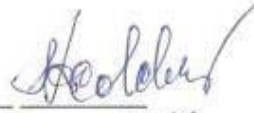



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ  
Кафедра анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии

«Рассмотрено»

  
на заседании кафедры, пр.№ 7  
от «21» 02 2023г.  
зав. кафедрой, доц. Джолдубаев С.Дж.

«Утверждено»

  
Председатель УМС факультета,  
преп. Салиева Р.Ш.  
от «24» 02 2023г.

Экзаменационные вопросы для студентов (GM)  
по специальности «560001 – лечебное дело»  
по дисциплине «Клиническая анатомия сосудов и нервов»  
на 2022-2023 учебный год  
Курс – 2, семестр – 4

Объём учебной нагрузки по дисциплине «Клиническая анатомия сосудов и нервов» составляет:

<b>Всего -</b>	<b>90 часов</b>
аудиторных -	45 часов
внеаудиторных -	45 часов
Лекционные занятия –	18 часов
Практические занятия –	27 часов
Самостоятельные работы –	45 часов
Экзамен -	4 семестр

Обсужден на заседании кафедры анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии от «21» 02 2023 года, протокол № 7.

**Составители:** доц. Джолдубаев С.Дж., ст.преп. Нуруев М.К.

Ош, 2023

**Экзаменационные тестовые вопросы  
по клинической анатомии сосудов и нервов  
для студентов 2-курса (дальнее зарубежье) по специальности  
«лечебное дело» (GM)**

**1. Which of the following arteries is first branch of aorta?**

- a) Brachiocephalic trunk
- b) Left common carotid artery
- c) Left and right coronary arteries
- d) Left subclavian artery
- e) left and right carotid arteries

**2. Brachiocephalic trunk derives into which of the following arteries?**

- a) Left common carotid artery and left subclavian artery
- b) Right common carotid artery and right subclavian artery
- c) Right common carotid artery and right vertebral artery
- d) Right internal carotid artery and right external carotid artery
- e) Left and right coronary arteries

**3. Which of the following arteries are terminal divisions of external carotid artery?**

- a) Internal carotid artery and subclavian artery
- b) Left and right coronary arteries
- c) Superior thyroid and maxillary arteries
- d) Ascending pharyngeal and superficial temporal arteries.
- e) Superficial temporal and maxillary arteries

**4. Superior thyroid artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**5. Inferior thyroid artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**6. Suprascapular artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**7. Facial artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery

b) Internal carotid artery

c) Subclavian artery

d) Vertebral artery

e) Axillary artery

**8. Which of the following veins empties the posterior auricular vein?**

- a) Internal jugular vein
- b) External jugular vein
- c) Vertebral vein
- d) Transverse sinus
- e) Anterior jugular

**9. Which of the following veins empties into the internal jugular vein?**

- a) Facial vein
- b) Occipital vein
- c) Vertebral vein
- d) Basilica vein
- e) Anterior jugular

**10. A 40-year-old man complains of loss of sensation over the thyroid gland. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Lesser occipital nerve
- b) Great auricular nerve
- c) Transverse cervical nerve
- d) Supraclavicular nerve
- e) Great occipital nerve

**11. Which of the following muscle innervates phrenic nerve?**

- a) Biceps
- b) Mimic muscles
- c) Trapezius
- d) Diaphragm
- e) Levator scapulae

**12. Where great occipital nerve comes from?**

- a) Anterior division of the superficial cervical plexus
- b) Anterior division of the deep cervical plexus
- c) Posterior division of the cervical nerves
- d) Posterior division of the thoracic nerves
- e) Anterior division of the brachial plexus

**13. Roots of phrenic nerve?**

- a) C1-C2
- b) C3-C5
- c) C6-C7
- d) C8-T1
- e) T2-T4

**14. What is the name of cranial nerve 3?**

- a) Olfactory nerve
- b) Optic nerve

- c) Oculomotor nerve
- d) Trochlear nerve
- e) Trigeminal nerve

**15. What is the name of cranial nerve 9?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d) Vagus nerve
- e) Accessory nerve

**16. What is the name of cranial nerve 11?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d) Vagus nerve
- e) Accessory nerve

**17. What is the name of cranial nerve 7?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- c) Trigeminal nerve
- d) Vagus nerve
- e) Accessory nerve

**18. What is the name of cranial nerve 5?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- c) Trigeminal nerve
- d) Vagus nerve
- e) Accessory nerve

**19. Injury to the lower division of the facial nerve during parotid surgery will result in**

- a) Inability to furrow the brow (to frown) on the same side
- b) Numbness over the angle and mental region of the jaw on the same side
- c) Ptosis of eye on the same side
- d) Weakness in closing the eye on the same side
- e) Weakness of the lower lip on the same side

**20. Following thyroidectomy, hoarseness of voice may occur. This condition is caused by damage of which of the following structure?**

- a) Internal laryngeal nerve
- b) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c) Thyroarytenoid muscle
- d) Vestibular folds
- e) Vocal folds

**21. A patient's left hypoglossal nerve (CN XII) is injured during a carotid endarterectomy. Which of the following would most likely result from this injury?**

- a) Decrease gag reflex on the left
- b) Decrease salivation from the left submandibular and sublingual salivary glands
- c) Deviation of tongue to the left on protrusion
- d) Inability to elevate the pharynx on the left during swallow

- e) Inability to perceive sweet and salt taste sensation on the anterior part of the left side of the tongue

**22. A patient complains of loss sense of smell. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Cranial nerve 1
- b) Cranial nerve 2
- c) Cranial nerve 3
- d) Cranial nerve 4
- e) Cranial nerve 5

**23. A patient complains of double vision (diplopia), eye "looks down and out". Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Cranial nerve 1
- b) Cranial nerve 2
- c) Cranial nerve 3
- d) Cranial nerve 4
- e) Cranial nerve 5

**24. A patient complains of loss sense of taste from anterior 2/3 of the tongue. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Cranial nerve 5
- b) Cranial nerve 7
- c) Cranial nerve 9
- d) Cranial nerve 10
- e) Cranial nerve 11

**25. A patient complains of loss sense of taste from posterior 1/3 of the tongue. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Cranial nerve 5
- b) Cranial nerve 7
- c) Cranial nerve 9
- d) Cranial nerve 10
- e) Cranial nerve 11

**26. A patient complains of loss of sensation of the face skin and paralysis of muscle of mastication. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Cranial nerve 5
- b) Cranial nerve 7
- c) Cranial nerve 9
- d) Cranial nerve 10
- e) Cranial nerve 11

**27. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates the sense of vision?**

- a) Olfactory nerve
- b) Optic nerve
- c) Oculomotor nerve
- d) Trochlear nerve
- e) Ophthalmic nerve

**28. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates the sense of smell?**

- a) Olfactory nerve
- b) Optic nerve
- c) Oculomotor nerve
- d) Trochlear nerve
- e) Ophthalmic nerve

**29. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates balance and hearing?**

- a) Oculomotor nerve
- b) Trochlear nerve
- c) Facial nerve
- d) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- e) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- f) Vagus nerve

**30. Which of the following cranial nerves provides sensory innervations to the face and motor innervations to the muscles of mastication?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Hypoglossal nerve
- e) Trigeminal nerve

