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

**«Рассмотрено»** _____
на заседании кафедры, пр.№____
от «01» 03 2022г.
зав. кафедрой, доц. Джолдубаев С.Дж.

**«Утверждено»** _____
Председатель УМС факультета
к.м.н., доц. Кенешбаев Б.К.
от «01» 03 2022г.

# Экзаменационные вопросы для студентов (GM) по специальности «560001 – лечебное дело» по дисциплине «Нормальная анатомия» на 2021-2022 учебный год

**Курс – 1, семестр – 2**

Объём учебной нагрузки по дисциплине **«Нормальная анатомия»** составляет:

**Всего - 150 часов**
**аудиторных - 75 часов**
**внеаудиторных (СРС) - 75 часов**

**Лекционные занятия – 30 часов**
**Практические занятия – 45 часов**
**Самостоятельные работы – 75часов**
**Экзамен – I семестр**

Обсужден на заседании кафедры анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии от "01" 03 2022 года, протокол № 8.

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Ош, 2022

**1.The unified nervous system is subdivided according to its functional characteristic:**
1) into central and peripheral;
**2) into somatic and vegetative;**
3) into cranial and spinal nerves;
4) the brain and spinal cord;

**2.The central nervous system includes:**
1) the brain and cranial nerves;
**2) the spinal cord and brain;**
3) the spinal cord and spinal nerves;
4) roots, spinal and cranial nerves, plexuses, and nodes;

**3. Indicate which substance of the spinal cord forms the columns (horns):**
1) white matter
**2) gray matter**
3) both
4) neither

**4. Specify which neurons are located in the spinal nodes:**
1) Sensory pseudounipolar neurons
2) Insertion neurons of autonomic reflex arc
3) Insertion neurons of the somatic reflex arc
4) Efferent somatic neurons

**5. State which cerebral membranes separate the subarachnoid space:**
1) Periosteum
**2) Pia and arachnoid**
3) Dura mater
-4) None of the above.

**6. The average amount of human cerebrospinal fluid is;**
1) 30-50 ml
2) 60-100 ml
3) 120-150 ml
**4) 160-200 ml**

**7.The cervical spinal cord includes:**
1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
**4) 8 segments;**

**8.The thoracic spinal cord includes:**
1) 5 segments;
**2) 12 segments;**
3) 7 segments;
4) 8 segments;

**9.The spongy zone is located:**
1) in the anterior gray commissure of the spinal cord;
2) in the posterior gray commissure of the spinal cord;
3) in the anterior column of the spinal cord;
**4) in the posterior column of the spinal cord;**

**10.The anterior spinal cord roots are formed by:**
1) axons of neurons of the spinal nodes;
**2) axons of motor neurons of the anterior horns;**
3) axons of neurons of own nuclei of posterior horns;
4) dendrites of neurons of spinal nodes;

**11.Specify the location of the posterolateral nuclei of the spinal cord:**
1) posterior horn
2) intermediate zone
3) lateral horn
4) anterior horn

12.The peripheral nervous system includes:
1) the brain and cranial nerves;
2) spinal cord and brain;
3) spinal cord and spinal nerves;
4) roots, spinal and cranial nerves, plexuses and nodes;

**13.The upper boundary of the spinal cord is located at the level of:**
1) I cervical vertebra;
2) lower border of the foramen magnum
3) jugular foramen;
4) II cervical vertebra;

**14.The lumbar spinal cord includes:**
1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
4) 8 segments;

**15.The sacral spinal cord includes:**
1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
4) 8 segments;

**16.The lateral funuculis of the spinal cord is located between:**
1) anterior medial fissure and anterior lateral sulcus;
2) anterior and posterior lateral sulcus;
3) posterior lateral and posterior medial sulcus;
4) posterior lateral and posterior intermediate sulcus;

**17.The cerebrospinal fluid is located in:**
1) epidural space;
2) subdural space;

3) subarachnoid space;
4) epidural space

**18.The lateral horns of the thoraco-lumbar spinal cord contain:**
1) sensory nuclei;
2) motor nuclei;
**3) vegetative (sympathetic) nuclei;**
4) vegetative (parasympathetic) nuclei;

**19. The terminal filament ends at the level of:**
1) the body of the I coccygeal vertebra;
2) apex of the sacrum;
3) V sacral vertebra;
4) II coccygeal vertebra

**20.The cavity of the spinal cord is:**
1) IV ventricle;
2) III ventricle;
3) cerebral aqueduct;
4) central canal;

**21.The enlargement of the spinal cord are:**
1) cervical and thoracic;
2) lumbar and sacral;
3) thoracic and lumbar;
4) cervical and lumbosacral;

**22.The upper cervical spinal cord segments are located:**
1) 1 vertebra above the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae above the corresponding vertebrae

**23.The lower cervical spinal cord segments are located:**
1) 1 vertebra above the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae above the corresponding vertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae above the corresponding vertebrae;

**24.The upper thoracic spinal cord segments are located:**
1) 1 vertebra above the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae above the corresponding vertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae above the corresponding vertebrae;

**25.The posterior funiculus of spinal cord is located between:**
1) the anterior medial cleft and the anterior lateral sulcus;
2) anterior and posterior lateral sulcus;
3) posterior lateral and posterior medial sulcus;
4) posterior lateral and posterior intermediate sulcus

**26.The epidural space is located:**
1) between the pia mater and the spinal cord;
2) between the pia and arachnoid mater;
3) between dura mater and subarachnoid space;
4) between vertebral canal and dura mater;

**27.The lateral columns of the gray matter of the spinal cord are expressed at the level of:**
1) VIII cervical to XII thoracic segments;
2) I thoracic - III lumbar segments;
3) VIII cervical - I-II lumbar segments;
4) I thoracic - V lumbar segments;

**28.The anterior horns of the spinal cord contain:**
1) sensory (afferent) neurons;
2) motor (efferent) neurons;
3) vegetative (sympathetic) neurons;
4) autonomic (parasympathetic) neurons;

**29. The spinal cord is located:**
1) in the vertebral canal;
2) in the spinal canal;
3) in the thoracic spine.
4) at the L2 level

**30. The diameter of the spinal cord is:**
1) 1 mm;
2) 1 cm;
3) 2 cm.
4) 0.5 cm

**31. There is a bundle of spinal nerves departing from the spinal cord:**
1) a bundle of spinal nerves;
2) sensory neurons;
3) dendrites.
4) axons

**32. The posterior horns are formed by:**
1) bodies of mix neurons;
2) bodies of motor neurons;
3) bodies of sensory neurons.
4) neither.

**33. What does the gray matter of the spinal cord consist of? .**
1) from the long processes of neurons;
2) from connective tissue;
3) neuron bodies with dendrites
4) from axons.

**34.The neonatal spinal cord ends at the level of the lower edge of the vertebrae**
1)XII thoracic
2)I lumbar
3)II lumbar
4)III lumbar

**35.Indicate the upper boundary of the spinal cord:**
1)level of the upper boder of the second cervical vertebra
2)level of inferior boder of greater occipital foramen
3)Level of lower boder of the first cervical vertebra
4)level of the midline of the second cervical vertebra

**36.Specify the part of the brain in which the sylvian aqueduct is located:**
1)hypothalamus
2)midbrain
3)thalamus
4)pons

**37. The medulla oblongata contains the nuclei:**
1) 5-8 pairs of cranial nerves
2) 1-2 pairs of cranial nerves
3) 9 through 12 pairs of cranial nerves
4) 3-4 pairs of cranial nerves
**38.Indicate the boundary between the medulla oblongata and the pons (dorsally):**
1) Striae medullaris
2) pons
3) optic tracts and mastoid bodies
4) thalamus

**39.The posterior cerebellar bladder develops from:**
1) the terminal medulla;
2) the midbrain;
3) the intermediate brain;
**4) posterior and medulla oblongata;**
**40.The sulcus between the pontus and the pyramid exits:**
1) the trigeminal nerve;
2) the abduccens nerve;
3) facial nerve;
4) accessory nerve
**41.Identify the formations that border the medulla oblongata above (ventral):**
1) striae medullaris
2)pons
3)optic tracts and mastoid bodies
4)thalamus
**42.Identify the section of the brain in which the inferior salivary nucleus is located:**
1)cerebellum;
2) brain;
3)medulla oblongata;
4) intermediate brain.

**43.The cerebellum has different surfaces:**
1) anterior and posterior;
2) upper and lower;
3) medial and lateral;
4) Pyramidal decussatio;
**44.The medulla oblongata is a continouse of:**
1)midbrain
2) spinal cord
3) the intermediate brain
4) pons

**45. Name the structures located on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata.**
1) the decussatio of the pyramids;
2) the olive;
3) thin and wedge-shaped bundles;
4) pyramids;
**46.The control centers of the cardiovascular, respiratory, and digestive systems are located in:**
1) the intermediate brain
2) midbrain
3) medulla oblongata
4) cerebellum

**47.The medulla oblongata belongs to the following brain**
1) posterior brain
2) forebrain
3) midbrain
4) Intermediate brain
**48. Which pairs of cranial nerves are motor nerves?**
1) 3,4,6,11,12
2) 1,2,8
3) 5,7,9,10
4) 6,12,11
**49. All cranial nerves have nuclei in the brain except:**
1) The trigeminal nerve;
2) Olfactory nerve;
3) Oculomotor nerve;
4) Accessory nerve.

