

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

“РАССМОТРЕНО и СОГЛАСОВАНО”
на заседании кафедры протокол № 7
от «20» 02 2024 года
Зав. каф., к.м.н., доц. Джолдубаев С.Дж.

“УТВЕРЖДАЮ”
Председатель УМСАМФ,
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“16” 01 2024г.



ФОНД ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ
для итогового контроля по дисциплине
«Клиническая анатомия сосудов и нервов»
на 2023-2024 учебный год

Направление: 560001 – лечебное дело (GM)
Курс – 2, семестр – 4

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия		СРС
			Лекции	Практические	
Клиническая анатомия сосудов и нервов	60 часов	2 кр.	12 часов	18 часов	30 часов
Количество тестовых вопросов	209 вопросов				

Составители:

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Эксперт-гистолог: Сакибаев К.Ш.



Ош, 2024

ЭКСПЕРТНОЕ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ ФОНДА ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

кафедры анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии

от «15» 01 2024 г.

на разработанные тестовые задания по дисциплине
«Клиническая анатомия сосудов и нервов»
наименование дисциплины

к.м.н., доцент Джолдубаев С.Дж., ст. преподаватель Нуруев М.К.

/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О. автора (авторов)/

Тестовые задания проверены членом экспертной группы тестологов

к.м.н., доцент Сакибаев К.Ш.

/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О./

Направления проведения оценки структуры и содержания тестового задания

№	Направление экспертизы	Оценка экспертов	
1	Соответствие задания программам и стандартам обучения	Соответствует	
2	Включение в тесты только наиболее важных, базовых знаний	Соответствует	
3	Ясность смысла тестовой ситуации и представления ТЗ	Ясно	
4	Правильность ответа на вопрос ТЗ	Соответствует	
5	Значимость содержания тестового задания (0- сомнительный, 1-допустимый, 2-важный, 3-существенный)	3 балл(ов)	
6	Соответствие необходимому числу заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины исходя из его важности и числа часов, отведенных на его изучение в программе.	Соответствует	

Членом экспертной группы выявлены следующие недостатки в тестовом задании Не выявлено


Членом экспертной группы внесены следующие исправления (корректировки) в тестовое задание _____

На основании представления тестовых заданий автором (авторами) и проведенной проверки сделала следующее заключение:

1) Содержание тестовых заданий соответствует (не соответствует) содержанию УМКД (нужное подчеркнуть)

2) Представленные тестовые задания в следующем объеме 209 вопросов: соответствуют (не соответствуют) требованиям, предъявляемым к количеству, уровням сложности и формам заданий для составления тестов. (нужное подчеркнуть)

Тестолог: Сакибаев К.Ш.


подпись 15.01.2024
дата

Ознакомлен зав. кафедрой: Джолдубаев С.Дж.


подпись 15.01.2024
дата

Exam MCQ
“Clinical anatomy vessels and nerves”

1. State the number of pairs of sacral spinal nerves:

- One pair of nerves
- Three pairs of nerves
- Five pairs of nerves
- Seven pairs of nerves
- Eight pairs of nerves

2. State the number of pairs of lumbar spinal nerves:

- One pair of nerves
- Three pairs of nerves
- Five pairs of nerves
- Seven pairs of nerves
- Eight pairs of nerves

3. State the number of pairs of cervical spinal nerves:

- One pair of nerves
- Three pairs of nerves
- Five pairs of nerves
- Seven pairs of nerves
- Eight pairs of nerves

4. State how many pairs of spinal nerves branch from the spinal cord:

- 25 pairs of spinal nerves
- 27 pairs of spinal nerves
- 29 pairs of spinal nerves
- 31 pairs of spinal nerves

5. Indicate which veins directly connect the dural sinuses to the external veins:

- Diploic veins
- Ocular veins
- Labyrinth veins
- Emissary veins
- Major cerebral vein

6. Specify the dural sinus that is continued by the internal jugular vein:

- Transverse sinus.
- Superior sagittal sinus
- Sigmoid sinus
- Superior petrosal sinus
- Rectus sinus

7. State the origin of the superior vena cava:

- Pulmonary veins
- Internal jugular veins
- Azygos and hemiazygos veins
- Brachiocephalic veins
- Subclavian veins

8. State which artery gives branches to the mesenteric part of the small intestine:

- Common hepatic artery
- Splenic artery
- Superior mesenteric artery
- Inferior mesenteric artery
- Internal iliac artery

9. State which artery supplies blood to the abdominal esophagus:

- Right gastroepiploic artery,
- Left gastroepiploic artery,
- Left gastric artery,
- Right gastric artery.
- Splenic artery.