**31. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates lacrimation?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Hypoglossal nerve
- e) Trigeminal nerve

**32. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates input from the carotid sinus?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Hypoglossal nerve
- e) Trigeminal nerve

**33. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscle?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Accessory nerve
- e) Hypoglossal nerve

**34. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates muscles of the tongue?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Hypoglossal nerve
- e) Trigeminal nerve

**35. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates superior oblique muscle of eye?**

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Oculomotor nerve
- c) Trochlear nerve
- d) Ophthalmic nerve
- e) Abducens nerve

**36. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates lateral rectus muscle of eye?**

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Oculomotor nerve
- c) Trochlear nerve
- d) Ophthalmic nerve
- e) Abducens nerve

**37. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates sublingual and submandibular glands?**

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Oculomotor nerve
- c) Trochlear nerve
- d) Ophthalmic nerve
- e) Facial nerve

**38. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates parotid gland?**

- a) Trigeminal nerve
- b) Facial nerve
- c) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Vagus nerve

**39. Which of the following nerves provides parasympathetic fibers to thoracic and abdominal viscera?**

- a) Trigeminal nerve
- b) Facial nerve
- c) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Vagus nerve

**40. 11 cranial nerves emerge from the base of the brain and only 1 cranial nerve doesn't emerge from the base of the brain. Which of the following nerves emerge from the dorsum of the brain?**

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Oculomotor nerve
- c) Trochlear nerve
- d) Ophthalmic nerve
- e) Abducens nerve

**41. A sharp instrument passing through the superior orbital fissure would most likely sever which of the following structures?**

- a) Abducens nerve
- b) Facial nerve
- c) Mandibular nerve
- d) Maxillary nerve
- e) Ophthalmic artery

**42. Physical examination of the patient reveals an inability to turn head and to shrug shoulder.**

**There is no any sensory loss. Which of the following nerves was most likely injured?**

- a) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Accessory nerve
- e) Hypoglossal nerve

**43. A sharp instrument passing through the jugular foramen would most likely sever which of the following structures?**

- a) Abducens nerve
- b) Facial nerve
- c) Mandibular nerve
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Optic nerve

**44. Which of the following nerves passes through the superior orbital fissure?**

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Mandibular nerve
- c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d) Optic nerve
- e) Ophthalmic nerve

**45. Which of the following nerves passes through the inferior orbital fissure?**

- a) Trochlear nerve
- b) Ophthalmic nerve
- c) Maxillary nerve
- d) Mandibular nerve
- e) Facial nerve

**46. Which of the following nerves passes through the foramen rotundum?**

- a) Trochlear nerve
- b) Ophthalmic nerve
- c) Maxillary nerve
- d) Mandibular nerve
- e) Facial nerve

**47. Which of the following nerves passes through the foramen ovale?**

- a) Trochlear nerve
- b) Ophthalmic nerve
- c) Maxillary nerve
- d) Mandibular nerve
- e) Facial nerve

**48. Which of the following nerves passes through the jugular foramen?**

- a) Trochlear nerve
- b) Accessory nerve
- c) Mandibular nerve
- d) Facial nerve
- e) Vestibulocochlear nerve

**49. Which of the following nerves passes through the jugular foramen?**

- a) Vagus nerve
- b) Trochlear nerve
- c) Mandibular nerve

- d) Olfactory nerve
- e) Vestibulocochlear nerve

**50. Which of the following nerves passes through the internal acoustic meatus?**

- a) Vagus nerve
- b) Trochlear nerve
- c) Mandibular nerve
- d) Olfactory nerve
- e) Vestibulocochlear nerve

**51. Which of the following nerves passes through the optic canal?**

- a) Olfactory nerve
- b) Optic nerve
- c) Oculomotor nerve
- d) Trochlear nerve
- e) Ophthalmic nerve

**52. Which of the following nerves passes through the hypoglossal canal?**

- a) Olfactory nerve
- b) Accessory nerve
- c) Hypoglossal nerve
- d) Optic nerve
- e) Oculomotor nerve

**53. From which of the following structures exits accessory nerve?**

- a) Optic canal
- b) Jugular foramen
- c) Hypoglossal canal
- d) Internal acoustic meatus
- e) Superior orbital fissure

**54. From which of the following structures exits vestibulocochlear nerve?**

- a) Optic canal
- b) Jugular foramen
- c) Hypoglossal canal
- d) Internal acoustic meatus
- e) Superior orbital fissure

**55. From which of the following structures exits facial nerve?**

- a) Optic canal
- b) Jugular foramen
- c) Hypoglossal canal
- d) Internal acoustic meatus
- e) Superior orbital fissure

**56. From which of the following structures exits ophthalmic nerve?**

- a) Optic canal
- b) Jugular foramen
- c) Hypoglossal canal
- d) Internal acoustic meatus
- e) Superior orbital fissure

**57. From which of the following structures exits optic nerve?**

- a) Optic canal
- b) Jugular foramen

- c) Hypoglossal canal
- d) Internal acoustic meatus
- e) Superior orbital fissure

**58. A 75-year-old man with a 40-pack-year history smoking and hypercholesterolemia is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis.**

**Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the cerebellum?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- c) Internal carotid artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**59. Which of the following arteries is terminal branch of basilar artery?**

- a) Anterior cerebral artery
- b) Middle cerebral artery
- c) Posterior cerebral artery
- d) Insular artery
- e) Superior cerebellar artery

**60. Anterior communicating artery is unpaired connection between which of the following arteries?**

- a) Right and left anterior cerebral arteries
- b) Right and left middle cerebral arteries
- c) Right and left posterior cerebral arteries
- d) Right and left internal carotid arteries
- e) Posterior cerebral arteries and internal carotid arteries

**61. Posterior communicating artery is connection between which of the following arteries?**

- a) Posterior cerebral arteries and anterior cerebral arteries
- b) Right and left middle cerebral arteries
- c) Right and left internal carotid arteries
- d) Middle cerebral arteries and anterior cerebral arteries
- e) Posterior cerebral arteries and internal carotid arteries

**62. Anterior cerebral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Basilar artery

**63. Middle cerebral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**64. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Basilar artery

**65. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Basilar artery

**66. Vertebral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Axillary artery
- e) Basilar artery

**67. Superior cerebellar artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Basilar artery

**68. Which of the following arteries are the main tributaries of the cerebrum?**

- a) External carotid artery and internal carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery and vertebral artery
- c) Internal carotid artery and axillary artery
- d) Vertebral artery and axillary artery
- e) Vertebral artery and external carotid artery

**69. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**70. An arteriogram is performed on a patient with atherosclerosis. Luminal narrowing of which of the following vessels would compromise blood flow through the middle cerebral artery?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Internal thoracic artery
- d) Axillary artery
- e) Vertebral artery

**71. A 85-year-old man with a 40-pack-year history smoking is diagnosed with severe**

**atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the cerebellum?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- c) Internal carotid artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Axillary artery

**72. To which of the following veins empties the transverse sinus?**

- a) Internal jugular vein
- b) External jugular vein
- c) Vertebral vein
- d) Facial vein
- e) Anterior jugular