**50.The suborbital nerve gives off branches to innervate .....**
1) teeth, gums of upper jaw; innervates skin of lower eyelid, nose, upper lip.
2) sinuses sphenoidalis,nasal cavity mucosa and glands,
3) rectus muscle of eye
4) muscles of the tongue and partly some muscles of the neck
**51.Name the location where the oculomotor nerve exits the brain:**
1) Along the medial border of the cerebellar pedincles;
2) Along the lateral border of the brain pedicles;
3) Between the posterior edge of the bridge and the medulla oblongata;
4) Between the anterior edge of the bridge and the brain peduncles.
**52.The nuclei of the V pair of cranial nerves in:**
1) The cover of the midbrain and the superior triangle of the rhomboid fossa
2) Varolian bridge, lower triangle of the rhomboid fossa
3) Cerebellum, medulla oblongata
4) Medulla oblongata, pons
**53.Place of entrance or exit of optic nerve into cranial cavity:**
1) Upper orbital fissure;
2) Lower orbital fissure;
3) foramen rotundum;
4) optic canal.
**54.Name the structure marked with number 12:**
**1**) gloso-pharyngeal nerve
2) vagus nerve
3) accessory
4) hypoglosal
**55.Name the structure indicated by number 11:**
1) accessory
2) ollfactory
3) facial
4) hypoglosal
**56.Name the structure indicated by number 10:**
1) facial
2) vagus
3) abducens
4) trochlearis
**57.Name the structure indicated by number 9:**
1) hyppoglosal
2) oculomotor

3) abducens
4) gloso-pharyngeal
**58.The cerebellum has different surfaces:**
1) anterior and posterior;
2) upper and lower;
3) medial and lateral;
4) ventral and dorsal;
**59. The floculus is located: ;**
1) in the spinal cord;
2) in the medulla oblongata;
3) in the pons;
4) in the cerebellum;

**60.The function of the emboliform and globular nucleus:**
1) reflex coordination of neck and trunk movements;
2) reflex coordination of movements of the upper extremities;
3) reflex coordination of movements of the lower extremities;
3) reflex coordination of movements of the head
**61.There are nuclei in the white matter of the cerebellum:**
1)dentate, emboliform, lenticular nuclei;
2)dentate, globular, emboliform, trapezoidal;
3)dentate, emboliform,, globe-shaped, fastigial;
4)fastigial, emboliform,, trapezoidal, dentate;
**62. Name the structures located on the dorsal surface of the of the pons.**
1) bulbopontis sulcus;
2) the main sulcus;
3) cerebral striae of the IV ventricle;
4) roots of IV, VII, VIII pairs of cranial nerves;
**63. Name the structures located on the ventral surface of the of the pons.**
1) pons sulcus;
2) basilar sulcus;
3) cerebral strips of the IV ventricle;
4) roots of II, XI, XII pairs of cranial nerves;
**64. Name the structure that is the cavity of the rhomboidal fossa**
1) I - II cerebr al ventricles;
2) central canal;
3) III cerebral ventricle;
4) IV cerebral ventricle;
**65.State what is the cavity of the intermediate brain:**
1) ventricle IV
2) ventricle III
3) lateral ventricles
4) cerebral aqueduct
**66.The white matter of the cerebellum contains the nuclei:**
1) dentate, emboliform, lenticular nuclei;
2) dentate, globular, emboliform, trapezoidal;
3) dentate,, emboliform, fastigial, globular;
4) nucleuse fastigial, emboliform, trapezoidal, dentate;
**67. Name the cerebellar nuclei.**
1) dentate nucleus;
2) red nucleus;
3) olivary nucleus;
4) thin and wedge-shaped nuclei;

**68. The inferior cerebellar peduncles connect the cerebellum with the ...**
1) the terminal medulla
2) the midbrain;
3) the pons;
4) the medulla oblongata;
**69. Identify the anatomical formation that is part of the midbrain:**
1)brain pedincles;
2)olivas;
3) mastoid bodies;
4) epiphysis.
**70.The IV ventricle is a derivative of the cavity:**
1)the terminal medulla;
2)midbrain;
3)rhomboid brain;
4)intermediate brain;
**71.The floor of the IV ventricle is formed by:**
1) the peduncle of the brain;
2) the optic tubercle;
3) pyramids and olivas;
4) rhomboid fossa;
**72.The rhomboidal fossa is formed by:**
1) the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata and the pons;
2) the pons and the cerebellum;
3) the bridge and the midbrain;
4) the medulla and spinal cord;

**73.The topography of the rhomboid fossa distinguishes:**
1) tuberculum cuneatum;
2) tuberculum gracile;
3) olive;
4) medial protrusion, locus coeruleus, anterocubital margin, colliculus facialis;
**74.The lateral regions of the rhomboid fossa contain:**
1) medial eminence;
2) anteroventral margin;
3) facial tubercle;
4) locus coeruleus;
**75.The cerebral strips of the rhomboid fossa are formed by:**
1) axons of neurons of the nuclei of the trapezoid body;
2) axons of neurons of vestibular nuclei;
3) axons of neurons of the posterior cochlear nucleus;
4) axons of neurons of the anterior cochlear nucleus;
**76.The superior cerebellar sulcus forms:**
1) the floor of the 1V ventricle;
2) lateral wall of the 1V ventricle;
3) the anterior wall of the 1V ventricle;
4) the roof of the 1V ventricle;
**77.Through the medial and lateral apertures, the IV ventricle connects:**
1) to the aqueduct;
2) with the III ventricle;
3) with the central canal;
4) with the subarachnoid space;
**78.The isthmus of the cerebellum consists of:**
1) the upper and lower legs of the cerebellum;
2) of the superior cerebellar peduncles, epiphysis, and inferior hilum;

3) from the superior cerebellar sulcus, superior cerebellar peduncles, and medial cranial bodies;
4) from the superior cerebellar peduncles, superior cerebellar sulcus, and hinge triangle;

**79.The medial and lateral loops in the midbrain area pass:**

1) at the base of the cerebellar peduncles;
2) in the tectum;
3) in the central gray matter;
4) at the fundus of the aqueduct;

**80. The peduncles of the brain are located:**

1) on the dorsal surface of the midbrain;
2) on the ventral surface of the midbrain;
3) on the dorsal part of the intermediate brain;
4) on the ventral part of the intermediate brain;

**81.The ventral surface of the midbrain contains:**

1) brain pedicles;
2) superior and inferior coliculi;
3) lateral genicular bodies;
4) medial genicular bodies;

**82.The basal nuclei of the hemispheres include:**

1) caudate nucleus;
2) thalamus;
3) substancia nigra;
4) pineal body;

**83.Through the genuof the internal capsule runs:**

1) the cortico-spinal pathway;
2) cortico-nuclear pathway;
3) thalamo-cortical pathway;
4) auditory pathway;

**84.At the boundary of the tectum and the base of the peduncle is located:**

1) central gray matter;
2) cerebral aqueduct;
3) reticular formation;
4) substancia nigra;

**85.Gigantism is associated with dysfunction:**

1) pituitary gland
2) adrenal glands
3) pancreas
4) thyroid gland

**86.The function of the superior coliculi of the midbrain:**

1) subcortical centers of hearing;
2) subcortical centers of smell;
3) subcortical centers of taste;
4) subcortical centers of vision;

**87.Function of the inferior coliculi of the midbrain:**

1)subcortical centers of smell;
2)subcortical centers of taste;
3)subcortical centers of vision;
4)subcortical centers of hearing;

**88.The nuclei of the cranial nerves are located in the midbrain:**

1) olfactory and optic;
2) oculomotor and abducense nerves;
3) oculomotor and trochlear nuclei;
4) the accessory and hyoid nerves;

**89.Through the medial and lateral apertures, the IV ventricle connects:**

1)with the aqueduct;
2)with the III ventricle;

3)with the central canal;
4)with the subarachnoid space;
**90.The hormone melatonin is synthesized in:**
1) hypothalamus
2) posterior lobe of pituitary gland
3) anterior pituitary lobe
4) epiphysis
**91.Specify the part of the brain in which the sylvian aqueduct is located:**
1)hypothalamus;
2)midbrain;
3)thalamus;
4)pons
**92.State what is part of the diencephalon**
1)lenticular nucleus
2) caudate nucleus
3)genicular bodies
4) trapezoid body
**93.State what is the higher subcortical center of the thalamus**
1) motor center
2) sensory center
3) sympathetic center
4) parasympathetic center
**94.The hypothalamus and thalamus are part of:**
1) midbrain
2) forebrain
3) medulla oblongata
4) diencephalon
**95.The anterior lobe of the pituitary gland synthesizes:**
1) vasopressin
2) oxytocin
3) antidiuretic hormone
4) somatotropin
**96.The internal capsule on the lateral side is bounded by:**
1) the amygdala nucleus;
2) fringe;
3) lenticular nucleus;
**97.State what is involved in the formation of the walls of the third ventricle:**
1) The caudate nucleus and the transparent septum
2) calcar avis
3) Optic tuberosities
4) corpus callosum
**98.THE INTERMEDIATE BRAIN DOES NOT REGULATE**
1) muscle contraction
2) Food and water consumption
3) Maintaining a constant body temperature
4) metabolism
**99.SUBTHALAMIC FUNCTION**
1) Conduction of sensory information
2) Regulation of locomotion
3) Regulation of vegetative reactions
4) Regulation of sleep-wake cycle
**100.ZONE CONNECTING PITUITARY AND HYPOTHALAMUS**
1) vault
2) grey tubercle
3) infundibulum

