of the following channels is normally absent?

A. canalis adductorius
B. canalis obturatorius
C. canalis inguinalis
D. canalis femoralis
E. canalis cruropopliteus

8. Which of the following are the walls of canalis musculoperoneus superior?

A. upper third of fibula, m. peroneus longus
B. upper third of fibula, m. flexor hallucis longus
C. middle third of fibula, m. peroneus brevis
D. upper third of fibula, m. peroneus brevis
E. lower third of fibula, m. tibialis posterior

9. Which of the following are the walls of canalis musculoperoneus inferior?

A. upper third of fibula, m. flexor digitorum longus
B. middle pper third of fibula, m. so;eus

C. middle third of fibula, m. extensor hallucis longus

D. middle third of fibula, m. flexor hallucis longus

E. lower third of fibula, m. tibialis posterior

10. Which of the following are the walls canalis cruropopliteus?

A. posterior - m. soleus, anterior - m.gastrocnemius

B. posterior - m. soleus, anterior - m. tobialis anterior

C. posterior - m. soleus, anterior - m. tobialis posterior

D. anterior- m. soleus, posterior- m. tobialis posterior

E. posterior - m. gastroclemius, anterior - m. flexor hallucis longus

Key to the tests with explanations

Topic 1. Bones of the vertebral column*		
1	A	spinous process of thoracic vertebra is elongated and directed downward
2	B	It is bifurcated spinous process of cervical vertebra
3	A	Atlas has massa lateralis
4	C	Cervical vertebra has foramen transversalis
5	D	Sacrum has promontorium
6	D	Thoracic vertebra has fovea costalis
7	A	3 false ribs
8	E	7 true ribs
9	C	3 floating ribs
10	E	processus transversus is connected to the rib tubercle
11	E	1, 10, 11 ribs do not have crista capitis costa

*I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 51-57

Topic 2. Bones of the upper arm*		
1	A	impressio ligamenti,tuberculum conoideum, linea trapezoidea belong to the clavicle
2	E	Acromion is a direct extension of spina scapulae
3	C	Fossa supraspinata, spina scapulae, fossa infraspinata
4	B	caput humeri is located at the proximal end of the humerus
5	D	fossa radialis ші above the capitulum humeri
6	A	sulcus nervi ulnaris is under the epicundylus medialis
7	E	sulcus nervi radialis is under tuberositas deltoidea
8	B	processus coracoideus is located directly above the tuberculum supraglenoidale
9	B	capitulum humeri connects to the radial bone
10	C	trochlea humeri connects to the ulna

*I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 117-121

Topic 3. Bones of the forearm and hand*		
1	A	os scaphoideum, os lunatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme

2	D	os trapezium, os trapezoideum, os capitatum, os hamatum
3	A	Radius - distally laterally, Ulna distally medially
4	E	Proximal posterior part of Ulna
5	B	Proximal anterior part of Ulna
6	E	Radius – proximally medially, Ulna disally laterally
7	A	proximal end of the first metatarsus
8	E	os trapezium has the saddle surface
9	D	os pisiforme is sesamoid
10	B	os trapezium et os scaphoideum form eminentia carpi radialis
11	D	os hamatum et os pisiforme form eminentia carpi ulnaris
12	A	three articular surfaces are on proximal end of the 3rd and 4th metacarpal bone
13	E	the trochlear surface is on distal end of the first metacarpal bone

*I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 121-127

Topic 4. Bones of the hip and thigh		
1	A	linea pectinea is the direct continuation of labium mediale
2	D	tuberositas glutea is the direct continuation of labium mediale
3	E	facies simphysialis belong to os pubis
4	C	facies simphysialis belong to os pubis
5	A	sulcus obturatorius belong to os pubis
6	D	Femur has linea aspera
7	A	os ilium has linea intermedia h
8	B	os ilium has linea glutea
9	A	os pubis incissura acetabuli
10	E	Patella contains the apex
11	C	Patella bone is sesamoid
12	D	os pubis articulates with the bone of the same name
13	A	linea intertrochanterica is on the anterior surface of the proximal end of the femur
14	D	fossa poplitea is on the posterior surface of the distal end of the femur
15	A	obturator foramen is between os pubis and os ischii

