



«Approved» 
at faculty meeting, protocol № ____
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QUESTIONS FOR MODULE №1

" Topographic anatomy and operative surgery of the limbs, head, neck and chest»

1. State anterior wall of the axilla.
2. State posterior wall of the axilla.
3. Name interrelation of axillary vein and axillary artery in clavipectoral triangle of the axilla.
4. Name interrelation of brachial plexus and axillary artery in clavipectoral triangle of the axilla.
5. Name the branches of posterior fascicle of brachial plexus.
6. State the contents of triangular foramen.
7. What branches arise from the axillary artery in pectoral triangle?
8. What are the elements of neurovascular fascicle of the anterior surface of the arm?
9. What are the elements of neurovascular fascicle of the arm posterior surface?
10. What is the relation between median nerve and brachial artery in the upper third of the arm?
11. What is the relation between median nerve and brachial artery in the lower third of the arm?
12. Between what muscles is musculocutaneous nerve on the arm located?
13. Into what branches is radial nerve in cubital fossa divided?
14. How many muscular compartments are formed by deep fascia on the forearm?
15. How many layers of muscles are located on anterior surface of the forearm?
16. Between what layers of muscles is Pirogov-Paron fat space situated?
17. State neurovascular fascicles of posterior compartment of the forearm.
18. How many layers of muscles are located on anterior surface of the forearm?
19. What structures pass through radial carpal canal?
20. What structures pass through ulnar carpal canal?
21. How many fascial compartments are located on the palmar surface of the
22. How many osteofascial compartments are formed on the back of the wrist?
23. What forms of deep whitlow do you know?
24. State muscles of the second layer of gluteal region.
25. State muscles of the third layer of gluteal region.
26. By what structures is the muscular lacuna bounded?
27. What structures pass through the vasorum lacuna?
28. By what structures is the femoral ring bounded?
29. State the walls of obturator canal.
30. State lateral ligaments of the ankle joint.
31. What diseases are most typical for the skin of axilla?
32. Name the branches of lateral fascicle of brachial plexus.
33. State the contents of quadrangular foramen.
34. By what muscles is the deep layer of the arm anterior surface presented?
35. What neurovascular fascicles of cubital fossa do you know?
36. What muscles by function are situated in anterior compartment of the forearm?
37. What muscles by function are situated in posterior compartment of the forearm?
38. What structures pass through lateral antebrachial canal?
39. Name the elements of neurovascular fascicle in popliteal fossa.
40. Name the walls of superior musculo-peroneal canal.

41. What time in summer is allowed to hold tourniquet?
42. What time in winter is allowed to hold tourniquet?
43. Name the typical site of compressing of the brachial artery.
44. Name the typical site of compressing of the subclavian artery.
45. How many ligatures are applied on proximal end of the artery for the vessel ligation in wounds?
46. Where is the best level of ligation of the axillary artery located?
47. Who was the first surgeon applying vessel's suture?
48. Name the operation for removal of varix dilatated great saphenous vein on the hip by means of special director.
49. Name the operation for subfascial ligation of communicants in case of varix dilatation of veins of the lower limbs.
50. After what type of regeneration will not be the function of nerve restored?
51. What diastasis should remain between the ends of a nerve while suturing?
52. Name the operation directed on the opening of joint cavity.
53. Name the operation directed to mobilize an immobile joint.
54. Name the operation directed to restriction of the amplitude of movement or mobility in the joint.
55. What is the level of amputation?
56. How many ligatures are applied on large arteries at amputations?
57. At what distance above the level of amputation should the nerve be cut?
58. Name the classification of vessels' sutures according to their circumference.
59. Name the classification of vessels' sutures according to the approach.
60. What types of osteotomy by purpose are distinguished?
61. How does the boundary between the brain and facial parts of the head pass?
62. Where does the lateral border of the fronto-parieto-occipital region pass?
63. Enumerate the layers of the fronto-parieto-occipital region in succession.
64. What tissues are included in the scalp structure?
65. What is the characteristic feature of hematoma of subcutaneous fat in the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
66. What is the characteristic feature of subperiosteal hematoma in the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
67. What is the characteristic feature of subaponeurotic hematoma in the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
68. The bone of the skull fornix consists of:
69. How can you explain massive hemorrhage in the lesion of the vessels of the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
70. What structures does the diploe contain?
71. What is connected by diploic veins?
72. Enumerate the layers of the temporal regions in succession.
73. How many fat spaces in the the temporal region do you know?
74. Where is the interaponeurotic fat space of the temporal region located?
75. Where is the subaponeurotic fat space of the temporal region located?
76. What vessel passes in subcutaneous tissue of the temporal region?
77. How is the anterior vertical line of Kronlein scheme drawn?
78. How is the inferior horizontal line of Kronlein scheme drawn?
79. Where is the trunk of the middle meningeal artery determined on the scheme of Kronlein?
80. Where is the anterior branch of the middle meningeal artery determined on the scheme of Kronlein?
81. Where is the posterior branch of the middle meningeal artery determined on the scheme of Kronlein?
82. What passes through spinous foramen?