4) Optic chiasm

**101.The sex gland hormone is:**
1) insulin
2) testosterone
3) noradrenaline
4) thyroxine
**102.The cavity of the terminal brain is:**
1) IV ventricle;
2) cerebral aqueduct;
3) III ventricle;
4) lateral ventricles;

**103.Parts of the corpus callosum:**
1) the body, stems, and pillars;
2) body, shaft and columns;
3) shaft, trunk, genu, uncus;
4) pedunculi
**104.The basal nuclei of the hemispheres include:**
1) optic tubercle;
2) amigdala;
3)substancia nigra;
4) red nuclei;
**105. The medial wall of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle is:**
1) the head of the caudate nucleus;
2) fibers of the corpus callosum;
3) septum pellucidum;
4) the hippocampus;
**106. Parts of the brain vault:**
1) genu , trunk, roll;
2) body, legs, pillars;
3) body, knee, columns;
4) anterior and posterior commissures;
**107. The limbic system includes:**
1) precentral and postcentral gyrus;
2) upper and lower frontal gyrus;
3) cingulate, parahippocampal and dentate gyrus;
4) wedge, precuneus;
**108. Through the anterior peduncle of the internal capsule passes:**
1) the cortico-nuclear pathway;
2) cortico-spinal pathway;
3) fronto-pontis pathway;
4) vtstibular pathway;
**109. The basal nuclei of the hemispheres include:**
1)substancia nigra;
2) red nucleus;
3) lenticular nucleus;
4) thalamus;
**110. The lateral wall of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle is formed by:**
1) the head of the caudate nucleus;
2) fibers of the corpus callosum;
3) septum pellucidum;
4) tail of the caudate nucleus;
**111. Identify the anatomical formation belonging to the basal nuclei of the cerebral hemisphere:**

1)red nucleus
2)corpus striatum
3)insula
4)hippocampus

**112. The precentral gyrus contains:**
1)nucleus of the cortical analyzer of general sensitivity;
2)motor analyzer nucleus;
3) nucleus of auditory analyzer;
4) the nucleus of the analyzer, which ensures the combined rotation of the head and eyes to the opposite side;

**113. The nucleus of the motor analyzer is located:**
1) in the precentral gyrus;
2) in the postcentral gyrus;
3) in the superior temporal gyrus;
4) in the supraciliary gyrus;

**114.The body of I neuron of the efferent (descending) pathways is located:**
- 1) in the spinal node;
- 2) in own nuclei of the posterior horns of the spinal cord;
- * 3) in precentral gyrus (Betz cells);
- 4) in the motor nuclei of the anterior horns of the spinal cord;

**115.The nucleus of the motor analyzer of written speech is located:**
1) in the precentral gyrus;
2) in the posterior part of the inferior frontal gyrus;
3) in the posterior part of the middle frontal gyrus;
4) in the superior temporal gyrus;

**116.The medial surface of the hemisphere contains:**
1) supracranial gyrus;
2) angular gyrus;
3) cingulate gyrus;
4) superior temporal gyrus;

**117.The postcentral gyrus contains:**
1) motor analyzer nucleus
2) nucleus of the common sensitivity analyzer
3) nucleus of auditory analyzer;
4) the nucleus of the analyzer providing the combined turn of the head and eyes to the nucleus of the olfactory analyzer;

**118.The upper lateral surface of the hemisphere contains:**
1) cingulate gyrus;
2) precuneus;
3) cuneus;
4) supraorbital gyrus;

**119.The inferior surface of the hemisphere contains:**
1) supratemporal gyrus;
2) angular gyrus;
3) cingulate gyrus;
4) medial occipotemporal gyrus;

**120.The inferior surface of the hemisphere contains:**
1) cingulate gyrus;
2) dentate gyrus;
3) straight gyrus;
4) supratemporal gyrus;

**121.The inferior surface of the hemisphere contains:**
1) cingulate gyrus;
2) angular gyrus
3) supraorbital gyrus
4) lingual gyrus;
**122.The nucleus of the cutaneous analyzer (stereognathia) is located:**
1) in the inferior frontal gyrus;
2) in the middle frontal gyrus;
3) in the supraciliary gyrus;
4) in the superior parietal lobule;
**123.From the neurons of the precentral gyrus originate:**
1) efferent pyramidal pathways;
2) afferent pyramidal pathways;
3) efferent extrapyramidal pathways;
4) afferent extrapyramidal pathways;
**124.Indicate the orifice connecting the cavity of ventricle III with ventricle IV:**
1)Median aperture
2)Lateral aperture
3) cerebral aqueduct opening
4) median ventricular cleft
**125.Identify the sulcus located on the dorsolateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere:**
1) olfactory sulcus
2) central sulcus
3) collateral sulcus
4) Cingulate sulcus
**126.State the gyrus of the cerebral hemisphere where the motor analyzer nucleus is located:**
1) lingual gyrus
2) parahippocampal gyrus
3)Medial occipitoparietal gyrus
4)Precentral gyrus
**127.The frontal lobe of the brain belongs to:**
1)Supracranial gyrus
2)Precentral gyrus
3)cuneuse
4)uncus
**128.The extrapyramidal pathways include:**
1)Cortico-spinal pathway;
2)cortico-nuclear pathway;
3)spinal-thalamic pathway;
4) red-nuclear-spinal pathway;
**129.Conduction pathway of temperature and pain sensitivity:**
1) bulbothalamic pathway;
2) anterior spino-cerebellar pathway;
3) lateral spinal thalamic pathway;

4) the tegmento-spinal cord pathway;

**130.The cortico-nuclear pathway ends:**
1) at the motor nuclei of the anterior horns of the spinal cord;
2) in the precentral gyrus;
3) on motor nuclei of cranial nerves;
4) in the nuclei of the olive

**131.The extrapyramidal pathways are responsible for:**
1) maintaining muscle tone, keeping the body in balance without effort of will;

2) proprioceptive sensitivity;
3) musculo-articular sense;
4) touch and pressure;

**132.The precentral gyrus located:**

1) the nucleus of the cortical analyzer of general sensitivity;
2) motor analyzer nucleus
3) nucleus of auditory analyzer;
4) the nucleus of the analyzer providing the combined turn of the head and eyes to the opposite side;

**133.Body II of neuron II of the anterior cortical-spinal pathway Is located:**

1) in the thoracic nucleus;
2) in the nuclei of the anterior horns of the spinal cord;
3) in the lateral intermediate nucleus;
4) in the red nuclei;

**134.The cortical-nucleus pathway passes:**

1) in the lateral parts of the cerebral peduncles;
2) through the superior peduncle of the cerebellum;
3) as part of the posterior root of the spinal cord;
4) through the knee of the internal capsule;

**135.The membranes of the eyeball:**

1) fibrous, vascular, retinal;
2) fibrous, proper vascular, sclera;
3) sclera, cornea, retina;
4) vascular, ciliary body, iris;

**136.The anterior chamber of the eyeball is located:**

1. between the posterior surface of the iris and the retina;
2. Between the anterior surface of the lens and the posterior surface of the iris;
3. between the cornea anteriorly and the lens posteriorly;
4. between posterior surface of iris and anterior surface of lens;

**137.The membranous labyrinth develops:**

1. from mesenchymal islets adjacent to the ectodermal sulcus;
2. from the entoderm of the head section of the embryo
3. from the first gill (visceral) pocket, its distal part
4. from the cartilages of the first and second visceral arches;

**138.The inner ear includes:**

1) the bony labyrinth, the membranous labyrinth;
2) auditory (Eustachian tube), bone labyrinth, semicircular canals
3) auditory ossicles, membranous labyrinth, anteroventricles;
4) semicircular canals, tympanic membrane, cochlea;

**139.On the inner side of the auricle, there is a prominence parallel to the helix:**

1) the tubercle (darwin) of the auricle;
2) antitragus
3) the helix;
4) antihelix;

**140.The medial wall of the tympanic cavity is called:**

1) jugular;
2) the coxae;
3) carotid;
4) labyrinthine;

**141. The fibrous membrane of the eyeball consists of:**

1) the vasculature proper and the iris;
2) of the cornea and the ciliary body;
3) of the cornea and the sclera;
4) of the sclera and iris;

**142.The light-reflecting media of the eyeball includes:**
1) the pupil;
2) the sclera;
3) iris;
4) lens;
**143.The lacrimal gland is located:**
1) upper medial corner of the eye socket;
2) upper lateral corner of the eye socket;
3) inferior medial corner of the eye socket;
4) the inferior lateral corner of the eye socket;
**144.The middle ear includes:**
1) the tympanic cavity with the auditory ossicles, the auditory (Eustachian) tube, and the cells of the mastoid process;
2) tympanic membrane, tympanic cavity, auditory ossicles, internal auditory canal;
3) eardrum, auditory ossicles, auditory tube (Eustachian tube), cochlea;
4) external auditory canal, tympanic cavity, auditory (Eustachian tube);
**145.The free bent cartilaginous edge of the auricle is called:**
1) antihelix
2) the helix;
3) antitragus
4) tragus;
**146.The lateral wall of the tympanic cavity is called:**
1) jugular;
2) the coxae;
3) labyrinthine;
4) membranous;
**147.The bony labyrinth includes:**
1) the vestibule, cochlea, and semicircular canals;
2) auditory (Eustachian tube), auditory ossicles, semicircular canals;
3) cochlea, semicircular canals, tympanic cavity;
4) anteroventures, tympanic cavity with auditory ossicles;
**148.There are two layers in the skin itself (dermis):**
1) the upper - scalloped and the lower - cambial;
2) superficial - papillary and deep - reticulate
3) external - papillary and internal - scalloped;
4) superficial - sprouting and deep - cambial;