*I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 128-132

Topic 5. Bones of the leg and foot*		
1	A	Sustentaculum tali is a medial part of calcaneus
2	C	7 articular surfaces on the talus

3	A	4 articular surfaces on the calcaneus
4	A	2 articular surfaces on the fibula
5	D	5 articular surfaces on the tibia
6	D	os naviculare connects to the head of the talus
7	D	the cuboid bone does not connect to cuneiforme mediale
8	C	the fibula connect to femur, tibia and talus
9	A	medial malleolus is not related to the fibula
10	A	margo posterior is not related to the tibia
11	C	Tibia has linea musculi solei
12	C	Talus has the trochlea
13	C	calcaneus has three articular surfaces on the top
14	B	Tibia has two articular surfaces on the top

* I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 132-137

Topic 6. The frontal, parietal and occipital bones*		
1	A	sulcus sinus sygmoidei is not part of the eminentia cruciformis
2	C	Margo squamosushe is t lower edge of the parietal bone
3	D	*angulus* mastoideus is the lower posterior angle of the parietal bone
4	C	fovéolae granuláres belongs to the parietal bone
5	B	Glabella is on the outer surface of the pars squamosa of the frontal bone
6	B	Clivus and tuberculum pharyngeum belong to the pars basilaris of the occipital bone
7	B	fossa glandulae lacrimalis belong to the pars basilaris of the occipital bone
8	A	scale of the occipital bone, under the sulcus sinus transversi belong to the pars basilaris of the occipital bone
9	D	processus jugularisis on the pars lateralis of the occipital bone
10	D	linea nuchae suprema is on the outer surface of the occipital bone scale

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Topic 7. The sphenoid and ethmiod bones*		
1	A	surfaces on the large wings: anterior - orbital, posterior - cerebral, lateral - temporal
2	A	ethmoid plates are:lamina perpendicularis - sagittal, lamina orbitalis - sagittal, lamina cribrosa- horizontal
3	C	lamina cribrosa connected with the orbital part of the frontal bone
4	C	ala minors connected with the orbital part of the frontal bone

5	C	lamina perpendicularis of the ethmoid bone forms the nasal septum
6	D	medial part of labyrinth forms the lateral nasal wall
7	D	lamina cribrosa forms the superior nasal wall
8	E	lateral part of labyrinth forms the medial orbital wall
9	D	sulcus chiasmatis is unpaired
10	A	processus uncitatus does not belong to the sphenoid bone
11	D	dorsum cellae has processus clinoideus posterior
12	C	ala minor processus clinoideus posterior
13	C	lamina cribrosa and crista galli are found in the cranial cavity
14	B	rostrum sphenoidale, apertura sinus sphenoidalis are located on the anterior part of the sphenoid bone

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Topic 8. The temporal bone*.		
1	A	The temporal bone does not connect directly to os frontale, os ethmoidale
2	C	canalis facialis does not open into the tympanic cavity
3	C	canalis nervi petrosi majoris and canaliculus chordae tympani are branches of the facial nerve canal
4	A	processus zygomaticus, fossa mandibularis are on the pars squamosa ossis temporale
5	C	tegmen tympani, eminentia arcuata are on the front surface of the pars petrosa
6	A	porus acusticus internus, apertura externa aqueducti vestibule are on the back surface of the pars petrosa
7	C	porus acusticus internus, foramen stylomastioideum are related to the facial canal
8	C	fossa jugularis, foramen caroticum externum are located on the inferior surface of the pars petrosa
9	D	Sulcus sinus petrosi superioris and inferioris are located on the pars petrosa
10	C	sulcus sinus petrosi superioris is located between the anterior and posterior surfaces