10. Specify by merging which vessels the basilar artery is formed:

- Posterior cerebral arteries
- Anterior cerebral arteries
- Middle cerebral arteries
- Internal carotid arteries
- Vertebral arteries

11. State which artery is a direct extension of the subclavian artery:

- Brachial artery.
- Axillary artery
- Vertebral artery
- Common carotid artery
- Thyrocervical trunk

12. Specify the origin of the left subclavian artery:

- Aortic arch.
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Left common carotid artery
- Descending part of the aorta
- The ascending part of the aorta

13. Specify the origin of the right subclavian artery:

- The aortic arch.
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Right common carotid artery
- Descending part of the aorta
- The ascending part of the aorta

14. Specify the localization of the carotid glomus:

- At the bifurcation of the brachiocephalic trunk
- At the bifurcation of the common carotid artery
- In the wall of the aortic arch
- In the wall of the internal carotid artery
- In the wall of the external carotid artery

15. When examining the blood supply to the foot, the doctor examines the pulsation of a large artery that runs behind the medial malleolus in a separate fibrous canal. What is the artery?

- Fibular a.
- Posterior tibial a.
- Dorsal pedis a.
- Anterior tibial a.
- Middle malleolus a.

16. Which artery is the direct branch of coeliac trunk?

- Right gastric a.
- Left gastroepiploic a.
- Right gastroepiploic a.
- Left gastric a.
- Short gastric aa.

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

- Vertebral artery
- Anterior cerebral artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Anterior communicating artery
- Posterior communicating artery

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

- Posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery
- The circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- Right coronary artery
- Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery
- Left coronary artery

19. 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?

- Left coronary
- Right coronary
- Right subclavian
- Left subclavian
- Pulmonary

20. 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 coronal sinus of the

heart are:

- 6 veins
- 5 veins
- 4 veins
- 7 veins
- 3 veins

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

- Posterior tibial artery
- Peroneal artery
- Anterior tibial artery
- Posterior circumflex tibial artery
- Anterior circumflex tibial artery

22. 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?

- Lateral plantar artery.
- Posterior tibial artery.
- Anterior tibial artery.
- Medial plantar artery.
- Peroneal artery.

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

- The proximal part of the femoral artery.
- Peroneal artery.
- Posterior tibial artery.
- Anterior tibial artery.
- Popliteal artery.

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

- Descending genicular artery.
- Femoral artery.
- Posterior tibial artery.
- Anterior tibial artery.
- The proximal part of the femoral artery.

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

- Peroneal artery.
- Arcuate artery.
- Anterior tibial artery.
- Posterior tibial artery.
- Dorsal artery of the foot.

26. 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?

External iliac.

Fibular.

Popliteal.

Descending genicular.

Deep femoral artery.

27. 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?

Femoral

External iliac

Obturator

Inferior gluteal

Internal pudendal

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

External iliac a.

Superior mesenteric a.

Internal iliac a

Inferior mesentric a.

Internal pudendal a.

29. 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?

Internal pudendal a.et v.

Internal iliac a.et v.

External iliac a. et v.

Femoral a.et v.

Superficial epigastric a.et v.

30. 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

Superficial circumflex femoral artery

Medial circumflex femoral artery

Lateral circumflex femoral artery

Superficial epigastric artery

Internal iliac artery

31. 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?

Popliteal artery.

Internal iliac artery.

External iliac artery.

Superior mesenteric artery.

Inferior mesenteric artery.

32. 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:

Splenic artery

Testicular artery

Superior mesenteric artery.

Lumbar artery.

Inferior epigastric artery.

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

Inferior rectal and perineal

Inferior vesical and superior rectal

Middle rectal and superior vesical

Deep penis artery and inferior vesical

Superior rectal and perineal

34. 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?

Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery.

Splenic artery

Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery.

Left gastroepiploic artery.

Right gastroepiploic artery.

35. When removing the gallbladder in a ligature instead of one cystic a. 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 cystic a.?