**73. Which of the following sinuses empties into the straight sinus?**

- a) Transverse sinus
- b) Superior sagittal sinus
- c) Inferior sagittal sinus
- d) Dural sinus
- e) Occipital sinus

**74. A 34-year-old man is examined in the prison infirmary after sustaining a superficial stab wound to the superior-lateral aspect of the thoracic wall at the level of the third rib. There is little bleeding and no difficulty breathing; however, the medial border of the scapula on the injured side pulls away from the body wall when the arm is raised. In addition, the arm cannot be abducted above the horizontal. Which of the following nerves is most likely affected?**

- a) Axillary
- b) Long thoracic
- c) Lower subscapular
- d) Suprascapular
- e) Thoracodorsal

**75. A patient complains of loss of sensation over the median 1 ½ digits and skin of the hypotenar. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Musculocutaneous nerve
- c) Median nerve
- d) Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- e) Ulnar nerve

**76. A patient complains of loss of sensation over the dorsum of the hand in the area of the first dorsal web space. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Musculocutaneous nerve
- c) Median nerve

- d) Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- e) Ulnar nerve

**77. A patient complains of loss of sensation on lateral aspect of the forearm and loss of elbow flexion. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Musculocutaneous nerve
- c) Median nerve
- d) Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- e) Ulnar nerve

**78. A patient complains of loss of sensation on medial aspect of the forearm. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Musculocutaneous nerve
- c) Median nerve
- d) Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- e) Ulnar nerve

**79. A 50-year-old man complains of loss of sensation on palmar surface of the lateral hand and the palmar surfaces of the lateral 3 ½ digits. Damage to which of the following nerves would result in such symptoms?**

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Musculocutaneous nerve
- c) Median nerve
- d) Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- e) Ulnar nerve

**80. A football player is examined by the team physician following a shoulder injury during a game. Preliminary X-ray film shows an inferior dislocation of the humerus. On further examination, there is weakness in lateral rotation and abduction of the arm. Which of the following nerves is most likely affected?**

- a) Axillary
- b) Dorsal scapular
- c) Radial
- d) Suprascapular
- e) Thoracodorsal

**81. Axillary artery is continuation of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery
- e) Radial artery

**82. Brachial artery is continuation of which of the following arteries?**

- a) External carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery

e) Axillary artery

**83. That is the border between subclavian and axillary arteries?**

- a) Inferior border of the teres major
- b) Lateral border of the first rib
- c) Cubital fossa
- d) Pectoralis minor muscle
- e) Pectoralis major muscle

**84. That is the border between axillary and brachial arteries?**

- a) Inferior border of the teres major
- b) Lateral border of the first rib
- c) Cubital fossa
- d) Pectoralis minor muscle
- e) Pectoralis major muscle

**85. Which of the following muscles derives the axillary artery into three district parts?**

- a) Teres major
- b) Pectoralis minor muscle
- c) Pectoralis major muscle
- d) Subclavius
- e) Serratus anterior

**86. Which of the following arteries is terminal branch of brachial artery?**

- a) Anterior and middle cerebral artery
- b) Vertebral and brachial arteries
- c) Radial and ulnar arteries
- d) Anterior and posterior humeral circumflex arteries
- e) Deep brachial and superior ulnar collateral arteries

**87. Superior thoracic artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Axillary artery
- c) Brachial artery
- d) Subclavian artery
- e) Radial artery

**88. Thoracoacromial artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Radial artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Subclavian artery

**89. Lateral thoracic artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Radial artery
- c) Brachial artery
- d) Axillary artery
- e) Subclavian artery

**90. Subscapular artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery

b) Subclavian artery

c) Axillary artery

d) Brachial artery

e) Radial artery

**91. Deep brachial artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**92. Superior ulnar collateral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**93. Radial collateral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**94. Recurrent radial artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**95. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**96. Common interosseous artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**97. Superficial palmar arch is the main termination of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**98. Deep palmar arch is the main termination of which of the following arteries?**



- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Axillary artery
- d) Brachial artery
- e) Radial artery

**99. Which of the following veins is superficial vein of the upper limb?**

- a) Great saphenous vein
- b) Radial vein
- c) Brachial vein
- d) Cephalic vein
- e) Small saphenous vein

**100. Which of the following veins is superficial vein of the upper limb?**

- a) Great saphenous vein
- b) Basilic vein
- c) Radial vein
- d) Brachial vein
- e) Small saphenous vein

**101. Which of the following veins connects superior vena cava and inferior vena cava?**

- a) Rectal
- b) Esophageal
- c) Hepatic
- d) Epigastric
- e) Mesenteric

**102. Which of the following veins empties into the azygos vein?**

- a) Hemiazygos vein
- b) Portal vein
- c) Jugular vein
- d) Inferior rectal vein
- e) Hepatic

**103. A 68-year-old man presents to the emergency department because of chest pain. He is found to have a large lateral wall myocardial infarction. Which coronary artery is most likely closed?**

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Septal branch of the LAD
- c) Left circumflex artery
- d) Right marginal artery
- e) Right coronary artery

**104. Superior phrenic artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) Abdominal aorta
- e) Thoracic aorta

**105. Inferior phrenic artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic

- d) Abdominal aorta
- e) Thoracic aorta

**106. Which of the following veins empties into the superior vena cava?**

- a) Azygos vein
- b) Hemiazygos vein
- c) Jugular vein
- d) Intercostals vein
- e) Portal vein

**107. A 65-year-old man presents to the emergency department because of chest pain. He is found to have a large inferior wall myocardial infarction. He is sent to the cardiac catheterization laboratory, where a stent is placed in one of his major coronary arteries. In which coronary artery was the stent most likely placed?**

- a) Diagonal branch of the LAD
- b) Left anterior descending artery
- c) Left circumflex artery
- d) Left marginal artery
- e) Right coronary artery

**108. Into which of the following veins does superior epigastric vein drain?**

- a) Inferior vena cava
- b) Subclavian
- c) Femoral
- d) External iliac
- e) Common iliac

**109. Which of the following veins connecting superior vena cava and inferior vena cava?**

- a) Azygos
- b) Gonadal
- c) Rectal
- d) Splenic
- e) Mesenteric

**110. An arteriogram is performed on a patient with atherosclerosis. Luminal narrowing of which of the following vessels would compromise blood flow through the internal thoracic artery?**

- a) Carotid artery
- b) Celiac trunk
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Thoracic aorta
- e) Coronary artery

**111. Posterior intercostal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) Abdominal aorta
- e) Thoracic aorta

**112. Anterior intercostal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) Abdominal aorta
- e) Thoracic aorta

**113. 68-year-old man presents to the emergency department because of chest pain. He is found to have a large anterior wall myocardial infarction. Which coronary artery is most likely closed?**

- a) Right coronary artery
- b) Left anterior descending artery
- c) Left circumflex artery
- d) Left marginal artery
- e) Right marginal artery

**114. A common location for an abdominal aortic aneurysm is inferior to the renal arteries and extending to the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries. Repair involves resecting the diseased portion of the aorta and replacing it with a synthetic graft. Based on anatomic considerations, which structure is most at risk of ischemia during repair of an aneurysm at this specific location?**

- a) Ascending colon
- b) Sigmoid colon
- c) Small intestine
- d) Spleen
- e) Stomach