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Topic 9. Bones of the visceral skull*		
1	A	processus frontalis maxillae, lamina perpendicularis ossis palatini contain crista conchalis et crista ethmoidalis
2	D	tuberositas masseterica is located on the lateral surface of the mandibular angle
3	B	tuberositas pterygoidea is located on the medial surface of the

		mandibular angle
4	D	spina mentale is unpaired
5	B	facies orbitalis et fossa canina are connected by the infraorbital canal
6	C	os hyoideum does not belong to the bones of the visceral skull
7	A	mandibula, vomer, os hyoideum are unpaired
8	D	os lacrimale is involved in the formation of the nasal cavity
9	A	maxilla, os frontale, os temporale connected to the zygomatic bone
10	C	conha nasalis inferior is an independent bone
11	C	facies medialis is absent in the zygomatic bone
12	C	canalis incisivus is formed by two maxillary bones junction
13	B	os occipitale does not connect to the maxilla
14	A	processes of palatine bone: pyramidalis, sphenoidalis, orbitalis
15	A	processus orbitalis is missing in the maxillary bone

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Topic 10. The skull as a whole. The cranial vauilt. The external and internal cranial base. The orbit*.		
1	A	maxilla et os palatinum are involved in the formation of the lower wall of the orbit
2	B	os frontale et os sphenoidale are involved in the formation of the upper wall of the orbit
3	C	os shpenoidale et os zygomaticum are involved in the formation of the lateral wall of the orbit
4	D	maxilla et os ethmoidale are involved in the formation of the medial wall of the orbit
5	B	fissura orbitalis superior et canalis opticus are the connections of the orbit with the cranial cavity
6	E	canalis lacrimalis is the connection of the orbit with the nasal cavity
7	E	fissura orbitalis inferior is the connections of the orbit with the infratemporal fossa
8	D	inferior et medial walls of the choana are formed with the vomer
9	A	superior et lateral walls of the choana are formed with the sphenoid bone
10	A	No walls of the choana are formed with the maxilla
11	A	inferior wall of the choana is formed with the palatine bone
12	A	foramen lacerum is between sphenoid, temporal, occipital bones
13	C	the sulcus sinus sygmoidei formed by sphenoid, parietal, occipital bones

14	B	foramen jugulare is between temporal and occipital bones
15	C	fissura orbitalis inferior is between os zygomaticum et ala major ossis sphenoidale
16	E	fissura orbitalis superior is between ala minor et ala major ossis sphenoidale
17	C	canalis lacrimalis is between os lacrimale et maxilla
18	A	foramina ethmoilale are between os ethmoidale et os frontale
19	C	canalis incisivus is between maxilla dextra et sinistra
20	D	canalis palatinus major is between maxilla et os palatinum
21	A	pars squamosa ossis frontalis, pars squamosa ossis occipitalis, os parietalis form the roof of the calvaria
22	B	sutura sagittalis is between os parietale dextra et sinistra
23	D	sutura lambdoidea is between os occipitale et os parietale
24	A	sutura coronaria is between os frontale et os parietale
25	D	sutura squamosal is between os occipitale et os parietale

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Topic 11. The skull as a whole. The nasal cavity*		
1	A	maxilla et os palatinum are involved in the formation of the lower wall of the nasal cavity
2	E	os frontale et os ethmoidale are involved in the formation of the upper wall of the nasal cavity
3	B	lamina perpendicularis of the ethmoid bone is involved in the formation of the nasal septum
4	C	Labiryntum ethmoidale of the ethmoid bone is involved in the formation of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity
5	A	lamiba cribrosa is involved in the formation of the superior wall of the nasal cavity
6	A	lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei forms the medial wall of the infratemporal fossa
7	C	ala major forms the superior wall of the infratemporal fossa
8	B	ala major is not involved in the formation of the temporal fossa
9	A	fissura orbitalis inferior is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the orbital cavity
10	A	canalis pterygoideus is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the oral cavity
11	C	foramen sphenopalatinum is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the nasal cavity
12	E	foramen rotundum is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the cavity of the skull
13	A	canalis pterygoideus is the communication of the pterygopalatine fossa with the base of the skull

14	D	the sphenoid sinus opens into recessus sphenoethmoidalis
15	C	the maxillar sinus opens into meatus masi medius
16	C	the frontal sinus opens into meatus masi medius
17	A	anterior ethmoidal cells open into meatus masi medius
18	E	middle ethmoidal cells open into meatus masi medius
19	B	posterior ethmoidal cells open into meatus nasi superioк
20	D	the nasolacrimal canal open into meatus nasi inferior