Right ramus proper hepatic artery.

Common hepatic artery.

Proper hepatic artery.

Gastroduodenal artery.

Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery.

36. 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?

Splenic artery

Left gastroepiploic artery.

Right gastroepiploic artery.

Common hepatic artery.

Proper hepatic artery.

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

- Small intestine.
- Right colic.
- Iliocolic.
- Middle colic.
- Left colic.

38. 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?

- Hepatic artery.
- Left gastric artery.
- Right gastric artery.
- Left gastroepiploic artery.
- Right gastroepiploic artery.

39. 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?

- Stomach
- Descending colon, sigmoid, rectum
- Duodenum
- Jejunum and ileum
- Cecum and ascending colon

40. 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:

- Costocervical trunk.
- Thyrocervical trunk.
- Vertebral artery
- Internal thoracic artery
- Thoracic aorta

41. 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?

- Aorta
- Pulmonary trunk
- Pulmonary vein
- Superior vena cava
- Inferior vena cava

42. An injured worker was admitted to the hospital with a cut wound on the anterior surface of the shoulder, with arterial bleeding. Which artery is most likely damaged?

- Deep brachial artery
- Radial artery.
- Ulnar artery
- Brachial artery
- Subscapular artery

43. In a 35-year-old man, during an injury to the posterior surface of the shoulder, the radial nerve and the arterial vessel, which runs next to it in the humeromuscular canal, were damaged. Which artery was damaged?

- Axillary artery
- Deep brachial artery
- Radial artery.
- Ulnar artery
- Brachial artery

44. 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?

- Radial artery.
- Ulnar artery.
- Anterior interspinous artery.
- Posterior interspinous artery.
- Superficial palmar arch.

45. 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?

- Axillary vein compression
- Compression of the axillary artery
- Compression of the subclavian vein
- Compression of the vertebral artery
- Compression of the subclavian artery

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

- Axillary artery
- Anterior circumflex brachial artery
- Posterior circumflex brachial artery
- Brachial artery
- Deep brachial artery

47. 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?

- Deep neck artery.

The transverse artery
Vertebral artery
Costocervical trunk.
Thyrocervical trunk.

48. 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:

Submental a.
Facial a.
Inferior alveolar a.
Inferior labial a.
Lingual a.

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

Middle meningeal artery.
Middle cerebral artery.
Posterior communicating artery.
Anterior meningeal artery.
Anterior cerebral artery.

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

Inferior alveolar artery.
Buccal artery.
Lingual artery.
Pterygoid branches.
Middle meningeal artery.

51. 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?

Submandibular
Carotid
Omo-tracheal
Omo-clavicular
Omo-trapezoidal

52. 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?

Mental
Inferior labial
Lingual
Facial
Palatine

53. 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?

Mastoid ramus occipital a.
Occipital a.
Posterior auricular a.
Superficial temporal a.
Facial a.

54. 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?

Internal carotid a.
External carotid a.
Middle meningeal a.
Posterior auricular a.
Superficial temporal a.

55. Patient, 45 years old, complains of dizziness, unsteadiness while walking, impaired coordination of movements. During the examination it was found that the patient has osteochondrosis of the cervical spine and the vessel is pinched, which passes through the transverse openings of the cervical vertebrae. What kind of vessel is it?

Subclavian a.
Vertebral a.
External carotid a.
Internal carotid a.
Occipital a.

56. During the operation to close the congenital fissure of the palate (uranoplasty), when knocking down the pterygoid hook with a chisel, the large palatine canal is damaged. Bleeding has occurred, which can only be stopped by tamponade of the canal. Which artery was damaged by the surgeon?

Sphenoidal artery.
The ascending palatine artery.
Ascending pharyngeal artery.
Descending palatine artery.
Posterior superior alveolar artery.

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

Vertebral a.
Posterior cerebral a.

Basilar a.
Middle cerebral a.
Anterior cerebral a.

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

Superior cervical artery.
Mandibular artery.
Inferior alveolar artery.
Lingual artery.
Anterior facial artery.

59. 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?

Inferior alveolar artery
Facial artery
Lingual artery
Ascending palatine artery
Superior alveolar artery

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

Lingual.
Maxillary.
Occipital.
Superficial temporal.
Posterior auricular

61. 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?

