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## QUESTIONS FOR MODULE №2

### " Topographic anatomy and operative surgery of the abdomen, pelvis and spinal cord»

1. What is named "Tomson's fascia" (plate)?
2. The line alba is formed by.
3. The posterior layer of the rectus sheath is formed beneath the umbilicus by:
4. How many folds does parietal peritoneum form on the inferior part of the anterior abdominal wall?
5. Name the folds of the peritoneum between which suprapubic fossa is located?
6. The lateral umbilical fold of peritoneum is formed by:
7. The medial umbilical fold of peritoneum is formed by:
8. What is located laterally to lateral umbilical folds?
9. The inferior wall of the inguinal canal is formed by:
10. The anterior wall of the inguinal canal is formed by:
11. The superior wall of the inguinal canal is formed by:
12. On what does the superficial ring of the inguinal canal project on the internal surface of abdominal wall?
13. The superficial ring of the inguinal canal is formed by:
14. On what does the deep ring of the inguinal canal project on the internal surface of abdominal wall?
15. What kind of hernia protrudes through the medial inguinal fossa?
16. What kind of hernia protrudes through the lateral inguinal fossa?
17. On what does the femoral ring project on the posterior surface of the abdominal wall?
18. The superficial ring of the femoral canal is formed by:
19. What is the average length of femoral canal in women?
20. What is hernial gates?
21. Give the definition of sliding hernia.
22. What is an urgent indication for herniotomy?
23. What must you do with hernial contents after opening the hernial sac?
24. What wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in oblique inguinal hernia?
25. What anatomical structures are stitched to the inguinal ligament in repair on Girard method by second row of sutures?
26. What wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in the direct inguinal hernia?
27. What anatomical structures are stitched anterior to spermatic cord in repair of the inguinal canal according to Bassini method?
28. What kind of inguinal hernia does congenital hernia correspond to?
29. What wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in congenital inguinal hernia?
30. Name the most important stage of herniotomy in strangulated hernias.
31. In what direction is section of incarcerating ring made in direct inguinal hernia?
32. In what direction is section of incarcerating ring made in oblique inguinal hernia?
33. In what direction is section of incarcerating ring made in femoral hernia?
34. The anterior wall of the rectus sheath is formed above umbilicus by:
35. Name the muscles between which intercostal nerves are located in the lateral part of the abdominal wall?
36. What large arteries pass along the posterior surface of the rectus abdominis?

37. Between the systems of what arteries do superior and inferior epigastric arteries have anastomoses?
38. What main superficial veins pass in the subcutaneous fat of the anterior abdominal wall?
39. What passes through the vascular lacuna?
40. Name initiating factors of herniation.
41. Name methods of treatment of direct inguinal hernia.
42. The abdominal cavity is divided into upper and lower compartments (floors) by:
43. By what is the right hepatic bursa limited on the left?
44. By what is the left hepatic bursa limited posteriorly?
45. Name the anterior wall of the pregastric bursa.
46. By what is the epiploic foramen limited anteriorly?
47. By what is the left subphrenic space separated from left lateral canal?
48. Name the syntopy of structures of the hepatoduodenal ligament from right to left.
49. State peritoneal coverage of stomach.
50. Name the skeletotopy of the ascending part of the duodenum.
51. By systems of what arteries is the part of duodenum located in upper floor of abdominal cavity supplied?
52. By systems of what arteries is the part of duodenum located in lower floor of abdominal cavity supplied?
53. By what layer of the hollow organ is the canal of tubular stoma formed?
54. By what layer of the hollow organ is the canal of lip-shaped stoma formed?
55. What kind of intestinal stomas are characterized by self closure after evacuation of the tube?
56. In what direction should perforated ulcer be sutured?
57. Name the groups of indications for making of gastroenteroanastomoses?
58. What artery can be damaged while performing the posterior behind transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
59. Through what structure is the intestinal loop moved while performing the posterior behind transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
60. Of what size must be intestinal loop while performing the posterior behind transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
61. What should be done for prevention of vicious circle while performing the anterior in front of transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
62. Name the groups of indications for vagotomy.
63. What is the definition of truncal vagotomy?
64. What is the definition of selective vagotomy?
65. What is the definition of selective proximal vagotomy?
66. What kinds of gastroduodenoanastomoses do you know?
67. Into what compartments is the abdominal cavity divided?
68. In what regions is the greater part of the stomach located?
69. What arteries are located on lesser stomach curvature?
70. What arteries are located on greater stomach curvature?
71. What operations on the stomach are called radical?
72. What kinds of gastroenteroanastomoses are performed more often?
73. What kinds of gastrojejunoanastomoses do you know?
74. The lower compartment of the abdominal cavity include:
75. The right mesenterial sinus is superiorly limited by:
76. The right mesenterial sinus is bounded from the left mesenterial sinus by:
77. The left mesenterial sinus is limited on the left by:
78. The right lateral canal is laterally limited by:
79. The left lateral canal is medially limited by:
80. Into what does the right lateral canal pass superiorly?