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Topic 12. General Arthrology. Junctions of the head*		
1	A	the temporomandibular joint is not compound
2	D	articular disc is the additional element
3	A	articular capsule is the main element of a joint
4	D	Sutura is syndesmosis
5	B	Ligamentum is syndesmosis
6	C	Membrane is syndesmosis
7	E	Two pubic bones are connected with hemiarthrosis
8	B	The sacrum and ilac bone are connected with diarthrosis
9	E	art. sellaris is biaxial
10	A	art. thochoidea is uniaxial
11	B	art. spheroidea is multiaxial
12	A	art. thochoidea is uniaxial
13	B	art. sellaris is biaxial
14	C	joint with intraarticular discs is complex
15	A	fonticuli are syndesmoses
16	B	art. ellipsoidea is biaxial
17	E	Temporomandibular joint is articulation ellipsoidea
18	A	flexio-extensio are movements around the frontal axis
19	C	adductio-abductio are movements around the sagittal axis
20	B	pronatio-supinatio are movements around the vertical axis
21	A	cartilage junction is synchondrosis
22	B	fibrous connective tissue junction is syndesmosis
23	C	bony tissue junction is synostosis
24	D	joint with two articular surfaces is simple
25	D	Two simultaneous joints are combined

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Topic 13. Junctions of the vertebral column*		
1	D	articulatio atlantoaxialis mediana is uniaxial - vertical axis
2	C	articulatio atlantoaxialis lateralis is plane uniaxial
3	C	articulatio atlantooccipitalis is biaxial - frontal and sagittal axises
4	C	artt. Zygapophysisles are combined
5	A	axis et pars basilaris ossis occipitale are connected with lig. apicis dentis
6	D	axis et pars lateralis ossis occipital are connected with lig. alare
7	E	articular processes: cervical - horizontal, thoracic - frontal, lumbar - sagittal
8	A	the lig. nuchae attached to crista occipitalis externa
9	A	there is no discs between the first and second cervical
10	E	lig. nuchae is oriented sagittally
11	C	membrana tectoria is a direct extension of the posterior longitudinal ligament
12	D	parts of intervertrbral disc: central - nucleus pulposus, peripheral - annulus fibrosus
13	C	lig. transversum atlantis is part of the cruciate ligament D
14	D	arcus anterior atlantis and lig. transversum atlantis are connected with the dens axis
15	E	the atlanto-occipital joint is cylindrical
16	A	Anterior longitudinal ligament strengthens the vertebral bodies in front
17	C	Yellow ligament connects the vertebral arches
18	D	transverse ligament is between the transverse processes
19	B	mid-atlanto-axial joint moves around the vertical axis
20	A	develop cervical lordosis developed in 2 months
21	B	lumbar lordosis developed in 6 months
22	E	Anterior longitudinal ligament is an extension of the anterior atlantooccipital membrane
23	A	a spinal tap performed on L2-L3
24	B	Interspinous ligament is located between the spinous processes
25	D	Diarthrosis is between the articular processes

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Topic 14. Junctions of the pectoral girdle and the upper arm *		
1	C	art. sternoclavicularis is simple, complex, multiaxial
2	D	art. Sternoclavicularis is art. sternoclavicularis
3	C	lig. coracoacromiale is the scapula's own ligament
4	D	lig. interclaviculare is unpaired
5	B	discus articularis is missing in the shoulder joint
6	A	articulatio acromioclavicularis is art. plana
7	B	articulatio humeri is spheroid, incongruent
8	C	artt. zygapophysisles are combined
9	A	the chest: in dolichomorphs - flat, in mesomorphs - cylindrical, in brachymorphs - conica
10	D	I, XI, XII ribs have no lig. capitis costae

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Topic 15. Junctions of the forearm and hand *		
1	C	Articulatio humeroradialis is spheroid, biaxial
2	C	Articulatio humeroulnaris is ginglymus, uniaxial
3	E	Articulatio radioulnaris is spheroid, biaxial
4	E	Articulatio radiocarpea is ellipsoid, biaxial
5	C	Pronation is impossible in art. radiocarpea
6	D	art. radioulnaris is combined
7	D	the saddle joint is between the trapezium and the first metacarpal bone
8	C	art. cubiti - frontal and vertical, art. radiocarpea - frontal and sagittal axises of movements
9	C	art. metacarpophalangea: 1st finger - sellar, 2nd-5th fingers - ellipsoi
10	A	opposition is a movement of art. capometacarpea pollicis

