





**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE  
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC  
OSH STATE UNIVERSITY  
INTERNATIONAL FACULTY OF MEDICINE  
Department of Anatomy, Histology and Normal Physiology**

«Approved"   
at faculty meeting, protocol № \_\_\_\_  
from "28"  2019.  
/ Head of depart, assoc. Sakibaev K. Sh.

«Agreed"   
The chair of the UMC faculty  
Assoc. Sakibaev K. Sh.  
from "28"  2019.

**Examination questions  
for students in the specialty "560001-General medicine" in  
the discipline "Topographic anatomy and operative surgery "  
for the 2019-2020 academic year  
Course – 2, semester-4**

The volume of the academic load on the discipline "Topographic anatomy and operative surgery" is:

**Total-120 hours of**

**Classroom - 60 hours**

**extracurricular (SRS) - 60 hours**

**Lectures – 24 hours**

**Practical training – 36 hours**



**Self-work – 60 hours**

**Exam - IV semester**

Discussed at the meeting of the Department of Anatomy, Histology and Normal Physiology from " \_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 2019 y, protocol no. \_\_\_\_.

Compiled by: Djoldubaev S. J., Nuruev M. K.

Osh, 2019

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at faculty meeting, protocol № \_\_\_\_  
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**Examination questions  
on the discipline "Topographic anatomy and operative surgery»**

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. Name the position of the patient in vagosympathetic blockade of the cervical plexus?
130. In what place is the needle inserted in vagosympathetic blockade of the cervical plexus?
131. What is the upper tracheostomy?
132. What vessels are ligated in upper tracheostomy?
133. Name the approach for ligation of carotid arteries.
134. Where the place of ligation of external carotid artery located?
135. What triangles are located in the lateral triangle of the neck?
136. By what fascia is capsule of mammary gland formed?
137. The main way of lymphatic drainage passes from mammary gland into:
138. What structures pass between the medial and lateral crura of the lumbar part of the diaphragm?
139. Name the syntopy of structures of intercostal neurovascular fascicle (top-down)?
140. Enumerate the parts of the lungs root in horizontal plane or from forward backward in succession.
141. Enumerate the parts of the right lung root in vertical plane in succession.
142. How many segments does the right lung include?
143. What incision is used for treatment of intramammary breast abscesses?
144. What incision is used for treatment of retromammary breast abscesses?
145. State the place of pleural puncture for removing of fluid.
146. State the place of pleural puncture for removing of air.
147. What does the prophylaxis of pneumothorax in pleural puncture include?
148. Enumerate in succession the parts of the root processing (ligation of structures) at pneumonectomy in case of tuberculosis.
149. Enumerate in succession the parts of the root processing (ligation of structures) at pneumonectomy in case of cancer.
150. What incision is used for treatment of premammary breast abscesses?
151. What structures are removed in an extended sectoral resection of the mammary gland?
152. What structures are removed in simple mastectomy?
153. Name the classification of the rib resection.
154. What is the first medical assistance at treatment of the pneumothorax?
155. In what area is the puncture of pericardium or paracentesis made?
156. What is named "Tomson's fascia" (plate)?
157. The linea alba is formed by:
158. The posterior layer of the rectus sheath is formed beneath the umbilicus by:
159. How many folds does parietal peritoneum form on the inferior part of the anterior abdominal wall?
160. Name the folds of the peritoneum between which supravesical fossa is located?
161. The lateral umbilical fold of peritoneum is formed by:
162. The medial umbilical fold of peritoneum is formed by:
163. What is located laterally to lateral umbilical folds?
164. The inferior wall of the inguinal canal is formed by:
165. The anterior wall of the inguinal canal is formed by:
166. The superior wall of the inguinal canal is formed by:
167. On what does the superficial ring of the inguinal canal project on the internal surface of abdominal wall?