83. What does the foramen rotundum transmit?
84. What does the foramen ovale transmit?
85. What passes through the foramen lacerum?
86. What does subarachnoid space contain?
87. What does venous sinuses contain?
88. Where is the middle meningeal artery located?
89. How does the border between head and neck pass?
90. Where are the superficial mimic muscles of the face located?
91. The mimic muscles attached to:
92. By what nerve are all the mimic muscles of the face supplied?
93. By what means is the capsule of the parotid gland formed?
94. Where is projection of excretory duct of the parotid gland located?
95. Into what vein does blood from facial department of the face outflow?
96. Facial vein has anastomoses with:
97. The retropharyngeal space is located between:
98. In what direction is it necessary to make a section of soft tissues at initial surgical d-bridement of wounds of the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
99. What form is it necessary to give to a wound at initial surgical d-bridement of the soft tissues of the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
100. What actions should be taken at the initial surgical d-bridement of the fronto-parieto-occipital region, if the wound large bony fragment is connected to bones of the skull fornx by periosteum?
101. What ways are used for arrest of bleeding from diploic veins of the fronto-parieto-occipital region?
102. What wounds of the head are called penetrating?
103. What bones layers of the skull fornx are more inclined to the damage in skull traumas?
104. How trepanation with preserving of the fragment of the bone is called?
105. In what direction should sections be done at purulent parotiditis?
106. Where is the point of digital pressing of the facial artery located?
107. What is anthrotomy?
108. Where is the trepanation of the mastoid process made?
109. In what way skin, subcutaneous fat and glands capsule are dissected performing operation at purulent parotiditis?
110. How are the trepanations of the skull classified?
111. How does the boundary between the neck and head pass?
112. How does the boundary between the neck and chest pass?
113. How many fasciae are there on the neck according to Shevkunenko?
114. What does the superficial fascia contain anteriorly?
115. Where is the projection of the cervical plexus located?
116. Where is the projection of the brachial plexus located?
117. Where is the projection of the carotid sinus located?
118. Where is the projection of the basic neurovascular fascicle located?
119. The previsceral fat space is communicated with:
120. The retrovisceral space is communicated with:
121. What does pretracheal fat space contain?
122. What does the submental triangle contain?
123. Where is the larynx located (skeletotopy)?
124. What is the skeletotopy of the esophagus?
125. What is the skeletotopy of the pharynx?
126. State the skeletotopy of the trachea.
127. By what is the trachea supplied in the neck?
128. By what nerve is the trachea supplied?

129. In what place is the needle inserted in vagosympathetic blockade of the cervical plexus?
130. What is the upper tracheostomy?
131. What vessels are ligated in upper tracheostomy?
132. Name the approach for ligation of carotid arteries.
133. Where the place of ligation of external carotid artery located?
134. What triangles are located in the lateral triangle of the neck?
135. By what fascia is capsule of mammary gland formed?
136. The main way of lymphatic drainage passes from mammary gland into:
137. What structures pass between the medial and lateral crura of the lumbar part of the diaphragm?
138. Name the syntopy of structures of intercostal neurovascular fascicle (top-down)?
139. Enumerate the parts of the lungs root in horizontal plane or from forward backward in succession.
140. Enumerate the parts of the right lung root in vertical plane in succession.
141. How many segments does the right lung include?
142. What incision is used for treatment of intramammary breast abscesses?
143. What incision is used for treatment of retromammary breast abscesses?
144. State the place of pleural puncture for removing of fluid.
145. State the place of pleural puncture for removing of air.
146. What does the prophylaxis of pneumothorax in pleural puncture include?
147. Enumerate in succession the parts of the root processing (ligation of structures) at pulmonectomy in case of tuberculosis.
148. Enumerate in succession the parts of the root processing (ligation of structures) at pulmonectomy in case of cancer.
149. What incision is used for treatment of premammary breast abscesses?
150. What structures are removed in an extended sectoral resection of the mammary gland?
151. What structures are removed in simple mastectomy?
152. Name the classification of the rib resection.
153. What is the first medical assistance at treatment of the pneumothorax?
154. In what area is the puncture of pericardium or paracentesis made?

For example

TEST QUESTIONS

- 1. The external ring of the femoral canal is formed by:**
 - a. aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle
 - b. aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle
 - c. a superficial leaf of the wide fascia of the thigh
 - d. a deep leaf of the broad fascia of the thigh
- 2. Parotid salivary gland is located within:**
 - a. infratemporal fossa
 - b. Pterygoid fossa
 - c. submandibular fossa
 - d. the submaxillary fossa.
- 3. How many fascia on the neck are selected according to the classification proposed by Shevkunenko?**
 - a. one
 - b. three
 - c. at four

d. five

4. Vertebral artery receding

- a. from the brachiocephalic trunk
- b. from the subclavian artery
- c. from the common carotid artery
- d. from the arch of the aorta

5. What types of osteotomy by technique are distinguished?

- a. correcting;
- b. closed;
- c. open;
- d. oblique;

6. State indications to reamputations.

- a. acute purulent inflammation with danger of sepsis;
- b. total extremity avulsion;
- c. vicious amputation stump;
- d. wrong level of previous amputation.