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Topic 16. Joints of hip and thigh*		
1	A	eminentia iliopubica is synostosis
2	B	lig. Iliofemorale limits the extension of the hip joint
3	C	lig. Ischiofemorale limits the supination of the hip joint
4	A	lig. pubofemorale et lig. ischiofemorale limits the abduction of the hip joint
5	D	distantia trochanterica is the largest
6	A	are intracapsular contaits blood vessels
7	E	lig. capitis femoris et lig. transversum acetabuli are intracapsular
8	C	foramen ischiadicum minus is between the lig. sacrotuberale and lig. sacrospinale
9	A	diameter obliqua is between the lig. sacrotuberal and lig. sacrospinal
10	B	right and left pubic bones are connected by hemiarthrosis
11	A	sciatic bone and sacrum are connected by syndesmoses
12	E	iliac and sacrum are connected by synovial joint
13	A	the sacroiliac joint is simple and combined
14	C	the hip joint simple
15	A	the hip joint is art. spheroidea
16	E	the sacroiliac joint is art. plana
17	C	Superior pelvic aperture of the male pelvis is heart shaped
18	B	ala ossis ilii is a wall of the false pelvis
19	C	lig. iliolumbale strengthens the sacroiliac joint
20	E	zona orbicularis strengthens the hip joint

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Topic 17. Joints of the leg and foot*		
1	D	flexio dorsalis is a movement of art. talocruralis
2	A	Fibula does not participate in the formation of art. genus
3	C	lig. collaterale fibulare is extracapsular
4	E	lig. cruciatum anterius is intracapsular
5	C	lig. patellae is an extension of the quadriceps tendon
6	A	tuber calcanei and heads of the metatarsal bones are the limitations of the longitudinal arches of the foot
7	D	art. tarsometatarsea is the "Lisfranc joint"
8	B	art. tarsi transversi is strengthened with lig. bifurcatum

9	B	tibia et fibula in the distal part are not connected by the synovial joint
10	D	talus et os cuboideum do not connect directly

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Topic 18. Muscles of the head*		
1	D	musculus pterygoideus lateralis moves the lower jaw forwards
2	D	musculus pterygoideus lateralis dexter moves the lower jaw to the left
3	A	m. risorius is not attached to the bones
4	A	m. epicranius forms the transverse folds on the forehead
5	D	m. procerus starts from the bony dorsum of the nose
6	B	m. corrugator supercilii forms vertical wrinkles
7	E	M. levátor ánguli óris starts from fóssa canína
8	E	the parotid duct passes through m. buccinátor
9	E	m. buccinátor starts at the pterygo-mandibular suture
10	C	posterior bundles of the temporal muscle moves the lower jaw backwards

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Topic 19. Muscles of the neck *		
1	A	m. scalenus anterior et m. scalenus medius are attached to the first rib
2	B	m. omohyoideus has two bellies
3	D	m. mylohyoideus starts from the mandible structure of the same name
4	E	m. stylohyoideus starts from the structure of the temporal bone

5	B	m. geniohyoideus starts from spina mentale
6	A	m. mylogyoideus predominantly forms the diaphragm of the mouth
7	A	m. sternocleidomastoideus, venter posterior m.digástrici, venter superior m. omohyoidei constrain the carotid triangle
8	A	m. mylohyoideus, m. digastricus, n. hypoglossus constrain triangonum linguale
9	B	m. stetocleidomastoideus et m. platysma are covered with lamina superficialis fasciae colli propria
10	C	Retrovisceral space connect ith posterior mediastinum