**115. A 75 year old man is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the liver?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Inferior epigastric
- c) Celiac trunk
- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Renal

**116. A 79 year old man is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the stomach?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Inferior epigastric
- c) Celiac trunk
- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Renal

**117. A 79 year old man is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the ileum?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Inferior epigastric
- c) Celiac trunk
- d) Inferior mesenteric

- e) Renal

**118. A 75 year old man is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the sigmoid colon?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Inferior epigastric
- c) Celiac trunk
- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Renal

**119. A 75 year old man is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the jejunum?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Inferior epigastric
- c) Celiac trunk
- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Renal

**120. An arteriogram is performed on a patient with atherosclerosis. Luminal narrowing of which of the following vessels would compromise blood flow through the renal arteries?**

- a) Common iliac artery
- b) Celiac trunk
- c) Superior mesenteric artery
- d) Abdominal aorta
- e) Internal iliac artery

**121. Right gastric artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Splenic
- c) Inferior mesenteric
- d) Common hepatic
- e) Left gastric

**122. Gastroduodenal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Splenic
- c) Inferior mesenteric
- d) Common hepatic
- e) Left gastric

**123. Right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Left renal
- c) Gastroduodenal
- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Left gastric

**124. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Splenic
- c) Gastroduodenal

- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Left gastric

**125. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Splenic
- c) Gastroduodenal
- d) Inferior mesenteric
- e) Proper hepatic

**126. Right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of gastroduodenal artery and anastomoses with left gastroepiploic artery. From which of the following arteries does left gastroepiploic artery arise?**

- a) Common hepatic
- b) Proper hepatic
- c) Left gastric
- d) Splenic
- e) Superior mesenteric

**127. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery is a branch of gastroduodenal artery and anastomoses with inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery. From which of the following arteries does inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery arise?**

- a) Common hepatic
- b) Proper hepatic
- c) Left gastric
- d) Splenic
- e) Superior mesenteric

**128. Left gastric artery is a branch of celiac trunk and anastomoses with right gastric artery. From which of the following arteries does right gastric artery arise?**

- a) Common hepatic
- b) Proper hepatic
- c) Left gastric
- d) Splenic
- e) Superior mesenteric

**129. Which of the following arteries is the terminal branch of internal thoracic artery?**

- a) Esophageal
- b) Posterior intercostals
- c) Inferior epigastric
- d) Superior epigastric
- e) Umbilical

**130. Which of the following veins empties into the splenic vein?**

- a) Azygos vein
- b) Hemiazygos vein
- c) Superior suprarenal vein
- d) Inferior mesenteric vein
- e) Left gonadal vein

**131. Which of the following veins empties into the inferior vena cava?**

- a) Hepatic

- b) Left suprarenal
- c) Left gonadal
- d) Jugular vein

- e) Intercostals vein

**132. Which of the following veins empties into the inferior vena cava?**

- a) Femoral
- b) Left suprarenal
- c) Right gonadal
- d) Jugular vein
- e) Intercostals vein

**133. Which of the following veins empties into the left renal vein?**

- a) Hepatic
- b) Left suprarenal
- c) Right suprarenal
- d) Left gastric
- e) Left lumbar

**134. Which of the following veins empties into the left renal vein?**

- a) Hepatic
- b) Right suprarenal
- c) Left lumbar
- d) Left gonadal
- e) Left gastric

**135. Which of the following veins empties into the portal vein?**

- a) Left gastric
- b) Left suprarenal
- c) Left gonadal
- d) Left renal
- e) Intercostals vein

**136. Which of the following veins joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein?**

- a) Left gastric
- b) Splenic
- c) Inferior mesenteric
- d) Left renal
- e) Hepatic

**137. A 54 years old man has cirrhosis, with obstruction of the portal circulation within the liver. Portal blood could still be conveyed to the caval system via which of the following?**

- a) Azygos and hemiazygos veins
- b) Gonadal veins
- c) External iliac veins
- d) Splenic vein
- e) Superior mesenteric veins

**138. A 44 years old man has cirrhosis, with obstruction of the portal circulation within the liver. Portal blood could still be conveyed to the caval system via which of the following?**

- a) Renal veins
- b) Gonadal veins

- c) Suprarenal veins
- d) Splenic vein
- e) Rectal veins

**139. Into which of the following veins does superior rectal vein drain?**

- a) Inferior vena cava
- b) Superior mesenteric
- c) Left renal
- d) Internal iliac
- e) Inferior mesenteric

**140. Paraumbilical vein is a branch of which of the following veins?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) External iliac
- c) Femoral
- d) Portal
- e) Inferior vena cava

**141. Right and left gastric veins drains into**

- a) Portal vein
- b) Splenic vein
- c) Hepatic vein
- d) Cystic vein
- e) Renal vein

**142. A 75 year old man with a 40 pack year history of smoking is diagnosed with severe atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotic occlusion of which of the following arteries would result in insufficient perfusion of the urinary bladder?**

- a) External iliac
- b) Inferior epigastric
- c) Internal iliac
- d) Internal pudendal
- e) Lateral sacral

**143. Into which of the following veins does inferior epigastric vein drain?**

- a) Inferior vena cava
- b) Subclavian
- c) Femoral
- d) External iliac
- e) Common iliac

**144. An arteriogram is performed on a patient with atherosclerosis. Luminal narrowing of which of the following vessels would compromise blood flow through the middle rectal artery?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Celiac trunk
- c) Inferior mesenteric
- d) Internal iliac
- e) External iliac

**145. Superior rectal artery is a branch of inferior mesenteric artery and anastomoses with middle rectal artery. From which of the following arteries does middle rectal artery arise?**

- a) Superior mesenteric
- b) Abdominal aorta
- c) Internal iliac
- d) External iliac
- e) Common iliac

**146. Which of the following arteries is branch of external iliac artery?**

- a) Superficial epigastric a.
- b) Inferior epigastric a.
- c) Superior epigastric a.
- d) Lateral superior genicular a.
- e) Anterior tibial a.

**147. Which of the following arteries is branch of femoral artery?**

- a) Superficial epigastric a.
- b) Inferior epigastric a.
- c) Superior epigastric a.
- d) Lateral superior genicular a.
- e) Anterior tibial a.

**148. Which of the following arteries is branch of subclavian artery?**

- a) Superficial epigastric a.
- b) Inferior epigastric a.
- c) Superior epigastric a.
- d) Lateral superior genicular a.
- e) Anterior tibial a.