**149.The skin sweat glands by structure are:**
1) complex alveolar;
2) simple alveolar
3) complex alveolar-tubular;
4) simple tubular
**150.A distinction is made between 3 types of hair:**
1) short, bristly, and horny;
2) long, short, and downy bristly hair;
3) long, bristly and downy;
4)horny, epidermal, and mesodermal
**151.The upper wall of the tympanic cavity is called:**
1) jugular;
2) the tire ;
3) carotid;
4) labyrinthine;
**152.The layers of skin (superficial and deep) develop:**
1) the epidermis is from the entoderm; the dermis is from the mesenchyme;
2) epidermis - from mesenchyme, derma - from mesoderm;

3) epidermis from mesenchyme, derma from entoderm;
4) epidermis from ectoderm, derma from mesoderm;
**153.The inner ear includes:**
1) bony labyrinth, membranous labyrinth;
2) auditory (Eustachian) tube, bony labyrinth, semicircular canals;
3) auditory ossicles, membranous labyrinth, anteroventricles;
4) semicircular canals, tympanic membrane, cochlea;
**154.The cartilaginous protrusion on the auricle in front of the ear canal is called:**
1) the lobule of the auricle (lobe);
2) the antitragus;
3) the helix;
4) the tragus
**155.On the inner side of the auricle, there is a prominence parallel to the helix:**
1) the tubercle of the auricle;
2) antitragus
3) helix
4) antihelix;
**156.The fissure between the bony and membranous labyrinths is filled with:**
1) air;
2) endolymph;
3) blood;
4) perilymph;
**157.The mammary gland by origin is:**
1) a modified alveolar-tubular gland;
2) a modified sebaceous gland;
3) a modified complex alveolar-tubular gland;
4) modified sweat gland;
**158.The heart development:**
1) entoderm;
2) ectoderm;
3) mesoderm;
4) entoderm and mesoderm;

**159.The small circulatory circle begins with:**
1) the aorta;
2) pulmonary trunk;
3) pulmonary veins;
4) pulmonary arteries;
**160.The small circle of the circulation ends:**
1) two pulmonary arteries;
2) four pulmonary arteries;
3) two pulmonary veins;
4) four pulmonary veins;
**161.The great circle of the circulation begins with:**
1) the aorta;
2) the pulmonary trunk;
3) pulmonary veins;
4) pulmonary arteries;
**162.The great circle of the circulation ends with:**
1) two pulmonary arteries;
2) four pulmonary arteries;
3) two pulmonary veins;
4) the superior and inferior vena cava;
**163.The superior and inferior vena cava flow into:**
1) into the right atrium;

2) into the left atrium;
3) into the right ventricle;
4) the left ventricle;

**164.The heart is located in the thoracic cavity:**

1) in the upper mediastinum;
2) in the anterior mediastinum;
3) in the middle mediastinum;
4) in the posterior mediastinum;

**166.The anterior surface of the heart faces:**

1) to the diaphragm;
2) to the lungs;
3) to the posterior surface of the sternum and ribs;
4) to the esophagus;

**167.The apex of the heart faces:**

1) toward the diaphragm;
2) toward the lungs;
3) to the posterior surface of the sternum and ribs;
4) to the esophagus;

**168.The orifice of the superior vena cava is located:**

1) in the right atrium;
2) in the left atrium;
3) in the right ventricle;
4) in the left ventricle;

**169.The aortic valve consists of:**

1) of 3 cusps;
2) of 2 cusps;
3) 3 semilunar flaps;
4) of 2 semilunar flaps;

**170.The tricuspid valve closes:**

1) the aortic orifice;
2) the orifice of the pulmonary trunk;
3) right atrial-ventricular orifice;
4) left atrial-ventricular orifice;

**171.The bicuspid (mitral) valve closes:**

1) the aortic orifice;
2) the orifice of the pulmonary trunk;
3) right atrial-ventricular orifice;
4) left atrial-ventricular orifice;

**172.The ventricular myocardium has:**

1) 1 muscular layer;
2) 2 muscular layers;
3) 3 muscle layers;
4) 4 muscle layers;

**173.The atrial myocardium consists of:**

1) 1 muscle layer;
2) 2 muscle layers;
3) 3 muscle layers;
4) 4 muscle layers;

**174.The arterial (Botall's) duct connects the pulmonary trunk:**

1) to the ascending portion of the aorta;
2) to the aortic arch;
3) to the descending part of the aorta;
4) the superior vena cava;

**175.The upper boundary of the heart passes:**

1) along the line that connects the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left III ribs;

2) by a line that runs from the V of the right rib cartilage to the apex of the heart;
3) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left IV ribs;
4) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left II ribs;

**176.The lower boundary of the heart passes:**
1) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left III ribs;
2) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left IV ribs;
3) along the line that runs from the V right rib cartilage to the apex of the heart;
4) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left II ribs;

**177.The left coronary artery supplies blood to:**
1) the papillary muscles of the right ventricle;
2) posterior part of interventricular septum;
3) sinus-atrial and atrial-ventricular nodes;
4) anterior 2/3 of the interventricular septum;

**178.The right coronary artery supplies blood to:**
1) the anterior wall of the right ventricle;
2) posterior part of interventricular septum;
3) the anterior wall of the left ventricle;
4) the left atrium;

**179.The small vein of the heart flows into:**
1) into the right atrium;
2) into the right ventricle;
3) into the coronary sinus;
4) into the cavity of the right auricle;

**180.The anterior veins of the heart open:**
1) into the coronary sinus;
2) into the right atrium;
3) into the great vein of the heart;
4) into the right ventricle;

**181.The anterior interventricular sulcus of the heart contains:**
1) the great vein of the heart;
2) the middle vein of the heart;
3) the small vein of the heart;
4) the oblique vein of the left atrium;

**182.The posterior interventricular sulcus of the heart contains:**
1) the great vein of the heart;
2) the middle vein of the heart;
3) the small vein of the heart;
4) oblique vein of the left atrium;

**183. The right and left coronary arteries branch off:**
1) from the aortic arch;
2) from the beginning of the ascending part of the aorta;
3) from the beginning of the descending part of the aorta;
4) from the thoracic part of the aorta;

**184. branches of aortic arch:**
1) the coronary arteries;
2) vertebral arteries;
3) anterior intercostal arteries;
4) brachial trunk, left common carotid and subclavian arteries;

**185.The bifurcation of the common carotid artery is located:**
1) at the level of the lower edge of the thyroid cartilage;
2) at the level of the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage;

3) at the level of the greater horn of the hyoid bone;
4) at the level of the angle of the mandible;
**186.The terminal branches of the external carotid artery are:**
1) the ascending pharyngeal and maxillary arteries
2) superficial temporal and maxillary arteries;
3) deep temporal and maxillary arteries;
4) superior temporal and middle temporal arteries;
**187.The anterior group of branches of the external carotid artery includes:**
1) the ascending pharyngeal, lingual, and facial arteries;
2) the maxillary, facial, and superior thyroid arteries;
3) anterior auricular, facial, and lingual arteries;
4) facial, lingual, and superior thyroid arteries;
**188.The posterior group of branches of the external carotid artery includes:**
1) the ascending pharyngeal, occipital, and posterior auricular arteries;
2) the superior pharyngeal, occipital, and posterior auricular arteries;
3) sternocleidomastoid, occipital and posterior auricular arteries;
4) superior thyroid, occipital, and posterior auricular arteries;
**189.In Pirogov's triangle passes:**
1) facial artery;
2) lingual artery;
3) superior thyroid artery;
4) occipital artery;

**190.The internal carotid artery has parts:**
1) wedge-shaped, islet-shaped, cortical;
2) cervical, cranial;
3) cervical, fossa, cavernous, cerebral;
4) cervical, stony, cavernous, intracranial;
**191.Branches of the internal carotid artery:**
1) suborbital artery;
2) middle cerebral artery;
3) posterior cerebral artery;
4) anterior inferior cerebellar artery;
**191.Branches of the internal carotid artery:**
1)oftalmic
2) suborbital artery;
3 ) middle meningeal artery;
4) Posterior cerebral artery;
**192.Participating in the formation of the cerebral arterial circle are:**
1) the main (basilar) artery;
2) middle cerebral arteries;
3) anterior villous arteries;
4) posterior cerebral arteries;
**193.Participating in the formation of the cerebral arterial circle are:**
1) posterior connecting arteries;
2) middle cerebral arteries;
3) anterior villous arteries;
4) superior cerebellar arteries;
**194.The medial surface of the cerebral hemispheres is supplied by:**
1) anterior cerebral artery;
2) middle cerebral artery;
3) basilar artery;
4) posterior cerebral artery;
**195.In the first section, the subclavian artery branches off from the subclavian artery:**
1) the transverse artery of the neck;