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Topic 20. Muscles of the back *		
1	A	pronatio et adductio the action of m. latissimus dorsi
2	A	m. iliocostalis it is a lateral part of m.erector spinae
3	B	mm. rhomboidei et m.trapezius move the scapula to the spine
4	C	Latissimus dorsi muscle pronates and adduct the upper arm
5	B	crista tuberculi minoris it is an insertion of m. latissimus dorsi
6	A	between the spinous process of the axis and the transverse process of the atlas is the inferior oblique muscle of the head located
7	B	m. levator scapulae starts from the transverse processes of the four upper cervical vertebrae
8	A	mm. rotatores the following belongs to the deep layer of m. transversospinalis
9	D	m. serratus posterior superior starts from spinous processes of C6, C7, T1, T2

10	A	mm. serrati insert to the ribs

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Topic 21. Muscles of the thorax *		
1	A	m.pectoralis major consists of pars sternocostalis, pars abdominalis and pars clavicularis
2	D	m. phrenicus consists of pars sternalis, pars costalis and pars lumbalis
3	D	m. phrenicus has centrum tendineum
4	A	pronatio et adductio humeri, elevatio costarum is the action of m. pectoralis major
5	B	m. pectoralis minor inserts to processus coracoideus
6	C	m. subclavius is the smallest
7	A	m. pectoralis minor et m. serratus anterior insert to the scapula
8	A	crura diaphragmales of diaphragma contains muscular fibres
9	B	m. transversus thoracis, mm. subcostales the internal muscles of the chest
10	A	m. pectoralis major, m. transversus thoracis insert to the sternum

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Topic 22. Muscles of the abdomen *		
1	A	m. pyramidalis goes from the pubic symphysis to the white line of the abdomen
2	A	m. pyramidalis goes from the pubic symphysis to the white

		line of the abdomen
3	B	m. rectus abdominis has intersectiones tendinea
4	C	m. quadratus lumborum is attached to the medial edge of the XII rib and to the transverse processes of the I-V lumbar vertebrae
5	D	aponeurosis m. obliquus internus abdominis is split into two plates that surround the rectus abdomini
6	C	the inguinal ligament forms lower edge of m. obliquus externus abdominis
7	A	Transverse fascia forms the back wall of the inguinal canal
8	B	Inguinal ligament forms the inferior wall of the inguinal canal
9	C	External oblique muscle forms the anterior wall of the inguinal canal
10	A	lateral inguinal fossa is the deep ring of the inguinal canal located

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Topic 23. Muscles of the shoulder girdle *		
1	A	m. deltoideus, m. supraspinatus abduct the humerus in the shoulder joint
2	B	m. infraspinatus, m. teres minor supinate the humerus in the shoulder joint
3	A	m. subscapularis, m. teres major pronate the humerus in the shoulder joint
4	A	tendon caput longum m. biceps brachii passes throw the cavity of the shoulder joint
5	C	m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis, anterior part of m. deltoideus are the main flexors of the humerus in the

		shoulder joint
6	D	Insertion of m. abductor pollicis brevis is the proximal phalange of 1st finger
7	A	Origin and insertion of m. biceps brachii are processus coracoideus, tuberculum supraglenoidale, tuberositas radii
8	A	m. supraspinatus, m. infraspinatus, m. teres minor insert to tuberculum majus brachii
9	C	m. biceps brachii
10	A	Origin and insertion of m. extensor carpi radialis longus are epicondilus lateralis, os metacarpea II

*I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 259-263

Topic 24. Muscles of the forearm and hand *		
1	D	m. flexor carpi radialis et m. extensor carpi radialis are abductors for the radial wrist joint
2	A	m. flexor carpi ulnaris et m. extensor carpi ulnaris are adductors for the wrist joint
3	A	m. extensor pollicis brevis attaches to the proximal phalanx of the thumb
4	D	mm. lumbricales is a flexor of the proximal phalanges of the fingers
5	B	m.flexor digitorum longus is a flexor of the distal phalanges
6	C	m. pronator quadratus does not originate from the medial epicondyle of the shoulder
7	D	m. palmaris bevis does not belong to the muscles of the forearm
8	A	m. extensor indicis et m.supinator belong to the deep layer of the posterior muscles of the forearm
9	D	m. brachioradialis can perform both pronation and supination

10	E	The distal tendon of the m. palmaris longus does not attach to any bones
11	A	In the tendon of m. flexor carpi ulnaris is the os pisirorme located
12	A	tendons of m. extensor pollicis brevis et m. abductor pollicis longus pass in the common synovial vagina