**149. Umbilical artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**150. Lateral sacral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Abdominal aorta

**151. Median sacral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Abdominal aorta

**152. Which of the following structures does medial umbilical fold contain?**

- a) Obliterated umbilical artery
- b) Urachus
- c) Inferior epigastric artery
- d) Superior epigastric artery
- e) Superficial epigastric artery

**153. Which of the following structures does lateral umbilical fold contain?**

- a) Obliterated umbilical artery
- b) Urachus
- c) Inferior epigastric artery
- d) Superior epigastric artery
- e) Superficial epigastric artery

**154. Which of the following artery is the continuation of external iliac artery?**

- a) Popliteal artery
- b) Gluteal artery
- c) Obturator artery
- d) Femoral artery
- e) Renal artery

**155. Gluteal region is largely supplied by superior and inferior gluteal arteries through**

- a) Greater sciatic foramen
- b) Abductor magnus
- c) Abductor hiatus
- d) Interosseous membrane
- e) Obturator canal

**156. Which of the following artery arises from internal iliac artery?**

- a) Obturator artery
- b) Femoral artery
- c) Fibular artery
- d) Popliteal artery
- e) Renal artery

**157. Superior vesical artery represents the persistent part of.**

- a) Umbilical artery
- b) Internal iliac artery
- c) External iliac artery
- d) Femoral artery
- e) Placenta

**158. Common iliac arteries are the terminal branches of.**

- a) Abdominal aorta
- b) Thoracic aorta
- c) Carotid artery
- d) Femoral artery
- e) Brachial artery

**159. Which of the following statements about the inferior epigastric artery is correct?**

- a) It arises from external iliac artery just above the level of inguinal ligament
- b) It is intimately related to the deep inguinal ring
- c) It gives off the deep circumflex iliac artery
- d) It gives off pubic branch which when large may form the abnormal obturator artery
- e) It anastomoses with deep femoral artery

**160. Left and Right common iliac veins drain into**

- a) Femoral
- b) External iliac

- c) Internal iliac
- d) Inferior vena cava
- e) Portal vein

**161. External iliac vein joins internal iliac vein and then drains into**

- a) Common iliac vein
- b) Popliteal vein
- c) Femoral vein
- d) Anterior tibial
- e) Renal vein

**162. Which artery supplies the muscles in the lateral side of the thigh?**

- a) posterior tibial artery
- b) popliteal artery
- c) lateral femoral circumflex artery
- d) medial femoral circumflex artery
- e) anterior tibial artery

**163. Which artery supplies the neck and head of the femur bone?**

- a) dorsalis pedis artery
- b) medial femoral circumflex artery
- c) anterior tibial artery
- d) obturator artery
- e) digital arteries

**164. Which of the following joint is supplied by popliteal artery?**

- a) vertebral joint
- b) ankle joint
- c) hip joint
- d) knee joint
- e) shoulder joint

**165. Which of the following arises from posterior tibial artery and supplies the lateral component of the leg?**

- a) femoral artery
- b) fibular artery
- c) obturator artery
- d) arteria dorsalis pedis
- e) popliteal artery

**166. Anterior tibial artery passes anteriorly between the tibia and femur through a gap**

- a) abductor canal
- b) abductor magnus
- c) Femoral canal
- d) Greater sciatic foramen
- e) Interosseous membrane

**167. Anterior tibial artery anteriorly continuous as**

- a) Dorsal pedis artery
- b) Digital artery
- c) Popliteal artery
- d) Planter arch
- e) Fibular artery

**168. Branches regarding to femoral artery?**

- a) Fibular artery

- b) Superficial epigastric artery
- c) Gluteal artery
- d) Anterior tibial artery
- e) Obturator artery

**169. Popliteal artery is the continuation of**

- a) Femoral artery
- b) Tibial artery
- c) Internal pudendal artery
- d) Obturator artery
- e) Internal iliac artery

**170. Which of the following artery is used for auscultation while measuring blood pressure in lower limb?**

- a) Femoral artery
- b) Popliteal artery
- c) Fibular artery
- d) Tibial artery
- e) External iliac artery

**171. Which branch of femoral artery supplies the lower part of anterior abdominal wall?**

- a) External pudendal artery
- b) Profunda femoral artery
- c) Descending genicular artery
- d) Perforating branches
- e) Superficial epigastric artery

**172. Lower border of popliteal artery terminates into**

- a) Fibular artery
- b) Renal artery
- c) Gluteal artery
- d) Posterior tibial artery
- e) Femoral artery

**173. Which of the following artery passes over the dorsal aspect of tarsal bone?**

- a) Tibial artery
- b) Dorsalis pedis artery
- c) Popliteal artery
- d) Planter arch
- e) Femoral artery

**174. Posterior tibial artery splits into lateral and medial artery and supplies the toes through**

- a) Tibial artery
- b) Dorsalis pedis artery
- c) Popliteal artery
- d) Femoral artery
- e) Deep planter arch

**175. External iliac artery continues as?**

- a) Obturator
- b) Popliteal
- c) Fibular
- d) Lateral femoral circumflex
- e) Femoral

**176. The popliteal vein becomes femoral vein after passing the**

- a) Adductor hiatus
- b) Knee
- c) Femur
- d) Sartorius muscle
- e) Inguinal ligament

**177. Femoral vein becomes external iliac vein after passing**

- a) Inguinal ligament
- b) Femur
- c) Knee
- d) Pubis symphysis
- e) Adductor hiatus

**178. Which of the following veins empties into the femoral vein?**

- a) Hepatic
- b) Greater saphenous
- c) Small saphenous
- d) Anterior tibial
- e) Posterior tibial

**179. Which of the following veins empties into the popliteal vein?**

- a) Hepatic
- b) Greater saphenous
- c) Small saphenous
- d) Anterior tibial
- e) Posterior tibial

**180. Into which of the following veins does greater saphenous vein drain?**

- a) Anterior tibialis
- b) Popliteal
- c) Femoral
- d) External iliac
- e) Common iliac

**181. Into which of the following veins does small saphenous vein drain?**

- a) Anterior tibialis
- b) Popliteal
- c) Femoral
- d) External iliac
- e) Common iliac

**182. Which of the following veins is superficial vein of the lower limb?**

- a) Great saphenous vein
- b) Basilic vein
- c) Cephalic vein
- d) Popliteal vein
- e) Femoral vein

**183. Which of the following veins is superficial vein of the lower limb?**

- a) External iliac
- b) Basilic vein
- c) Cephalic vein
- d) Popliteal vein
- e) Small saphenous vein

**184. Which of the following arteries is branch of posterior tibial artery?**

- a) Peroneal a.
- b) A dorsalis pedis
- c) Fibular circumflex a.
- d) Lateral tarsal a.
- e) Popliteal a.

**185. Which of the following arteries is branch of a. dorsalis pedis?**

- a) Lateral tarsal a.
- b) Peroneal
- c) Fibular circumflex a.
- d) Anterior tibial a.
- e) Popliteal a.

**186. Which of the following arteries is branch of anterior tibial artery?**

- a) Peroneal a.
- b) Popliteal a.
- c) Medial tarsal a.
- d) Lateral tarsal a.
- e) Anterior tibial recurrent a.

**187. Which of the following arteries is branch of posterior tibial artery?**

- a) Peroneal a.
- b) Popliteal a.
- c) Medial tarsal a.
- d) Lateral tarsal a.
- e) Anterior tibial recurrent a.

**188. Which of the following arteries is branch of popliteal artery?**

- a) Peroneal a.
- b) Descending genicular a.
- c) Medial tarsal a.
- d) Lateral superior genicular a.
- e) Anterior tibial recurrent a.

**189. Which of the following arteries is branch of popliteal artery?**

- a) Femoral a.
- b) Middle genicular a.
- c) Descending genicular a.
- d) Medial tarsal a.
- e) Anterior tibial recurrent a.