The facial artery in the region of the edge of the lower jaw in front of the masseter muscle.
The maxillary artery in the neck of the lower jaw.

Infraorbital artery in the zygomatic arch.
Lingual artery in the angle of the mandible.
Mandibular artery in the chin area.

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

Lingual artery
Superficial temporal artery
Inferior alveolar artery
Ascending pharyngeal artery
Superior thyroid artery.

63. 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?

To the body of the VII cervical vertebra

To the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the VI cervical vertebra
To the transverse process of the VII cervical vertebra

To the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the VI cervical vertebra

To the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the V cervical vertebra

64. 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?

Cranial nerve 5
Cranial nerve 7
Cranial nerve 9
Cranial nerve 10
Cranial nerve 11

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

Cranial nerve 1
Cranial nerve 2
Cranial nerve 3
Cranial nerve 4
Cranial nerve 5

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

Cranial nerve 1
Cranial nerve 2
Cranial nerve 3
Cranial nerve 4
Cranial nerve 5

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

- Internal laryngeal nerve
Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Thyroarytenoid muscle
Vestibular folds
Vocal folds

68. 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?

Lesser occipital nerve
Great auricular nerve
Transverse cervical nerve
Supraclavicular nerve
Great occipital nerve

69. 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?

- Lesser occipital nerve
- Great auricular nerve
- Transverse cervical nerve
- Supraclavicular nerve
- Great occipital nerve

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

- Oculomotor nerve
- Trochlear nerve
- Facial nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve

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

- Facial nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Trigeminal nerve

72. Which of the following cranial nerves innervates parotid gland?

- Trigeminal nerve
- Facial nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve

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

- Trigeminal nerve
- Facial nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve

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

- Abducens nerve
- Facial nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Maxillary nerve
- Ophthalmic artery

75. 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?

- Vestibulocochlear nerve

- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve

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

- Abducens nerve
- Facial nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Optic nerve

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

- Trochlear nerve
- Ophthalmic nerve
- Maxillary nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Facial nerve

78. Which of the following nerves passes through the foramen rotundum?

- Trochlear nerve
- Ophthalmic nerve
- Maxillary nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Facial nerve

79. Which of the following nerves passes through the foramen ovale?

- Trochlear nerve
- Ophthalmic nerve
- Maxillary nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Facial nerve

80. Which of the following nerves passes through the jugular foramen?

- Vagus nerve
- Trochlear nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Olfactory nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve

81. Which of the following nerves passes through the hypoglossal canal?

- Olfactory nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Optic nerve
- Oculomotor nerve

82. From which of the following structures exits accessory nerve?

- Optic canal
- Jugular foramen
- Hypoglossal canal

Internal acoustic meatus

Superior orbital fissure

83. From which of the following structures exits vestibulocochlear nerve?

Optic canal

Jugular foramen

Hypoglossal canal

Internal acoustic meatus

Superior orbital fissure

84. From which of the following structures exits facial nerve?

Optic canal

Jugular foramen

Hypoglossal canal

Internal acoustic meatus

Superior orbital fissure

85. From which of the following structures exits optic nerve?

Optic canal

Jugular foramen

Hypoglossal canal

Internal acoustic meatus

Superior orbital fissure

86. 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?

External carotid artery

Ascending pharyngeal artery

Internal carotid artery

Vertebral artery

Axillary artery

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

External carotid artery

Internal carotid artery

Subclavian artery

Vertebral artery

Axillary artery

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

External carotid artery

Internal carotid artery

Subclavian artery

Axillary artery

Basilar artery

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

External carotid artery

Internal carotid artery

Subclavian artery

Vertebral artery

Axillary artery

90. 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?

External carotid artery

Internal carotid artery

Internal thoracic artery

Axillary artery

Vertebral artery

91. 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?

External carotid artery

Ascending pharyngeal artery

Internal carotid artery

Vertebral artery

Axillary artery

92. To which of the following veins empties the transverse sinus?

Internal jugular vein

External jugular vein

Vertebral vein

Facial vein

Anterior jugular

93. Which of the following sinuses empties into the straight sinus?

Transverse sinus

Superior sagittal sinus

Inferior sagittal sinus

Dural sinus

Occipital sinus

94. 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?

Radial nerve

Musculocutaneous nerve

Median nerve

Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve

Ulnar nerve

95. 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?