*I.I. Bobryk, V.G. Koveshnikov, V.I. Luzin, Human anatomy. In three volumes. Vol. 1,— Lugansk: «Шико» ТОВ. «Віртуальна реальність», 2006.- P. 264-271

Topic 25. Topography of the upper extremity *		
1	A	m. subscapularis, m. teres major, m. latissimus dorsi form the posterior wall of axillar cavity
2	A	m. serratus anterior forms the medial all of the axillary cavity
3	D	superior - m. subscapularis, inferior- m. teres major, lateral - caput longum m. tricipitis brachii form walls of foramen trilaterum
4	A	for.trilaterum is medial, for. quadrilaterum is lateral on posterior wall of cavitas axillaris
5	E	m. brachialis is outside the cubital fossa
6	A	sulcus medianus antebrachii located between m. flexor carpi radialis et m. flexor digitorum superficialis
7	A	sulcus radialis antebrachii located between m. flexor carpi radialis et m. brachioradialis
8	A	canalis humeromuscularis form medial an lateral heads of triceps brachii, posterior surface of humerus
9	C	m. extensor digitorum et m. extensor indicis have a common synovial sheath
10	C	tendons of m. flexor digitorum superficialis, m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor pollicis longus pass throw canalis carpi

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Topic 26. Muscles of the hip and thigh *		
1	A	M. iliopsóas flexes and supinates the femur in the hip joint
2	C	M. pirifórmis passes throw the forámen ischiádicum május
3	C	M. quadrátus femoris is attached to crísta intertrochantérica
4	B	M. obturatórius intérnus accompanies mm. gemelli
5	C	M. quadrátus femoris is not involved in the supination of the thigh
6	E	M. glúteus medius is involved in the abduction of the thigh
7	D	M. gluteus maximus et m. ténsor fásciae látae are attached to the iliotibial tract
8	C	M. biceps femoris et m. Semitendinosus have a common origin
9	C	semitendinosus, m. sartorius, m. gracilis form the pes anserinus superficialis .
10	A	m. rectus femoris originates from the spina iliaca anterior inferior
11	D	m. *pectineus* is originated from *pectin* ossis pubis and is inserted to linea *pectinea*
12	A	All medial thigh muscles are abductors (they named as abductor magnus, longusm brevis)

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Topic 27. Muscles of the leg and foot *		
1	C	M. flexor digitorum longus flexes distal phalanges of the toes

2	A	M. lumbricalis flexes proximal phalanges of the toes
3	C	M. extensor digitorum brevis flexes middle phalanges of the toes
4	E	M. quadratus plantae and mm. Lumbricales are attached to the tendon of m. flexor digitorum longus
5	A	are attached to the tendon of m. flexor digitorum longus M. quadratus plantae and mm. lumbricales
6	D	M. fléxor hállucis lóngus is the most lateral deep posterior musle of the leg
7	B	M. soleus contains the árcus tendíneus
8	E	M. plantaris does not belong to the muscles of the foot
9	D	m. peroneus brevis is attached to ós metatársi V
10	A	the function of the posterior calf muscle group is plantar flexion, adduction and supination of the foot
11	D	m. peroneus tertius begins from exténsor digitórum lóngus
12	A	m. tibialis antérior et m. peronéus lóngus are attached to the os cuneifórme mediále and the base of the 1st metatarsal bone

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Topic 28. Topography of the lower extremity *		
1	C	the femoral canal contains a femoral hernia
2	C	Lacuna Musculorum contains m. iliopsoas, n.femoralis
3	D	Lig. lacunare is the medial wall of Lacuna vasorum
4	A	Lig. lacunare is the medial wall of Lacuna vasorum
5	E	is the medial wall of the femoral canal is absent
6	B	vena femoralis is the lateral wall of canalis femoralis
7	D	canalis femoralis is absent normally
8	A	walls of canalis musculoperoneus superior are formed with upper third of fibula and m. peroneus longus

9	D	walls of canalis musculoperoneus inferior are fored with a middle third of fibula and m. flexor hallucis longus
10	C	walls canalis cruropopliteus are: posterior - m. soleus, anterior - m. tobialis posterior

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