81. State peritoneal coverage of jejunum and ileum.
82. State skeletotopy of root of mesentery.
83. State innervation of jejunum and ileum.
84. Where is the cecum more often located?
85. State normal position of the apex of appendix.
86. State peritoneal coverage of the ascending and descending colon.
87. Where is the left colic flexure located?
88. Where is the right colic flexure located?
89. State peritoneal coverage the transverse and sigmoid colon.
90. At what level does the sigmoid colon begin?
91. At what level does the sigmoid colon become continuous with the rectum?
92. By what is the blood supply of ileocolic junction provided?
93. What kind of suture is better for closure of the intestinal stab-wounds?
94. What kind of suture is better for closure of the intestinal wounds less then 1/3 of diameter?
95. What kind of suture is better for closure of the intestinal wounds more then 1/3 of diameter?
96. In what direction should the surgeon put intestinal forceps to perform a resection with end-to-end anastomosis?
97. With what purpose should the surgeon put intestinal forceps in oblique direction to perform a resection with end-to-end anastomosis?
98. With what purpose should the surgeon close a defect of mesentery at bowel resection?
99. Name the approaches for appendix.
100. Name the structures through which the incision at appendectomy passes.
101. In what distance from the base of appendix is purse-string suture put on the caecum at appendectomy?
102. What is Meckel's diverticulum?
103. The left mesenterial sinus is freely communicated with:
104. What peritoneal recesses are located at duodenojejunal junction?
105. What peritoneal recesses are located at ileocolic junction?
106. State peritoneal coverage of the cecum.
107. State the venous outflow from the large intestine.
108. What kinds of appendectomy do you know?
109. Name the superior boundary of the liver along the right midclavicular line?
110. What structure is necessary to squeeze for temporal arrest of hepatic bleeding?
111. State peritoneal coverage of liver.
112. Beetwen what lobes is the gallbladder situated on visceral surface of the liver?
113. Where is the point of projection of the fundus of the gallbladder on the anterior abdominal wall determined?
114. Name the skeletotopy of the tail of pancreas.
115. Name the line of the projection of the pancreas on anterior abdominal wall.
116. To what part of the duodenum is the pancreas fixed?
117. By what arteries are the body and tail of pancreas supplied?
118. Name the skeletotopy of the spleen.
119. State peritoneal coverage of spleen.
120. In what area is spleen located?
121. Name the most common complication during cholecystectomy from bottom.
122. State main sources of liver blood supply.
123. From fusion of what veins is the portal vein formed?
124. What structures are located posterior to the head of the pancreas?
125. What kinds of liver resection do you know?
126. What kinds of cholecystectomy do you know?
127. Name the most common complications during cholecystectomy from neck.

128. What structures are removed in pancreatoduodenal resection?
129. How much layers of muscles are located in lumbar region?
130. Into what does the first layer of the retroperitoneal fat freely pass inferiorly?
131. Name the syntopy of structures of the renal pedicle from posteriorly to anteriorly.
132. How many constrictions in ureter are(is) possible?
133. State structure which is located medially from right ureter.
134. State structure which is located medially from left ureter.
135. What does the right ureter cross at level linea terminalis?
136. What does the left ureter cross at level linea terminalis?
137. Name the sequence of kidney elimination from adipose capsula at nephrectomy.
138. What is the sequence of renal pedicle processing by extraperitoneal approach at nephrectomy?
139. What is the sequence of renal pedicle processing at nephrectomy in case of tumors?
140. What layer of renal pelvis is not sutured after pyelotomy?
141. What kind of operation is performed for preservation kidney function at impossibility of ureter anastomosis formation?
142. Where is the point of injection for paranephral block located?
143. Name muscles of the first layer of lumbar region.
144. Name weak places of lumbar region.
145. By what is proper retroperitoneal fat limited anteriorly and posteriorly?
146. Between what zones is paranephron located posteriorly and anteriorly?
147. Between what zones is paracoln located posteriorly and anteriorly?
148. At what level is the paracoln finished inferiorly?
149. Name the skeletotopy of kidneys.
150. Name parietal inflows of inferior vena cava.
151. State transperitoneal approaches to organs of retroperitoneal space.
152. What are the consequences of nephroptosis?
153. What kinds of transplantation of kidney do you know?
154. State the upper border of small pelvis.
155. What structure closes an output from small pelvis?
156. State the structures which pass through pelvic diaphragm at women.
157. State location of sacral plexus.
158. State the sources of formation of sacral plexus.
159. How many sphincters are located in rectum?
160. Where the place of injection for pudendal block is located?
161. What kind of manipulation is usually applied for diagnostics of abdominal cavity pathology in women?
162. What space is needed at puncture of abdominal cavity through posterior vaginal fornix?
163. What kinds of hemorrhoid do you know?
164. Name the incision which is usually done at Milligan-Morgan operation.
165. Name muscles covering walls of small
166. State the structures which pass through urogenital diaphragm at women.
167. What organs are located in peritoneal compartment of small pelvis in men?
168. Name sources of sympathetic innervation of organs of small pelvis.
169. What parts in pelvic department of rectum do you know?
170. What ways of pudendal block do you know?

**For example**

### **TEST QUESTIONS**

- 1. What layer of renal pelvis is not sutured after pyelotomy?**
  - a. serous;
  - b. muscular;
  - c. submucous;
  - d. mucous.
- 2. What kind of operation is performed for preservation kidney function at impossibility of ureter anastomosis formation?**
  - a. ureterostomy;
  - b. ureterotomy;
  - c. nephrotomy;
  - d. nephropexy;
  - e. ureterolithotomy.
- 3. Name weak places of lumbar region.**
  - a. Bochdalek's gap;
  - b. Petit's triangle;
  - c. Lesgaft-Grunfeld rhomb;
  - d. Larey's fissure.
- 4. By what is proper retroperitoneal fat limited anteriorly and posteriorly?**
  - a. prerenal fascia;
  - b. retrorenal fascia;
  - c. retrocolic fascia;
  - d. endoabdominal fascia.