Radial nerve

Musculocutaneous nerve
Median nerve
Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
Ulnar nerve

96. Axillary artery is continuation of which of the following arteries?

External carotid artery
Internal carotid artery
Subclavian artery
Vertebral artery
Radial artery

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

Anterior and middle cerebral artery
Anterior and posterior humeral circumflex arteries
Vertebral and brachial arteries
Radial and ulnar arteries
Deep brachial and superior ulnar collateral arteries

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

Ulnar artery
Radial artery
Brachial artery
Axillary artery
Subclavian artery

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

Ulnar artery
Subclavian artery
Axillary artery
Brachial artery
Radial artery

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

Ulnar artery
Subclavian artery
Axillary artery
Brachial artery
Radial artery

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

Ulnar artery
Subclavian artery
Axillary artery
Brachial artery
Radial artery

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

Ulnar artery

Subclavian artery
Axillary artery
Brachial artery
Radial artery

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

Ulnar artery
Subclavian artery
Axillary artery
Brachial artery
Radial artery

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

Great saphenous vein
Radial vein
Brachial vein
Cephalic vein
Small saphenous vein

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

Great saphenous vein
Basilic vein
Radial vein
Brachial vein
Small saphenous vein

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

Rectal
Esophageal
Hepatic
Epigastric
Mesenteric

107. Which of the following veins empties into the azygos vein?

Hemiazygos vein
Portal vein
Jugular vein
Inferior rectal vein
Hepatic

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

Internal iliac
Internal carotid
Internal thoracic
Abdominal aorta
Thoracic aorta

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

Internal iliac
Internal carotid
Internal thoracic

Abdominal aorta

Thoracic aorta

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

Azygos vein

Hemiazygos vein

Jugular vein

Intercostal vein

Portal vein

111. 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?

Diagonal branch of the LAD

Left anterior descending artery

Left circumflex artery

Left marginal artery

Right coronary artery

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

Internal thoracic

Subclavian

Femoral

External iliac

Common iliac

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

Azygos

Gonadal

Rectal

Splenic

Mesenteric

114. 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?

Carotid artery

Celiac trunk

Subclavian artery

Thoracic aorta

Coronary artery

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

Abdominal aorta

Thoracic aorta

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

Abdominal aorta

Thoracic aorta

117. 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?

Right coronary artery

Left anterior descending artery

Left circumflex artery

Left marginal artery

Right marginal artery

118. 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?

Ascending colon

Sigmoid colon

Small intestine

Spleen

Stomach

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 liver?

Superior mesenteric

Inferior epigastric

Celiac trunk

Inferior mesenteric

Renal

120. 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?

Superior mesenteric

Inferior epigastric

Celiac trunk

Inferior mesenteric

Renal

121. 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?

Superior mesenteric

Inferior epigastric

Celiac trunk

Inferior mesenteric

Renal

122. 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?

Superior mesenteric

Inferior epigastric

Celiac trunk

Inferior mesenteric

Renal

123. 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?

Superior mesenteric

Inferior epigastric

Celiac trunk

Inferior mesenteric

Renal

124. 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?

Common iliac artery

Celiac trunk

Superior mesenteric artery

Abdominal aorta

Internal iliac artery

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

Superior mesenteric

Splenic

Inferior mesenteric

Proper hepatic

Left gastric

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

Superior mesenteric

Splenic Inferior mesenteric

Common hepatic

Left gastric

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

Superior mesenteric

Left renal

Gastroduodenal

Inferior mesenteric

Left gastric

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

Superior mesenteric

Splenic

Gastroduodenal

Inferior mesenteric

Left gastric

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

Superior mesenteric

Splenic

Gastroduodenal

Inferior mesenteric

Proper hepatic

130. 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?

Common hepatic

Proper hepatic

Left gastric

Splenic

Superior mesenteric

131. 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?

Common hepatic

Proper hepatic

Left gastric

Splenic

Superior mesenteric

132. 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?