2) costal-cervical trunk;
3) vertebral and internal thoracic arteries, thyrocervical trunk;
4) costal-cervical and thyrocervical trunks;

**196.In the interscalenus space, the subclavian artery branches from:**
1) the ascending cervical artery;
2) vertebral artery;
3) superficial cervical artery;
4) costal-cervical trunk;

**197.In the third division, the subclavian artery branches off:**
1) thyrocervical trunk;
2) vertebral artery;
3) costalcervical
4) transverse artery of the neck;

**198.Branches of the subclavian artery:**
1) lateral thoracic artery;
2) upper thoracic artery;
3) vertebral artery;
4) superior thyroid artery;

**199.The branches of the thyroid trunk are:**
1) deep cervical artery;
2) superior intercostal artery;
3) suprascapular artery;
4) transverse artery of the neck;

**200.The branches of the vertebral artery are:**
1) middle cerebral arteries;
2) superior cerebellar arteries;
3) anterior inferior cerebellar arteries;
4) anterior spinal artery;

**201.the basilar artery is formed by joining:**
1) right and left middle cerebral arteries;
2) right and left internal thoracic arteries;
3) right and left vertebral arteries;
4) anterior and posterior cerebral arteries;

**202.The basilar artery branches from:**
1) anterior inferior cerebellar artery;
2) posterior cerebral artery;
3) posterior spinal artery;
4) posterior connecting artery;

**203.The basilar artery branches off from:**
1) anterior inferior cerebellar artery;
2) posterior inferior cerebellar artery;
3) posterior spinal cerebellar artery;
4) posterior connecting artery;

**204.At the level of the clavicothoracic triangle, the axillary artery branches off:**
1) artery enveloping the scapula;
2) thoracolumbar artery;
3) upper thoracic artery;
4) lateral thoracic artery;

**205.At the level of the clavicothoracic triangle, the axillary artery branches off:**
1) artery circumflexing the scapula;
2) sternal-dorsal artery;
3) sterno-acromial artery;
4) lateral thoracic artery;

**206.At the level of the thoracic triangle, the axillary artery branches from:**
1) artery circumflexia of scapula
2) thoracolumbar artery;
3) lateral thoracic artery;
4) sterno-acromial artery;
**207.Branches of the axillary artery at the level of the pectoral triangle:**
1) suprapubic artery;
2) lateral thoracic artery;
3) superior intercostal artery;
4) posterior artery circumflexia the humerus;
**208.The axillary artery passes into the brachial artery:**
1) at the level of the lower border of the major pectoral muscle;
2) at the level of the lateral edge of the 1st rib;
3) at the level of the upper third of the shoulder;
4) at the interlumbar space;
**209.Branches of axillary artery:**
1) suprapubic artery;
2) Subscapular artery;
3) Superior intercostal artery;
4) deep artery of the upper arm;
**210.From the brachial artery arises:**
1) the recurrent ulnar artery;
2) anterior artery circumflexia the scapula;
3) upper ulnar collateral artery;
4) posterior artery circumflexia of the humerus
**211.From the brachial artery arises:**
1) posterior artery circumflexia the humerus;
2) the anterior artery that circumflexia the humerus;
3) brachial profundus;
4) Recurrent radial artery;
**212.braches of ulnur artery**
1) the artery of the thumb of the hand;
2) recurrent ulnar artery;
3) superficial palmar artery;
4) Inferior collateral ulnar artery;
**213.The radial artery branches off from the radial artery:**
1) radial collateral artery;
2) radial recurrent artery;
3) deep palmar branch;
4) common interosseous artery;
**214.The superficial palmar arch is formed by:**
1) the palmar carpal branches of the ulnar and radial arteries;
2) superficial palmar branch and anterior interosseous artery;
3) end section of radial artery and superficial palmar branch;
4) terminal ulnar artery and superficial palmar branch;
**215.From the superficial palmar arch originate:**
1) palmar metacarpal arteries;
2) common palmar finger arteries;
3) intrinsic palmar digital arteries;
4) perforating arteries;
**216.Participating in the formation of the deep palmar arch are:**
1) the palmar carpal branch and the terminus of the ulnar artery;
2) the deep palmar branch and the ulnar artery end section;
3) deep palmar branch and end section of radial artery;
4) deep palmar branch and anterior interosseous artery;

**217.From the deep palmar arch originate:**
1) common palmar palpal arteries;
2) palmar metacarpal arteries;
3) the perforating arteries;
4) intrinsic finger arteries;
**218.The thoracic aorta is located in the thoracic cavity:**
1) in the anterior mediastinum;
2) in the middle mediastinum;
3) in the posterior mediastinum;
4) in the upper mediastinum;
**219.The parietal branches of the thoracic aorta include:**
1) anterior intercostal arteries;
2) posterior intercostal arteries;
3) mediastinal branches;
4) esophageal branches
**220.The visceral branches of the thoracic aorta include:**
1) superior diaphragmatic arteries;
2) posterior intercostal arteries;
3) anterior intercostal arteries;
4) mediastinal arteries;
**221.The anterior intercostal arteries branch off from:**
1) from the thoracic aorta;
2) from the superior diaphragmatic arteries
3) from the internal thoracic artery;
4) from the vertebral artery;
**222.The posterior intercostal arteries branch off from:**
1) from the thoracic aorta;
2) from the superior diaphragmatic arteries;
3) from the internal thoracic artery;
4) from the vertebral artery;
**223.The abdominal aorta is located at the level of:**
1) XII thoracic to III lumbar vertebrae;
2) I to V lumbar vertebrae;
3) XII thoracic - IV lumbar vertebrae;
4) XI thoracic to V lumbar vertebrae;
**224.To the right of the abdominal aorta is located:**
1) the superior vena cava;
2) inferior vena cava;
3) portal vein;
4) the root of the mesentery of the small intestine;
**225.The abdominal aorta is divided into:**
1) the two external iliac arteries;
2) two internal iliac arteries;
3) the two common iliac arteries;
4) the external and internal iliac arteries;
**226.The parietal branches of the abdominal aorta include:**
1) middle adrenal, renal, and ovarian (testicular) arteries;
2) lumbar, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries;
3) the vertebral trunk, upper and lower mesenteric arteries;
4) lower diaphragmatic and lumbar arteries;
**227.Unpaired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta:**
1) the ciliac trunk, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries;
2) lower diaphragmatic and lumbar arteries;
3) lumbar, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries;
4) middle adrenal, renal, and ovarian (testicular) arteries;

**228.Paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta:**
1) middle adrenal, renal, and ovarian (testicular) arteries;
2) lumbar, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries; (
3) middle adrenal, lower diaphragmatic, and lumbar arteries;
4) the vertebral trunk, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries;
**229.The ovarian (testicular) arteries branch from:**
1) the abdominal aorta;
2) renal arteries;
3) internal iliac artery;
4) inferior mesenteric artery;
**230. From the ciliac trunk branch off:**
1) superior mesenteric, common hepatic, and splenic arteries;
2) intrinsic hepatic, left gastric and splenic arteries;
3) common hepatic, left gastric and gastroduodenal arteries;
4) common hepatic, left gastric, and splenic arteries;
**231. Short gastric branches off :**
1) gastroduodenal artery;
2) splenic artery;
3) common hepatic artery;
4) superior mesenteric artery;
**232.The splenic artery branches off :**
1) from the ciliac trunk;
2) from the superior mesenteric artery;
3) from the inferior mesenteric artery;
4) from the common hepatic artery;
**233.The gastro-duodenal artery is a branch of:**
1) the ciliac trunk;
2) splenic artery;
3) common hepatic artery;
4) superior mesenteric artery;
**234.The left gastroepiploic artery is a branch of:**
1) the gastro-duodenal artery;
2) the splenic artery;
3) common hepatic artery;
4) superior mesenteric artery;
**235.The right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of:**
1) common hepatic artery;
2) the splenic artery;
3) the cranial trunk;
4) gastro-duodenal artery;
**236.The superior pancreaticoduodenal arteries branch off from:**
1) mesenteric artery;
2) splenic artery;
3) gastro-duodenal artery;
4) common hepatic artery;
**237.The small curvature of the stomach is blood suplyes by:**
1) the short gastric arteries;
2) right and left gastric arteries;
3) right and left gastric-salvary arteries;
4) right gastric and right gastric-sacral arteries;
**238.The great curvature of the stomach is approached by:**
1) short gastric arteries;
2) right and left gastric arteries;
3) right and left gastro-epiploic arteries;
4) right gastric and right gastro-epiploic arteries;