**190. Superficial epigastric artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**191. Inferior epigastric artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac

e) Femoral

**192. Superior epigastric artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**193. Deep circumflex iliac artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**194. Superficial circumflex iliac artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**195. External pudendal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**196. Internal pudendal artery is a branch of which of the following arteries?**

- a) Internal iliac
- b) Internal carotid
- c) Internal thoracic
- d) External iliac
- e) Femoral

**197. Which is the largest branch of lumbar plexus?**

- a) Obturator nerve
- b) Accessory obturator nerve
- c) Lateral cutaneous nerve
- d) Femoral nerve
- e) Ilioinguinal nerve

**198. Which one of the following lumbar spinal nerve contributes to sacral plexus ?**

- a) Lumbar 3.
- b) Lumbar 5.
- c) Lumbar 1.
- d) Lumbar 2.
- e) Lumbar 4

**199. Which of the following thoracic nerve contributes to lumbar plexus?**

- a) T10.
- b) T12.
- c) T11.

- d) T8.
- e) T9

**200. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates the sense over the lateral thigh?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- c) Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**201. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates the sense over the medial thigh?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- c) Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**202. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates the sense over the posterior thigh?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- c) Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**203. Which of the following cranial nerves mediates the sense over the anterior thigh and median side of the foot?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- c) Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**204. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates medial thigh muscles?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Genitofemoral nerve
- c) Iliohypogastric nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**205. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates posterior thigh muscles?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Genitofemoral nerve
- c) Iliohypogastric nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**206. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates anterior thigh muscles?**

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Genitofemoral nerve
- c) Iliohypogastric nerve
- d) Obturator nerve
- e) Sciatic nerve

**207. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates cremaster muscle?**

- a) Femoral nerve

- b) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- c) Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- d) Genitofemoral nerve
- e) Iliohypogastric nerve

**208. Intramuscular injection should be given in the upper, outer quadrant of the buttocks to prevent damage to which of the following nerves?**

- a) Common peroneal
- b) Lateral femoral cutaneous
- c) Obturator
- d) Sciatic
- e) Superior gluteal

**209. A patient presents to the physician complaining of "something wrong with her foot" that cause her to trip and fall. Physical examination reveals an inability to dorsiflex (extend) the foot and a loss of sensation between the first and second toes. There is no other motor or sensory loss. Which of the following nerves was most likely injured?**

- a) Deep peroneal
- b) Femoral
- c) Superficial peroneal
- d) Sural
- e) Tibial

**210. Following thyroidectomy, hoarseness of voice may occur. This condition is caused by damage of which of the following structure?**

- a) Internal laryngeal nerve
- b) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c) Thyroarytenoid muscle
- d) Vestibular folds
- e) Vocal folds

**211. The victim has a wound in the neck. There is bleeding from the common carotid artery. Which anatomical structure should the artery be pressed against to stop bleeding?**

- a) To the body of the VII cervical vertebra
- b) To the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the VI cervical vertebra
- c) To the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the V cervical vertebra
- d) To the transverse process of the VII cervical vertebra
- e) To the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the VI cervical vertebra

**212. As a result of trauma, the patient has a fracture of the branch of the lower jaw. Which artery can be damaged?**

- a) Lingual artery.
- b) Superficial temporal artery
- c) Inferior alveolar artery.
- d) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- e) Superior thyroid artery.



**213. The child has a laceration in the left cheek. Scarlet blood pours from the wound in a trickle. Where and which artery should be pressed to stop bleeding?**

- a) The facial artery in the region of the edge of the lower jaw in front of the masseter muscle.
- b) The maxillary artery in the neck of the lower jaw.
- c) Infraorbital artery in the zygomatic arch.
- d) Lingual artery in the angle of the mandible.
- e) Mandibular artery in the chin area.

**214. The victim has a cut wound in the area of the masseter muscle. What artery branches can be damaged in this case?**

- a) Lingual.
- b) Maxillary.
- c) Occipital.
- d) Superficial temporal.
- e) Posterior auricular

**215. The victim was taken to hospital with a fracture of the mandible and significant bleeding in the area of the fracture. Which artery was most likely damaged?**

- a) Inferior alveolar artery
- b) Facial artery
- c) Lingual artery
- d) Ascending palatine artery
- e) Superior alveolar artery

**216. Which artery is involved in the blood supply to the tongue?**

- A. Superior cervical artery.
- B. Mandibular artery.
- C. Inferior alveolar artery.
- D. Lingual artery.
- E. Anterior facial artery.

**217. The patient has a lesion of the inner ear of vascular origin. Which artery branches mainly supply the inner ear?**

- A. Vertebral a.
- B. Posterior cerebral a.
- C. Basilar a.
- D. Middle cerebral a.
- E. Anterior cerebral a.

**218. With purulent inflammation of the middle ear, an artery is involved in the pathological process, which is located on the front wall of the tympanic cavity. What artery is it?**

- A. Internal carotid a.
- B. External carotid a.
- C. Middle meningeal a.
- D. Posterior auricular a.
- E. Superficial temporal a.

**219. During the surgical intervention in the area of the trepanation triangle for purulent mastoiditis, the vessel was damaged, which led to the formation of a hematoma behind the auricle. Which vessel is damaged?**

- A. Mastoid ramus occipital a.
- B. Occipital a.
- C. Posterior auricular a.
- D. Superficial temporal a.
- E. Facial a.

**220. After a right-sided fracture in the area of the anterior third of the mandible, hemorrhage [hematoma] in the chin area is determined. Which artery damage is it caused?**

- A. Mental
- B. Inferior labial
- C. Lingual
- D. Facial
- E. Palatine

**221. A 70-year old patient with tongue cancer developed ulcerations in the mouth and bleeding with scarlet blood. To stop bleeding, it became necessary to ligate the lingual artery. In the range of the triangle of the neck need to tie up the lingual artery?**

- A. Submandibular
- B. Carotid
- C. Omo-tracheal
- D. Omo-clavicular
- E. Omo-trapezoidal

**222. What artery can be damaged when performing conduction anesthesia in the area of the foramen of the mandible?**

- A. Inferior alveolar artery.
- B. Buccal artery.
- C. Lingual artery.
- D. Pterygoid branches.
- E. Middle meningeal artery.

**223. The injured man was found to have a subdural hematoma in the temporal part. Which artery is damaged?**

- A. Middle meningeal artery.
- B. Middle cerebral artery.
- C. Posterior communicating artery.
- D. Anterior meningeal artery.
- E. Anterior cerebral artery.

**224. The patient, 24 years old, went to the doctor complaining of pain under the right mandible, surgery dentist found a stone in the submandibular gland. By removing it, he prevented bleeding from the artery:**

- A. Submental a.
- B. Facial a.
- C. Inferior alveolar a.

- D. Inferior labial a.
- E. Lingual a.

**225. A 60-year-old patient suffered a head injury during a fall and was taken to hospital. Examination revealed a subcutaneous hematoma of the temporal region. Which vessel damage caused the hematoma?**

- A. A. temporalis superficialis
- B. A. maxillaris
- C. A. auricularis posterior
- D. A. buccalis
- E. A. Occipitalis

**226. A victim with severe arterial bleeding resulting from a stab wound in the supraspinatus fossa was delivered to the clinic. Which of the branches of the subclavian artery should be tied to stop bleeding?**

- A. Deep neck artery.
- B. The transverse artery of the neck.
- C. Vertebral artery
- D. Costocervical trunk.
- E. Thyrocervical trunk.