168. The superficial ring of the inguinal canal is formed by:
169. On what does the deep ring of the inguinal canal project on the internal surface of abdominal wall?
170. What kind of hernia protrudes through the medial inguinal fossa?
171. What kind of hernia protrudes through the lateral inguinal fossa?
172. On what does the femoral ring project on the posterior surface of the abdominal wall?
173. The superficial ring of the femoral canal is formed by:
174. What is the average length of femoral canal in women?
175. What is hernial gates?
176. Give the definition of sliding hernia.
177. What is an urgent indication for herniotomy?
178. What must you do with hernial contents after opening the hernial sac?
179. What wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in oblique inguinal hernia?
180. What anatomical structures are stitched to the inguinal ligament in repair on Girard method by second row of sutures?
181. What wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in the direct inguinal hernia?
182. What anatomical structures are stitched anterior to spermatic cord in repair of the inguinal canal according to Bassini method?
183. What kind of inguinal hernia does congenital hernia correspond to?
184. What wall of the inguinal canal is strengthened in congenital inguinal hernia?
185. Name the most important stage of herniotomy in strangulated hernias.
186. In what direction is section of incarcerating ring made in direct inguinal hernia?
187. In what direction is section of incarcerating ring made in oblique inguinal hernia?
188. In what direction is section of incarcerating ring made in femoral hernia?
189. The anterior wall of the rectus sheath is formed above umbilicus by:
190. Name the muscles between which intercostal nerves are located in the lateral part of the abdominal wall?
191. What large arteries pass along the posterior surface of the rectus abdominis?
192. Between the systems of what arteries do superior and inferior epigastric arteries have anastomoses?
193. What main superficial veins pass in the subcutaneous fat of the anterior abdominal wall?
194. What passes through the vascular lacuna?
195. Name initiating factors of herniation.
196. Name methods of treatment of direct inguinal hernia.
197. The abdominal cavity is divided into upper and lower compartments (floors) by:
198. By what is the right hepatic bursa limited on the left?
199. By what is the left hepatic bursa limited posteriorly?
200. Name the anterior wall of the pregastric bursa.
201. By what is the epiploic foramen limited anteriorly?
202. By what is the left subphrenic space separated from left lateral canal?
203. Name the syntopy of structures of the hepatoduodenal ligament from right to left.
204. State peritoneal coverage of stomach.
205. Name the skeletotopy of the ascending part of the duodenum.
206. By systems of what arteries is the part of duodenum located in upper floor of abdominal cavity supplied?
207. By systems of what arteries is the part of duodenum located in lower floor of abdominal cavity supplied?
208. By what layer of the hollow organ is the canal of tubular stoma formed?
209. By what layer of the hollow organ is the canal of lip-shaped stoma formed?
210. What kind of intestinal stomas are characterized by self closure after evacuation of the tube?
211. In what direction should perforated ulcer be sutured?

212. Name the groups of indications for making of gastroenteroanastomoses?
213. What artery can be damaged while performing the posterior behind transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
214. Through what structure is the intestinal loop moved while performing the posterior behind transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
215. Of what size must be intestinal loop while performing the posterior behind transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
216. What should be done for prevention of vicious circle while performing the anterior in front of transverse colon gastroenteroanastomosis?
217. Name the groups of indications for vagotomy.
218. What is the definition of truncal vagotomy?
219. What is the definition of selective vagotomy?
220. What is the definition of selective proximal vagotomy?
221. What kinds of gastroduodenoanastomoses do you know?
222. Into what compartments is the abdominal cavity divided?
223. In what regions is the greater part of the stomach located?
224. What arteries are located on lesser stomach curvature?
225. What arteries are located on greater stomach curvature?
226. What operations on the stomach are called radical?
227. What kinds of gastroenteroanastomoses are performed more often?
228. What kinds of gastrojejunoanastomoses do you know?
229. The lower compartment of the abdominal cavity include:
230. The right mesenterial sinus is superiorly limited by:
231. The right mesenterial sinus is bounded from the left mesenterial sinus by:
232. The left mesenterial sinus is limited on the left by:
233. The right lateral canal is laterally limited by:
234. The left lateral canal is medially limited by:
235. Into what does the right lateral canal pass superiorly?
236. State peritoneal coverage of jejunum and ileum.
237. State skeletotopy of root of mesentery.
238. State innervation of jejunum and ileum.
239. Where is the cecum more often located?
240. State normal position of the apex of appendix.
241. State peritoneal coverage of the ascending and descending colon.
242. Where is the left colic flexure located?
243. Where is the right colic flexure located?
244. State peritoneal coverage the transverse and sigmoid colon.
245. At what level does the sigmoid colon begin?
246. At what level does the sigmoid colon become continuous with the rectum?
247. By what is the blood supply of ileocolic junction provided?
248. What kind of suture is better for closure of the intestinal stab-wounds?
249. What kind of suture is better for closure of the intestinal wounds less then 1/3 of diameter?
250. What kind of suture is better for closure of the intestinal wounds more then 1/3 of diameter?
251. In what direction should the surgeon put intestinal forceps to perform a resection with end-to-end anastomosis?
252. With what purpose should the surgeon put intestinal forceps in oblique direction to perform a resection with end-to-end anastomosis?
253. With what purpose should the surgeon close a defect of mesentery at bowel resection?