**239.The fundus of the stomach is approached by:**
1) the short gastric arteries;
2) right and left gastric arteries;
3) right and left gastric-epiploic arteries;
4) right gastric and right gastric-epiploic arteries;
**240.Branches of the superior mesenteric artery include:**
1) left colonic artery;
2) upper pancreaticoduodenal arteries;
3) middle colonic artery;
4) sigmoid arteries;
**241.The Ryolanic arch is formed by:**
1) middle colonic and right colonic arteries;
2) middle colonic and left colonic arteries;
3) jejunum and iliac arteries;
4) right colonic and iliac-colic arteries;
**242.The iliac-colic artery branches off :**
1) superior mesenteric artery;
2) inferior mesenteric artery;
3) middle colonic artery;
4) internal iliac artery;
**243.The inferior pancreaticoduodenal arteries branch off :**
1) gastro-duodenal artery;
2) superior mesenteric artery;
3) inferior mesenteric artery;
4) splenic artery;
**244.Branches of the inferior mesenteric artery include:**
1) left colonic artery;
2) upper pancreaticoduodenal arteries;
3) lower pancreaticoduodenal arteries;
4) left gastroepiploic artery;
**245.The right colonic artery supplies blood to:**
1) the descending colon;
2) sigmoid colon;
3) jejunum;
4) the ascending colon;
**246.The jejunum and ileum are supplied by branches of:**
1) the ciliac trunk;
2) superior mesenteric artery;
3) inferior mesenteric artery;
4) external iliac artery;
**247.The middle colonic artery supplies blood to:**
1) jejunum;
2) ileum;
3) transverse colon;
4) sigmoid colon

**248.The uterine artery arises from:**
1) common iliac artery;
2) external iliac artery;
3) internal iliac artery;
4) abdominal artery;

**249.The inferior vesical arteries branch off from:**
1) renal arteries;
2) internal iliac artery;

3) umbilical artery;
4) uterine artery;

**250.Branches of the internal iliac artery:**
1) superficial epegastric artery;
2) superior rectovaginal artery;
3) median sacral artery;
4) lateral sacral artery;
**251.The common iliac artery divides into an external and internal artery at the level of:**
1) IV lumbar vertebra;
2) V lumbar vertebra;
3) sacroiliac joint;
4) sacrococcygeal joint;
**252.Branches of the external iliac artery:**
1) obturator artery;
2) superior gluteal artery;
3) ilio-lumbar artery;
4) inferior epigastric artery;
**253.The femoral artery is an extension of:**
1) common iliac artery;
2) external iliac artery;
3) internal iliac artery;
4) the inferior gluteal artery

**254.Terminal branches of the popliteal artery:**
1) lateral and medial superior patellar arteries;
2) lateral and medial inferior patellar arteries;
3) anterior and posterior tibial arteries;
4) anterior tibial and peroneal arteries;

**254.The terminal branches of the posterior tibial artery are: ;**
1) the deep plantar branch and the arcuate artery;
2) arcuate artery and first dorsal metatarsal artery
3) first dorsal metatarsal artery and deep plantar branch;
4) lateral and medial plantar arteries;
**255.The intracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein include:**
1) the inferior jugular veins;
2) external jugular veins;
3) anterior jugular veins;
4) sinuses of the dura mater;

**256.Extracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein include:**
1) the occipital vein;
2) anterior jugular vein;
3) posterior auricular vein;
4) facial vein;
**257.The cavernous sinus is located:**
1) along the posterior margin of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone;
2) along the internal occipital ridge;
3) at the lower edge of the sickle of the greater medulla;
4) on the sides of the Turkish saddle;
**258.The sphenoparietal sinus is located:**
1) along the posterior margin of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone;
2) along the internal occipital ridge;

3) at the lower edge of the sickle of the large brain;
4) along the upper edge of the big brain sickle;
**259.The transverse sinus of the dura mater continues:**
1) into the inferior sagittal sinus;
2) into the cavernous sinus;
3) into the sigmoid sinus;
4) into the inferior fossa sinus;
**260.The internal jugular vein is an extension of:**
1) the transverse sinus of the dura mater;
2) the sigmoid sinus of the dura mater;
3) cavernous sinus of dura mater;
4) superior sagittal sinus of dura mater;
**261.Blood drains from the skull bones:**
1) through the veins of the dura mater;
2) through the cerebral veins;
3) through the veins of the eye socket;
4) through the diploic veins;
**262.Tributaries of the external jugular vein are:**
1) pharyngeal vein;
2) superior thyroid vein;
3) occipital vein;
4) superior oftalmic veins;
**263.The main collector of blood from the organs of the head and neck is:**
1) internal jugular vein;
2) external jugular vein;
3) anterior jugular vein;
4) subclavian vein;
**264.The superior vena cava is formed from the confluence of the brachiocephalic veins at the level of:**
1) the junction of the cartilage of the I right rib with the sternum;
2) connection of the II right rib to the sternum;
3) connection of cartilage III of the right rib to the sternum;
4) the left sternoclavicular joint;
**265.The brachiocephalic trunk veins are formed from the confluence of:**
1) vertebral veins;
2) subclavian and external jugular veins;
3) subclavian and internal jugular veins;
4) brachial and internal jugular veins;
**266.The hemyazygos vein is an extension of:**
1) the right ascending lumbar vein;
2) left ascending lumbar vein;
3) the accessory seminiferous vein;
4) unpaired vein;
**267.The azygos vein is a continuation of:**
1) the left ascending lumbar vein;
2) right ascending lumbar vein;
3) the hemyazygos vein;
4) the accessory hemyazygos vein;
**268.The azygos vein flows into:**
1) into the inferior vena cava;
2) into the superior vena cava;
3) into the brachial vein;
4) the axillary vein;
**269.The right posterior intercostal veins flow into:**
1) into the hemyazygos vein;

2) into the accessory hemyazygos vein;
3) into the internal thoracic vein;
4) into the azygos vein;

**270.The left posterior intercostal veins flow into:**
1) into the hemyazygos vein;
2) into the internal thoracic vein;
3) into the azygos vein;
4) into the internal jugular vein;
**271.The anterior intercostal veins flow into:**
1) into the hemyazygos vein;
2) into the accessory hemyazygos vein;
3) into the internal thoracic vein;
4) into the azygos vein;
**272.Veins corresponding to branches of the subclavian artery flow into:**
1) into the subclavian vein;
2) into the brachiocephalic vein;
3) into the axillary vein;
4) the superior vena cava;
**273.The vertebral vein flows into:**
1) into the subclavian vein;
2) into the brachiocephalic vein;
3) into the axillary vein;
4) into the superior vena cava;
**274.The superficial veins of the upper extremity include:**
1) the radial vein;
2) ulnar vein;
3) axillary vein;
4) intermediacubiti vein ;
**275.The superficial veins of the upper extremity include:**
1) radial vein;
2) ulnar vein;
3) axillary vein;
4) lateral saphenous vein of the hand;
**276.The superficial veins of the upper extremity include:**
1) radial vein;
2) ulnar vein;
3) axillary vein;
4) basilic vein of the hand;

**277.The lateral saphenous vein of the hand is an extension of:**
- 1) the fifth dorsal metacarpal vein;
- * 2) the first dorsal metacarpal vein;
- 3) fourth dorsal metacarpal vein;
- 4) palmar metacarpal veins;

**278.The lateral saphenous vein of the hand flows into:**
1) brachial vein;
2) medial saphenous vein;
3) axillary vein;
4) the subclavian vein;
**279.The medial saphalic vein of the hand is an extension of:**
1) the radial vein;
2) the first dorsal metacarpal vein;

3) fourth dorsal metacarpal vein;
4) palmar metacarpal veins;
**280.The medial saphalic vein of the hand flows into:**
1) brachial vein;
2) lateral saphenous vein;
3) axillary vein;
4) the subclavian vein;
**281.The superficial veins of the lower extremity include:**
1) femoral vein;
2) anterior tibial veins;
3) peroneal veins;
4) the great saphenous vein of the leg;

**282.The superficial veins of the lower extremity include:**
1) the saphenous vein;
2) peroneal vein;
3) small saphenous vein;
4) anterior tibial vein;
**283.The small saphenous vein of the leg begins:**
1) behind the lateral ankle;
2) anterior to the medial ankle;
3) from the plantar metatarsal veins;
4) from the plantar metatarsal veins;
**284.The small saphenous vein of the leg flows into:**
1) into the great saphenous vein of the leg;
2) into the saphenous vein;
3) into the popliteal vein;
4) into the peroneal vein;
**285.The great saphenous vein of the leg begins:**
1) behind the lateral ankle; 2
2) anterior to the medial ankle;
3) from the plantar metatarsal veins;
4) from the plantar metatarsal veins;
**286.The great saphenous vein of the leg flows into:**
1) into the external iliac vein;
2) into the femoral vein;
3) into the saphenous vein;
4) the peroneal vein;
**287.The inferior vena cava flows into the:**
1) the superior mesenteric vein;
2) testicular veins;
3) pancreatic veins;
4) splenic veins;
**288.The inferior vena cava flows into :**
1) the ascending lumbar veins;
2) the splenic vein;
3) pancreatic veins;
4) hepatic veins;
**289.The parietal tributaries of the inferior vena cava include:**
1) testicular veins;
2) renal veins;
3) lumbar veins;
4) hepatic veins;
**290.The left testicular vein flows into:**
1) into the inferior vena cava;

2) into the left renal vein;
3) into the left adrenal vein;
4) into the left lumbar vein;

**291.The inferior diaphragmatic veins flow into:**

1) into the lumbar veins;
2) into the inferior vena cava;
3) into the superior vena cava;
4) into the renal veins;

**292.The hepatic veins are tributaries of:**

1) the portal vein;
2) the splenic vein;
3) inferior vena cava;
4) superior mesenteric vein;

**293.The splenic vein is a tributary of:**

1) the portal vein;
2) hepatic vein;
3) inferior vena cava;
4) the renal vein;