**227. A patient was diagnosed with a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus. Which artery can be damaged during transportation without immobilization?**

- A. Axillary artery
- B. Anterior circumflex brachial artery
- C. Posterior circumflex brachial artery
- D. Brachial artery
- E. Deep brachial artery

**228. The doctor found a fracture of the left clavicle and impaired blood circulation in the limb (no pulsation on the radial artery) in the victim of a road accident. What is the reason?**

- A. Axillary vein compression
- B. Compression of the axillary artery
- C. Compression of the subclavian vein
- D. Compression of the vertebral artery
- E. Compression of the subclavian artery

**229. A patient was admitted to the emergency room with a fracture of the bones of the hand with severe bleeding in the area of the anatomical snuffbox. Which vessel is damaged?**

- A. Radial artery.
- B. Ulnar artery.
- C. Anterior interspinous artery.
- D. Posterior interspinous artery.
- E. Superficial palmar arch.

**230. The narrowing of a large vessel resulted in a deterioration in the outflow of blood from the left ventricle. Which vessel has undergone pathological changes?**

- A. Aorta

- B. Pulmonary trunk
- C. Pulmonary vein
- D. Superior vena cava
- E. Inferior vena cava

**231. A patient has an infarction of the anterior wall of the left ventricle. In the pool of which vessel is there a circulatory disorder?**

- A. Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery.
- B. Atrioventricular branches of the right coronary artery.
- C. Left marginal branch of the left coronary artery.
- D. The circumflex branch of the left coronary artery.
- E. The posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery.

**232. A 12-year-old boy underwent removal of the thymus for medical reasons. At the same time, the vessels supplying this gland were bandaged. The main source of these vessels is:**

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Costocervical trunk.
- C. Thyrocervical trunk.
- A. Internal thoracic a.
- B. Thoracic aorta

**233. During coronary angiography, a patient has a left-sided type of blood supply to the heart. What type of blood supply to the heart is considered the main one?**

- A. Middle (uniform)
- B. Middle left
- C. Left coronary
- D. Right coronary
- E. Middle right

**234. The patient is operated on for thrombosis of the inferior mesenteric artery. Which parts of the gastrointestinal tract should be examined during surgery to detect possible necrosis?**

- A. Stomach
- B. Descending colon, sigmoid, rectum
- C. Duodenum
- D. Jujenum and ileum
- E. Cecum and ascending colon

**235. A patient with a stomach ulcer, which is located in the pyloric section on the lesser curvature, has bleeding. Which vessel needs to be bandaged to stop bleeding?**

- A. Hepatic artery.
- B. Left gastric artery.
- C. Right gastric artery.
- D. Left gastroepiploic artery.
- E. Right gastroepiploic artery.

**236.**A patient was admitted to the surgical department in serious condition with a stab wound in the right hypochondrium and signs of internal bleeding. After the laparotomy, the surgeon found damage to the liver parenchyma and blood in the abdominal cavity. In order to temporarily stop the bleeding, the doctor placed a soft clamp on the hepatoduodenal ligament. What vessels are pinched in the thickness of this ligament?

- A. Proper hepatic artery and portal vein
- B. Hepatic veins and arteries
- C. Right and left hepatic arteries
- D. Abdominal trunk and mesenteric artery
- E. Common hepatic artery and portal vein

**237.**The patient underwent removal of the appendix due to its inflammation. The branch of which artery was tied by the surgeon during the operation?

- A. Small intestine.
- B. Right colic.
- C. Iliocolic.
- D. Middle colic.
- E. Left colic.

**238.**Examining the abdominal cavity of the victim with a penetrating wound of the anterior abdominal wall, the surgeon noticed damage to the lesser omentum, from which bright red (arterial) blood flowed. Which artery was damaged?

- A. A . lienalis
- B. A . gastromentalis dextra
- C. A . hepatica communis
- D. A . hepatica propria**
- E. A . gastromentalis sinistra

**239.**During laparotomy, the surgeon revealed gangrenous lesion of the descending colon. Which artery thrombosis caused this condition?

- A. Iliocolic
- B. Middle colic
- C. Right colic
- D. Left colic
- E. Superior mesenteric.

**240.**When removing the gallbladder in a ligature instead of one a . cystica was a retracted artery whose ligation resulted in necrosis of the right lobe of the liver and death. Which artery was wrongly tied together with a . cystica ?

- A. Ramus dexter a. hepatica propria
- B. A. hepatica communis
- C. A. gastroduodenalis
- D. A. hepatica propria
- E. A. pancreaticoduodenalis superior.

**241.**When a tumor of the pancreas is removed, a vessel is damaged, which runs along the upper edge of the pancreas. Which vessel is damaged?

- A. A. Pancreaticoduodenalis superior
- B. A. lienalis
- C. A. pancreaticoduodenalis inferior.
- D. A. gastromentalis dextra .
- E. A. gastromentalis sinistra .

**242.**During surgery, bleeding occurred on the membranous part of the male urethra. Which arteries should be ligated to stop it?

- A. Inferior rectal and perineal
- B. Inferior vesical and superior rectal
- C. Middle rectal and superior vesical
- D. Deep penis artery and inferior vesical
- E. Superior rectal and perineal

**243.**During the operation on the pelvic part of the ureter, the surgeon had to ligate the vessels that supply blood to this area. Which arteries were tied?

- A. Inferior rectal and inferior vesical
- B. Superior rectal and inferior vesical
- C. Middle rectal and inferior vesical
- D. Middle rectal and superior vesical
- E. Renal and perineal

**244.**When operating on a patient for obstruction of the ureter with a stone, in the lower parts of his abdominal part, the surgeon must be very careful not to accidentally bandage:

- A. A . lienalis
- B. A . testicularis
- C. A . mesenterica superior.
- D. A . lumbalis
- E. A . epigastrica inferior.

**245.**When performing retrograde aortography, the femoral artery is punctured, advancing the catheter in the cranial direction. In which vessel will the catheter end up after passing the femoral artery?

- A. Popliteal artery.
- B. Internal iliac artery.
- C. External iliac artery.
- D. Superior mesenteric artery.
- E. Inferior mesenteric artery.

**246.**Name the artery that is of primary importance in the development of collateral circulation of the lower limb after ligation of the external iliac artery

- A. Superficial circumflex femoral artery
- B. Medial circumflex femoral artery
- C. Lateral circumflex femoral artery
- D. Superficial epigastric artery
- E. Internal iliac artery

**247.A 40-year-old woman has uterine fibroids. A supravaginal amputation of the uterus with removal of the fallopian tubes was performed . The ovaries are healthy, not removed. Lig**

**is fully preserved . suspensorium ovarii , in which there is a vessel that supplies the ovaries. Name this vessel.**

- A. A. pudenda interna
- B. R. ovaricus a. uterina
- C. A. ovarica
- D. A. iliaca interna
- E. A . iliaca externa

**248.The victim has a fracture of the body and upper branch of the pubic bone, the fragments damaged the vessels that pass in the vascular lacuna. What vessels are damaged?**

- A. Internal pudendal a.et v.
- B. Internal iliac a.et v.
- C. External iliac a. et v.
- D. Femoral a.et v.
- E. Superficial epigastric a.et v.