254. Name the approaches for appendix.
255. Name the structures through which the incision at appendectomy passes.
256. In what distance from the base of appendix is purse-string suture put on the caecum at appendectomy?
257. What is Meckel's diverticulum?
258. The left mesenteric sinus is freely communicated with:
259. What peritoneal recesses are located at duodenojejunal junction?
260. What peritoneal recesses are located at ileocolic junction?
261. State peritoneal coverage of the cecum.
262. State the venous outflow from the large intestine.
263. What kinds of appendectomy do you know?
264. Name the superior boundary of the liver along the right midclavicular line?
265. What structure is necessary to squeeze for temporal arrest of hepatic bleeding?
266. State peritoneal coverage of liver.
267. Between what lobes is the gallbladder situated on visceral surface of the liver?
268. Where is the point of projection of the fundus of the gallbladder on the anterior abdominal wall determined?
269. Name the skeleton of the tail of pancreas.
270. Name the line of the projection of the pancreas on anterior abdominal wall.
271. To what part of the duodenum is the pancreas fixed?
272. By what arteries are the body and tail of pancreas supplied?
273. Name the skeleton of the spleen.
274. State peritoneal coverage of spleen.
275. In what area is spleen located?
276. Name the most common complication during cholecystectomy from bottom.
277. State main sources of liver blood supply.
278. From fusion of what veins is the portal vein formed?
279. What structures are located posterior to the head of the pancreas?
280. What kinds of liver resection do you know?
281. What kinds of cholecystectomy do you know?
282. Name the most common complications during cholecystectomy from neck.
283. What structures are removed in pancreatoduodenal resection?
284. How many layers of muscles are located in lumbar region?
285. Into what does the first layer of the retroperitoneal fat freely pass inferiorly?
286. Name the synton of structures of the renal pedicle from posteriorly to anteriorly.
287. How many constrictions in ureter are(is) possible?
288. State structure which is located medially from right ureter.
289. State structure which is located medially from left ureter.
290. What does the right ureter cross at level linea terminalis?
291. What does the left ureter cross at level linea terminalis?
292. Name the sequence of kidney elimination from adipose capsula at nephrectomy.
293. What is the sequence of renal pedicle processing by extraperitoneal approach at nephrectomy?
294. What is the sequence of renal pedicle processing at nephrectomy in case of tumors?
295. What layer of renal pelvis is not sutured after pyelotomy?
296. What kind of operation is performed for preservation kidney function at impossibility of ureter anastomosis formation?
297. Where is the point of injection for paranephral block located?
298. Name muscles of the first layer of lumbar region.
299. Name weak places of lumbar region.
300. By what is proper retroperitoneal fat limited anteriorly and posteriorly?
301. Between what zones is paranephron located posteriorly and anteriorly?



302. Between what zones is paracolon located posteriorly and anteriorly?
303. At what level is the paracolon finished inferiorly?
304. Name the skeleton of kidneys.
305. Name parietal inflows of inferior vena cava.
306. State transperitoneal approaches to organs of retroperitoneal space.
307. What are the consequences of nephroptosis?
308. What kinds of transplantation of kidney do you know?
309. State the upper border of small pelvis.
310. What structure closes an output from small pelvis?
311. State the structures which pass through pelvic diaphragm at women.
312. State location of sacral plexus.
313. State the sources of formation of sacral plexus.
314. How many sphincters are located in rectum?
315. Where the place of injection for pudendal block is located?
316. What kind of manipulation is usually applied for diagnostics of abdominal cavity pathology in women?
317. What space is needed at puncture of abdominal cavity through posterior vaginal fornix?
318. What kinds of hemorrhoid do you know?
319. Name the incision which is usually done at Milligan-Morgan operation.
320. Name muscles covering walls of small
321. State the structures which pass through urogenital diaphragm at women.
322. What organs are located in peritoneal compartment of small pelvis in men?
323. Name sources of sympathetic innervation of organs of small pelvis.
324. What parts in pelvic department of rectum do you know?
325. What ways of pudendal block do you know?

**For example**

### **TEST QUESTIONS**

- 1. Name the operation for subfascial ligation of communicants in case of varix dilatation of veins of the lower limbs.**
  - a. by Madelung;
  - b. by Troyanov-Trendelenburg;
  - c. by Babcock;
  - d. by Kockett;
  - e. by Linthou.
- 2. After what type of regeneration will not be the function of nerve restored?**
  - a. true;
  - b. heterotopic;
  - c. hypertrophic;
  - d. heterogeneous.
- 3. What is anthrotomy?**
  - a. opening of the joint;
  - b. resection of the joint;
  - c. puncture of the joint;
  - d. trepanation of the mastoid process.
- 4. Where is the trepanation of the mastoid process made?**
  - a. in temporal region;

- b. in the base of the mastoid process;
  - c. in the apex of the mastoid process;
  - d. in the middle of the mastoid process;
  - e. in the projection of the triangle Shipo.
- 5. What incision is used for treatment of retromammary breast abscesses?**
- a. arched incision along the underbreast fold;
  - b. radial incision;
  - c. paraareolar incision;
  - d. transverse incision.
- 6. State the place of pleural puncture for removing of fluid.**
- a. in V-VI intercostal spaces between scapular and posterior axillary lines;
  - b. in II intercostal space along medial clavicular line;
  - c. in VII-VIII intercostal spaces between medial clavicular and anterior axillary lines;
  - d. in VII-VIII intercostal spaces between scapular and posterior axillary lines.