**294.The portal vein is formed by the confluence of:**

1) hepatic, superior, and inferior mesenteric veins;
2) splenic, hepatic, and renal veins;
3) upper and lower mesenteric veins;
4) splenic, superior and inferior mesenteric veins;

**295.A continuation of the femoral vein is:**

1)The common iliac vein;
2)the internal iliac vein;
3) external iliac vein;
4)iliac-lumbar vein;

**296.Tributaries of the external iliac vein:**

1) supperior gluteal veins;
2) inferior gluteal veins;
3) the obturator veins;
4) inferior suprailiac vein;

**297.Tributaries of the internal iliac vein:**

1) lumbar veins;
2) supperior rectal vein;
3) middle rectal vein;
4) inferior epigastric vein;

**298.Tributaries of the internal iliac vein:**

1) uterine veins;
2) supperior rectal vein;
3) deep vein surrounding the iliac bone;
4) inferior epigastric veins;

**299.The inferior vena cava is formed from the confluence of the common iliac veins at the level of:**

1) sacroiliac joint;
2) V lumbar vertebra;
3) IV lumbar vertebra;
4) intervertebral disc between IV and V lumbar vertebrae;

**300.The umbilical vein after birth turns into:**

1) the venous ligament;
2) right lateral umbilical ligament;
3) into the round ligament of the liver;
4) left lateral umbilical ligament;

**301.The venous duct flows into:**
1)Into the portal vein;
2)into the inferior vena cava;
3) into the umbilical artery;
4) into the superior vena cava.
**302.Cava-caval anastomoses include:**
1) upper supracostal and perianal vein;
2) esophageal veins and gastric veins;
3) lower supracostal and paraumblical veins;
4) Thoraco-epigastric and superficial epigastric veins
**303.Cava-caval anastomoses include:**
1)Thoraco-epigastric and superior epigastric veins
2) upper epigastric vein and lower epigastric vein
3)lower supracostal and paraumblical veins;
4) esophageal veins and gastric veins;
**304.Cava-caval anastomoses include an anastomosis between:**
1) upperepigastric and paraumblical veins;
2) upper rectal and middle rectal veins;
3) inferior epigastric vein and superficial epigastric vein;
4) lumbar and ascending lumbar veins;
**305.Porto-caval anastomoses include an anastomosis between:**
1) middle and inferior rectal veins;
2) lumbar and ascending lumbar veins;
3) superior epigastric and parumblical veins;
4) Thoraco-epigastric and superficial epigastric veins

**306.Porto-caval anastomoses include an anastomosis between:**
1)Thoraco-epigastric and superior epigastric veins
2)Thoraco-epigastric and superficial epigastric veins
3) upper and middle rectal veins;
4) middle and lower rectal veins;
**307.Porto-caval anastomoses include an anastomosis between the veins: i; 4) sternadcostal and superficial supracostal;**
1) supperior and inferior epigastric;
2) esophageal and gastric veins;
3) middle and lower rectal veins
4)Thoraco-epigastric and superficial epigastric veins
**308.The parietal tributaries of the internal iliac vein include:**
1) the inferiorepigastric vein;
2) iliac-lumbar vein;
3) large saphenous vein of the leg;
4) small saphenous vein of the leg;
**309.The thoracic lymphatic duct is formed from the confluence of:**
1) right and left subclavian lymphatic trunks;
2) right and left lumbar lymphatic trunks;
3) right and left jugular trunks;
4) right and left bronchomediastinal lymphatic trunks;
**310.The thoracic lymphatic duct forms in the abdominal cavity at the level of:**
1) XI-XII thoracic vertebrae;
2) XII thoracic - II lumbar vertebrae;
3) II-III lumbar vertebrae;
4) III-IV lumbar vertebrae;
**311.The thoracic lymphatic duct passes into the thoracic cavity through: 4) orifice of inferior vena cava;**
1) the esophageal orifice of the diaphragm;

2) aortic orifice of the diaphragm;
3) the fissure between the legs of the diaphragm;
4) orifice of inferior vena cava;

**312.The thoracic lymphatic duct flows into:**

1) the right subclavian vein;
2) the left subclavian vein;
3) right brachiocephalic vein;
4) the left venous angle;

**313.The right lymphatic duct flows into:**

1) into the right brachiocephalic vein;
2) into the right subclavian vein;
3) into the right venous angle;
4) into the inferior vena cava;

**314.The thoracic lymphatic duct is entered directly by lymphatic vessels from:**

1) stomach;
2) esophagus;
3) spleen;
4) the kidneys;

**315.Lymph from the tongue flows out:**

1) to parotid lymph nodes;
2) to the submandibular and deep lateral lymph nodes;
3) to deep anterior cervical lymph nodes;
4) to the submental lymph nodes;

**316.Lymph from the teeth of the mandibular drains:**

1) to the facial lymph nodes
2) to parotid lymph nodes;
3) to pharyngeal lymph nodes;
4) to the submandibular lymph nodes;

**317.The lymphatic vessels of the medial group of the lower extremity flow into:**

1) into the deep inguinal lymph nodes;
2) to superficial inguinal lymph nodes;
3) to the popliteal lymph nodes;
4) to the internal iliac lymph nodes;

**318.The lymph vessels of the posterior group of the lower extremity flow into:**

- 1) the obturator lymph nodes;
- 2) external iliac lymph nodes;
- 3) deep inguinal lymph nodes;
- * 4)popliteal lymph nodes;

**319.The parietal lymph nodes of the thoracic cavity include:**

1) mediastinal;
2) bronchopulmonary;
3) perithoraco;
4) tracheobronchial

**320.Visceral lymph nodes of the thoracic cavity include:**

1) pericothoracic;
2) mediastinal;
3) upper diaphragmatic
4) lower diaphragmatic;

**321.The parietal lymph nodes of the abdomen include:**

1) mesenteric;
2) colonic;
3) common iliac nodes;
4) lumbar;

**322.Visceral lymph nodes of the abdomen include:**

1) lumbar;

2) common iliac nodes;
3) inferior diaphragmatic;
4) mesenteric;

**323.The parietal lymph nodes of the pelvic cavity include:**
1) inferior supracostal;
2) peri uterine;
3) perirectal; and peritoneal;
4) common iliac nodes;
**324.Visceral lymph nodes of the pelvic cavity include:**
1) internal iliac;
2) common iliac nodes;
3) lumbar;
4)peri uterine;
**325.Lymphatic capillaries are absent:**
1) in the kidneys;
2) in the pancreas;
3) in the parenchyma of the spleen;
4) in the uterus;
**326.Source of development of the spinal nodes:**
1) the neural tube;
2) ganglion plate;
3) anterior cerebellar vesicle;
4) middle cerebellar vesicle;
**327.Spinal nodes are laid down at:**
1) 3 weeks of intrauterine development;
2) 4 weeks of intrauterine development;
3) 5 weeks of intrauterine development;
4) 6 weeks of intrauterine development;

**328.The formation of the spinal nerve trunks occurs at:**
1) 3 weeks of intrauterine development;
2) 4 weeks of intrauterine development;
3) 5 weeks of intrauterine development;
4) 6 weeks of fetal development;
**329.Formation of spinal nerve branches occurs at**
1) 3 weeks of intrauterine development;
2) 4 weeks of intrauterine development;
3) 5 weeks of intrauterine development;
4) 6 weeks of fetal development;
**330.Formation of spinal nerve plexuses occurs at:**
2) 4 weeks of intrauterine development;
1) 3 weeks of intrauterine development;
3) 5 weeks of intrauterine development;
4) 8 weeks of fetal development;
**331.Motor fibers of spinal nerves are formed by:**
1) axons of afferent neurons of spinal nodes;
2) dendrites of afferent neurons of spinal nodes;
3) axons of efferent somatic neurons of spinal cord;
4) dendrites of efferent somatic neurons of the spinal cord;
**332.The sensory fibers of the branches of the spinal nerves are formed by:**
1) axons of afferent neurons of the spinal nodes;
2) dendrites of afferent neurons of spinal nodes;
3) axons of efferent somatic neurons of spinal cord;
4) dendrites of efferent somatic neurons of the spinal cord;

**333.The fibers of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves are formed by:**
1) axons of afferent neurons of the spinal nodes;
2) dendrites of afferent neurons of spinal nodes;
3) axons of efferent somatic neurons of spinal cord;
4) dendrites of efferent somatic neurons of the spinal cord;
**334.the fibers of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are formed by:**
1) axons of afferent neurons of the spinal nodes;
2) dendrites of afferent neurons of spinal nodes;
3) axons of efferent somatic neurons of spinal cord;
4) dendrites of efferent somatic neurons of the spinal cord;
**335.Motor nerves are formed by:**
1) the outgrowths of sensory node neurons of the cranial nerves;
2) axons of neurons of motor nuclei of cranial nerves or nuclei of anterior horns of the spinal cord
3) offshoots of neurons of spinal nodes;
4) offshoots of neurons of associative (vegetative) nuclei;
**336.Sensory cranial nerves include:**
1) olfactory, hyoid, optic;
2) olfactory, optic, and VIII nerves;
3) optic and oculomotor nerves;
4) facial, trigeminal, lingual-pharyngeal, and vagus;
**337.Mixed cranial nerves include:**
1) olfactory, hyoid, and optic;
2) olfactory, optic, and vestibulocecal nerves;
3) optic and oculomotor;
4) facial, trigeminal, lingual-pharyngeal, and vagus nerves;
**338.Motor cranial nerves include:**
1) olfactory, hyoid, and optic;
2) olfactory, optic, and vestibulocecal nerves;
3) optic and oculomotor;
4) IV,III, XI, XII;
**339.The olfactory nerves pass through:**
1) the anterior ethmoid foramen;
2) Posterior ethmoid foramen;
3) orifices of the lamina recta;
4) the optic canal;
**340.The optic nerve passes through:**
1) anterior ethmoid foramen;
2) Posterior ethmoid foramen
3) optic canal;
4) the inferior orbital fissure ;