Common hepatic

Proper hepatic

Left gastric

Splenic
Superior mesenteric

133. Which of the following veins empties into the splenic vein?

Azygos vein
Hemiazygos vein
Superior suprarenal vein
Inferior mesenteric vein
Left gonadal vein

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

Hepatic
Left suprarenal
Left gonadal
Jugular vein
Intercostal vein

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

Femoral
Left suprarenal
Right gonadal
Jugular vein
Intercostal vein

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

Hepatic
Left suprarenal
Right suprarenal
Left lumbar
Left gastric

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

Hepatic
Right suprarenal
Left lumbar
Left gonadal
Left gastric

138. Which of the following veins empties into the portal vein?

Left gastric
Left suprarenal
Left gonadal
Left renal
Intercostal vein

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

Left gastric
Splenic
Inferior mesenteric
Left renal
Hepatic

140. 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?

Azygos and hemiazygos veins
Gonadal veins
External iliac veins
Splenic vein
Superior mesenteric veins

141. 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?

Renal veins
Gonadal veins
Suprarenal veins
Splenic vein
Rectal veins

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

Inferior vena cava
Superior mesenteric
Left renal
Internal iliac
Inferior mesenteric

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

Internal iliac
External iliac
Femoral
Portal
Inferior vena cava

144. Right and left gastric veins drains into

Portal vein
Splenic vein
Hepatic vein
Cystic vein
Renal vein

145. 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?

External iliac
Inferior epigastric
Internal iliac
Internal pudendal
Lateral sacral

146. 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?

Superior mesenteric
Celiac trunk
Inferior mesenteric
Internal iliac
External iliac

147. 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?

Superior mesenteric
Abdominal aorta
Internal iliac
External iliac
Common iliac

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

Superficial epigastric a.
Inferior epigastric a.
Superior epigastric a.
Lateral superior genicular a.
Anterior tibial a.

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

Internal iliac
Internal carotid
Internal thoracic
External iliac
Abdominal aorta

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

Internal iliac
Internal carotid
Internal thoracic
External iliac
Abdominal aorta

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

Obliterated umbilical artery
Urachus
Inferior epigastric artery
Superior epigastric artery
Superficial epigastric artery

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

Obliterated umbilical artery
Urachus

Inferior epigastric artery
Superior epigastric artery
Superficial epigastric artery

153. Which of the following artery is the continuation of external iliac artery?

Popliteal artery
Gluteal artery
Obturator artery
Femoral artery
Renal artery

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

Greater sciatic foramen
Abductor magnus
Abductor hiatus
Interosseous membrane
Obturator canal

155. Which of the following artery arises from internal iliac artery?

Obturator artery
Femoral artery
Fibular artery
Popliteal artery
Renal artery

156. Superior vesical artery represents the persistent part of

Umbilical artery
Internal iliac artery
External iliac artery
Femoral artery
Placenta

157. Common iliac arteries are the terminal branches of

Abdominal aorta
Thoracic aorta
Carotid artery
Femoral artery
Brachial artery

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

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

159. Left and Right common iliac veins drains into

Femoral
External iliac

Internal iliac
Inferior vena cava
Portal vein

160.External iliac vein joins internal iliac vein and then drains into

Common iliac vein
Popliteal vein
Femoral vein
Anterior tibial
Renal vein

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

Posterior tibial artery
Popliteal artery
Lateral femoral circumflex artery
Medial femoral circumflex artery
Anterior tibial artery

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

dorsal pedis artery
medial femoral circumflex artery
anterior tibial artery
obturator artery
digital arteries

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

vertebral joint
ankle joint
hip joint
knee joint
shoulder joint

164.Anterior tibial artery anteriorly continuous as

Dorsal pedis artery
Digital artery
Popliteal artery
Planter arch
Fibular artery

165.Branches regarding to femoral artery?

Fibular artery
Superficial epigastric artery
Gluteal artery
Anterior tibial artery
Obturator artery

166.Popliteal artery is the continuation of

Femoral artery
Tibial artery
Internal pudendal artery
Obturator artery
Internal iliac artery

167.Which of the following artery is used for auscultation while measuring blood pressure

in lower limb?

Femoral artery
Popliteal artery
Fibular artery
Tibial artery
External iliac artery

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

External pudendal artery
Profundal femoral artery
Descending genicular artery
Perforating branches
Superficial epigastric artery

169.Lower border of popliteal artery terminates into

Fibular artery
Renal artery
Gluteal artery
Posterior tibial artery
Femoral artery

170.External iliac artery continues as?