**249.When a malignant tumor is removed, the upper third of the rectum is ligated a . rectalis superior . From what arterial trunk does this vessel originate?**

- A. External iliac a.
- B. Superior mesenteric a.
- C. Internal iliac a
- D. Inferior mesenteric a.
- E. Internal pudendal a.

**250.A 70-year-old victim has a fracture of the femoral neck with rupture of the ligament of the femoral head. Which artery branch is damaged?**

- A. Femoral
- B. External iliac
- C. Obturator
- D. Inferior gluteal
- E. Internal pudendal

**251.A 45-year-old patient has pallor of the skin of the leg and foot on the right leg, the absence of pulsation of the dorsal artery of the foot and posterior tibial artery is determined. Femoral artery pulsation is preserved. Defeat any artery happened?**

- A. External iliac.
- B. Fibular.
- C. Popliteal.
- D. Descending genicular.
- E. Deep femoral artery.

**252.The surgeon should remember about the connection of the branches of which vessels in the medial part of the femoral opening**

**(annulus femoralis) to prevent massive bleeding**

- A. A. obturatoria et a. epigastrica superior
- B. A. femoralis et a. epigastrica inferior
- C. A. obturatoria et a. epigastrica inferior
- D. A. femoralis et a. obturatoria
- E. A. umbilicalis et a. femoralis

**253.Which artery is used to measure the pulse in the ankle joint?**

- A. Peroneal artery.
- B. Arcuate artery.
- C. Anterior tibial artery.
- D. Posterior tibial artery.
- E. Dorsal artery of the foot.

**254.Which artery comes out of the adductor canal together with the saphenous nerve?**

- A. The descending genicular artery.
- B. Femoral artery.
- C. Posterior tibial artery.
- D. Anterior tibial artery.
- E. The proximal part of the femoral artery.

**255.A patient has tissue ischemia below the knee joint, which is accompanied by "intermittent claudication". An occlusion which arteries can be thought of?**

- A. The proximal part of the femoral artery.
- B. Peroneal artery.
- C. Posterior tibial artery.
- D. Anterior tibial artery.
- E. Popliteal artery.

**256.A 35-year-old man consulted a surgeon with complaints of pain when walking, numbness and "crawling of ants" in the heel area and lateral surface of the lower third of the leg. Which vessel is affected?**

- A. Lateral plantar artery.
- B. Posterior tibial artery.
- C. Anterior tibial artery.
- D. Medial plantar artery.
- E. Peroneal artery.

**257.Examining the patient, the surgeon examines the pulsation of the artery behind the medial ankle. The surgeon examines the pulsation of which artery?**

- A. Posterior tibial artery
- B. Peroneal artery
- C. Anterior tibial artery
- D. Posterior circumflex tibial artery
- E. Anterior circumflex tibial artery

**258.Examination of a 56-year-old patient, after myocardial infarction, revealed a dysfunction of the coronary sinus of the heart. The physician should remember that the major inflows of the sinus coronarius of the heart are:**

- A. 6 veins

- B. 5 veins
- C . 4 veins
- D . 7 veins
- E . 3 veins

**259. When examining a patient with ischemic heart disease, the doctor found a deterioration in venous blood flow in the heart vein, which runs in the anterior interventricular groove of the heart. Which vein is this?**

- A . v. cordis media
- B. v. cordis parva
- C . v. obliqua atrii sinistri
- D. V cordis magna
- E . The V . Posterior ventriculi sinistra

**260. A 62-year-old man came to see a proctologist with complaints of bloody discharge from the rectum. The examination showed the presence of a tumor and the need for immediate surgery. By branches of which arterial vessels is it normally supplied with blood ?**

- A . A. mesenterica inf. et a. iliaca externa
- B. A. mesenterica sup. et a. mesenterica inf.
- C. A . iliaca externa et a. iliaca interna
- D. Pars abdominalis aortae et a. iliaca interna
- E. A . mesenterica inferior et a. iliaca interna

**261. A 20-year-old male patient with a congenital anomaly of the hip joint needs a prosthetic operation. The doctor must remember that the blood supply to this region is carried out by the branches of large arteries. Which ones exactly?**

- A . A . femoralis et a. poplitea
- B. A . iliaca interna et a. iliaca externa
- C. A . iliaca interna et a. femoralis
- D. A . iliaca externa et a. femoralis
- E. A . iliaca interna et pars abdominalis aortae

**262. Among the ligaments of the liver, lig is determined . teres hepatis , which is an obliterated vessel in the vascular system of the newborn. What kind of vessel is it?**

- A . a . umbilicalis
- B. ductus venosus
- C. v. hepatis
- D. ductus arteriosus
- E. v. umbilicalis

**263. Among the ligaments of the liver, lig is determined. venosum, which in the prenatal period of development played the role of a vessel. What did she tie?**

- A . v. umbilicalis and v. cava inferior
- B. A . umbilicalis and v. umbilicalis
- C. v. umbilicalis and v. cava superior
- D. v. porta and v. umbilicalis
- E. v. porta and vv hepaticae

**264. In the prenatal period of development in the vascular system of the fetus functions a large arterial (botal ) duct, which after birth turns into a lig. arteriosum. What does it connect?**

- A. Pulmonary trunk and aorta
- B . Right and left atria
- C . Aorta and inferior vena cava
- D . Pulmonary trunk and superior vena cava
- E . Aorta and superior vena cava

**265. During the surgical treatment of a femoral hernia, the physician should be aware of the existence of a rather large anastomosis in the annulus femoralis region of the medial part of the vascular lacuna. By the branches of which large arteries is it formed?**

- A. A. iliaca interna et a . femoralis
- B. A . iliaca externa et a. femoralis
- C. A . iliaca externa et a . iliaca interna
- D. A . pudenda interna et a. femoralis
- E. A . iliaca externa et a. profunda femoris

**266. After a hemorrhage in the left hemisphere of the brain, the patient lost his speech. In which artery basin the thrombosis occurred?**

- A . Posterior cerebral artery
- B. Anterior cerebral artery
- C. Middle cerebral
- D. Anterior communicating artery
- E . Posterior communicating artery

**267. The patient was diagnosed with ischemic heart disease , widespread myocardial infarction of the posterior wall of the right ventricle. Which artery branches are involved in this?**

- A. Left coronary
- B . Right coronary
- C . Right subclavian
- D . Left subclavian
- E . Pulmonary

**268. The patient is diagnosed with anteroapical infarction, which is a consequence of thrombosis of one of the vessels of the heart. Which one?**

- A. Posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery
- B. The circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- C . Right coronary artery
- D . Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery**
- E . Left coronary artery

**269. When examining the patient, anteroseptal myocardial infarction was diagnosed . Cessation of blood**

**supply through which of the vessels of the heart caused this?**

- A. Posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery
- B. The circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- C. Right coronary artery
- D. Left coronary artery
- E. Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery

**270. Hemorrhage in the pool of which artery can lead to paralysis of the cardiovascular and respiratory centers?**

- A. Arteria vertebralis
- B. Arteria cerebri anterior
- C. Arteria cerebri media
- D. Arteria communicans anterior
- E. Arteria communicans posterior