**341.The oculomotor nerve passes through:**
1) the anterior lattice foramen;
2) posterior lattice foramen;
3) optic canal;
4) superior orbital fissure
**342.The vagus nerve has parts:**
1) head, cervical, thoracic, abdominal;
2) facial, vertebral, diaphragmatic;
3) cervical, thoracic, abdominal, pelvic;
4) cranial, cervical, abdominal;
**343.Composition of the meningeal branch of the spinal nerve:**
1) sensory;
2) motor

3) mixed;
4) autonomic;
**344.Composition of the white connective branch:**
1) sensory;
2) motor;;
3) mixed;
4) autonomic;
**345.Autonomic (sympathetic) fibers pass as part of the anterior roots:**
1) I-VII cervical segments;
2) VIII cervical, all thoracic, I-II lumbar segments;
3) III-V lumbar segments;
4) I-V sacral segments;
**346.The suboccipital nerve is:**
1) a branch of the cervical plexus;
2) a branch of the brachial plexus
3) posterior branch of the first cervical spinal nerve;
4) posterior branch of the second cervical spinal nerve;
**347.The greater occipital nerve is:**
1) a branch of the cervical plexus;
2) a branch of the brachial plexus;
3) posterior branch of the first cervical spinal nerve;
4) posterior branch of the second cervical spinal nerve;
**348.The intercostal nerves are formed by:**
1) the anterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves;
2) posterior branches of the thoracic spinal nerves;
3) anterior branches of the cervical spinal nerves;
4) posterior branches of the cervical spinal nerves;
**349.The muscles of the back are innervated by:**
1) posterior branches of the spinal nerves;
2) intercostal nerves;
3) intercostal nerves and branches of the lumbar plexus;
4) posterior branches of the spinal nerves and branches of the brachial plexus;
**350.The muscles of the chest are innervated by:**
1) posterior branches of the spinal nerves;
2) intercostal nerves;
3) intercostal nerves and branches of the lumbar plexus;
4) intercostal nerves and branches of the brachial plexus;
**351.The abdominal muscles are innervated by:**
1) posterior branches of the spinal nerves;
2) intercostal nerves;
3) intercostal nerves and branches of the lumbar plexus;
4) intercostal nerves and branches of the brachial plexus;
**352.The cervical plexus is formed by:**
1) posterior branches of the 4 superior cervical spinal nerves;
2) the anterior branches of the 4 upper cervical spinal nerves;
3) posterior and anterior branches of the 4 upper cervical spinal nerves;
4) posterior branches of 4-5 spinal nerves;
**353.The lesser occipital nerve is:**
1) a branch of the cervical plexus;
2) a branch of the brachial plexus;
3) posterior branch of the first cervical spinal nerve;
4) posterior branch of the second cervical spinal nerve;
**354.The sensitive branches of the cervical plexus include:**
1) the great auricular, suboccipital, supraclavicular, and transverse nerves of the neck;
2) big auricular, little occipital, transverse nerve of the neck, supraclavicular;

3) great occipital nerve, posterior auricular nerve, transverse nerve of the neck, supraclavicular;
4) greater auricular, suboccipital, subclavian, cervical;

**355.The transverse nerve of the neck is:**

1) a sensitive branch of the cervical plexus;
2) a motor branch of the cervical plexus;
3) a mixed branch of the cervical plexus;
4) a short branch of the brachial plexus;

**356.The phrenic nerve is:**

1) a sensitive branch of the cervical plexus;
2) a motor branch of the cervical plexus
3) a mixed branch of the cervical plexus;
4) a short branch of the brachial plexus;

**357.The superficial cervical loop is formed by:**

1) the transverse nerve of the neck and the descending branch of the hyoid nerve;
2) the transverse nerve of the neck and the cervical branch of the facial nerve;
3) branches of the cervical plexus and the descending branch of the hyoid nerve;
4) branches of the cervical plexus and the internal branch of the accessory nerve;

**358.The cervical loop is formed by:**

1) the transverse nerve of the neck and the descending branch of the hyoid nerve;
2) the transverse nerve of the neck and the cervical branch of the facial nerve;
3) branches of the cervical plexus and the descending branch of the hyoid nerve;
4) branches of the cervical plexus and the internal branch of the accessory nerve;

**359.The brachial plexus is formed by:**

1) the anterior branches of the upper 4 cervical spinal nerves;
2) posterior branches of the upper 4 cervical spinal nerves;
3) anterior branches of the lower 4 cervical and 1 thoracic spinal nerves;
4) posterior branches of the lower 4 cervical and 1 thoracic spinal nerves;

**360.The trunks of the brachial plexus are located:**

1) in the axillary cavity;
2) in the anterolateral space;
3) in the interscaleneus space;
4) in the brachial-muscular canal;

**361.The short branches of the brachial plexus include:**

1) dorsal scapular, long thoracic, supraclavicular, supraosteal and podosteal, thoracodorsal, large and small thoracic;
2) dorsal scapular, subclavian, long thoracic, supracostal and axillary, lateral and medial thoracic;
3) dorsal scapular, long thoracic, axillary, lateral and medial thoracic, thoracodorsal, supra and subclavicular, subclavian;
4) axillary, supra- and subclavian, lateral and medial thoracic, supraspinous;

**362.The lumbar plexus is formed by:**

1) the anterior branches of the 12 thoracic and 1 to 4 lumbar spinal nerves;
2) posterior branches of the 12 thoracic and 1 to 4 lumbar spinal nerves;
3) anterior branches of the sacral spinal nerves;
4) posterior branches of the sacral spinal nerves;

**363.The branches of the lumbar plexus include:**

1) tibial, peroneal, genital, and obturator nerves;
2) femoral, obturator, femoral-genital, iliac-subiliac, iliac-sacral, lateral femoral cutaneous nerve;
3) iliac-subiliac, iliac-sacral, obturator, femoral, genital;
4) upper and lower gluteal nerves, genital nerve, posterior cutaneous nerve, sciatic nerve;

**364.The sacral plexus is formed by:**

1) the anterior branches of the 12 thoracic and 1 to 4 lumbar spinal nerves;
2) posterior branches of the 12 thoracic and 1 to 4 lumbar spinal nerves;

3) anterior branches of the sacral spinal nerves;
4) posterior branches of the sacral spinal nerves;

**365.The sciatic nerve is:**
1) a branch of the lumbar plexus;
2) a branch of the sacral plexus;
3) a branch of the genital plexus;
4) a branch of the coccygeal plexus;
**366.The sympathetic trunk is approached by:**
1) white connecting branches;
2) gray connecting branches;
3) small splanchnicus nerve;
4) large splanchnicus nerve;
**367.The upper cervical node of the sympathetic trunk branches off from:**
1) vertebral nerve;
2) middle cervical cardiac nerve;
3) tympanic nerve;
4) the internal carotid nerve;

**368.The autonomic (sympathetic) nuclei are located:**
1) in the gray matter of all cervical segments of the spinal cord;
2) in the grey matter of all sacral segments of the spinal cord;
3) in the gray matter of all lumbar segments of the spinal cord;
4) in the gray matter of the lumbar and sacral segments;
**369.The first effector neuron of the autonomic reflex arc is located:**
1) in the spinal nodes;
2) in the anterior horns of the spinal cord;
3) in autonomic nuclei of CNS;
4) in peripheral nodes of autonomic nervous system;

**370.The second effector neuron of the autonomic reflex arc is located:**
1) in the spinal nodes;
2) in the anterior horns of the spinal cord;
3) in autonomic nuclei of CNS;
4) in peripheral nodes of autonomic nervous system;
**371.The heart receives sympathetic innervation from:**
1) the cardiac branches of the vagus nerve;
2) diaphragmatic nerve;
3) the plexus of the ribs;
4) upper, lower cervical cardiac nerves, and thoracic cardiac nerves;

**372.The heart receives parasympathetic innervation from:**
1) the vagus nerve;
2) the plexus of the ribs;
3) the superior mesenteric plexus;
4) thoracic cardiac nerves;

**373.Sympathetic nerves approach the stomach from:**
1) the ciliac plexus;
2) the superior mesenteric plexus;
3) lower mesenteric plexus;
4) upper subcostal plexus;
**374.The parasympathetic innervation of the stomach is carried out by branches of:**
1) the superior mesenteric plexus;
2) the plexus of the throat

3) vagus nerve;
4) pelvic internal nerves;

**375.Sympathetic nerves approach the jejunum and ileum from:**

1) ciliac plexus;
2) upper mesenteric plexus;
3) lower mesenteric plexus;
4) upper subcostal plexus;