Obturator
Popliteal
Fibular
Lateral femoral circumflex
Femoral

171.The popliteal vein becomes femoral vein after passing the

Adductor hiatus
Femur
Sartorius muscle
Inguinal ligament
Knee

172.Femoral vein becomes external iliac vein after passing

Inguinal ligament
Femur
Knee
Pubis symphysis
Adductor hiatus

173.Which of the following veins empties into the femoral vein?

Hepatic
Greater saphenous
Small saphenous
Anterior tibial
Posterior tibial

174.Which of the following veins empties into the popliteal vein?

Hepatic
Greater saphenous
Small saphenous

Anterior tibial

Posterior tibial

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

Anterior tibial

External iliac

Femoral

Common iliac

Popliteal

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

Anterior tibial

Popliteal

Femoral

External iliac

Common iliac

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

Great saphenous vein

Basilic vein

Cephalic vein

Popliteal vein

Femoral vein

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

External iliac

Basilic vein

Cephalic vein

Popliteal vein

Small saphenous vein

179. Which of the following arteries is branch of dorsal pedis a.?

Lateral tarsal a.

Fibular circumflex a.

Peroneal a.

Anterior tibial a.

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

Peroneal a.

Popliteal a.

Medial tarsal a.

Lateral tarsal a.

Anterior tibial recurrent a.

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

Peroneal a.

Popliteal a.

Medial tarsal a.

Lateral tarsal a.

Anterior tibial recurrent a.

182. Which of the following arteries is branch of popliteal artery?

Peroneal a.

Descending genicular a.

Medial tarsal a.

Lateral superior genicular a.

Anterior tibial recurrent a.

183. Which of the following arteries is branch of popliteal artery?

Femoral a.

Middle genicular a.

Descending genicular a.

Medial tarsal a.

Anterior tibial recurrent a.

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

External iliac

Femoral

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

External iliac

Femoral

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

External iliac

Femoral

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

External iliac

Femoral

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

Internal iliac

Internal carotid

Internal thoracic

External iliac

Femoral

189. Which is the largest branch of lumbar plexus?

Obturator nerve

Accessory obturator nerve

Lateral cutaneous nerve

Femoral nerve
Ilioinguinal nerve

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

Lumbar 3.
Lumbar 5.
Lumbar 1.
Lumbar 2.
Lumbar 4

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

T10.
T12.
T11.
T8.
T9

192. Which of the following spinal nerves mediates the sense over the posterior thigh?

Femoral nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

193. Which of the following spinal nerves mediates the sense over the lateral thigh?

Femoral nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

194. Which of the following spinal nerves mediates the sense over the medial thigh?

Femoral nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

195. Which of the following spinal nerves mediates the sense over the anterior thigh and median side of the foot?

Femoral nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

196. Which of the following spinal nerves innervates medial thigh muscles?

Femoral nerve
Genitofemoral nerve
Iliohypogastric nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

197. Which of the following spinal nerves innervates posterior thigh muscles?

Femoral nerve
Genitofemoral nerve
Iliohypogastric nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

198. Which of the following spinal nerves innervates anterior thigh muscles?

Femoral nerve
Genitofemoral nerve
Iliohypogastric nerve
Obturator nerve
Sciatic nerve

199. Which of the following spinal nerves innervates cremaster muscle?

Femoral nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
Genitofemoral nerve
Iliohypogastric nerve

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

Common peroneal
Lateral femoral cutaneous
Obturator
Sciatic
Superior gluteal

201. 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?

Deep peroneal
Femoral
Superficial peroneal
Sural
Tibial

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

Internal laryngeal nerve
Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Thyroarytenoid muscle
Vestibular folds
Vocal folds

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

Internal iliac
Femoral
External iliac
Internal thoracic
Internal carotid

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

Tibial artery
Femoral artery
Plantar arch
Popliteal artery
Dorsal pedis artery

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

femoral artery
popliteal artery
dorsal pedis artery
obturator artery
fibular artery

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

Inferior vena cava
Common iliac
External iliac
Femoral
Subclavian

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

Internal iliac
Femoral
External iliac
Internal thoracic
Internal carotid

208.Which of the following arteries is branch of femoral artery?

Superficial epigastric a.
Anterior tibial a.
Lateral superior genicular a.
Superior epigastric a.
Inferior epigastric a.

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

Esophageal
Umbilical
Superior epigastric
Inferior epigastric
Posterior intercostal