Universitatea de Stat de Medicină şi Farmacie „Nicolae Testemiţanu”

Catedra de anatomie și anatomie clinică

Test set
for Clinical Anatomy

faculty of dentistry

Chişinău – 2022

HEAD

1. Why the incisions on the face are made in radial direction:
a) to obtain a broader approach
b) not to injure the branches of the trigeminal nerve
c) not to injure mimic muscles
d) not to injure the branches of the facial a. and v.
e) **to avoid the injure of the branches of the facial n**.

2. What type of hematoma is formed in case of injury of medial meningeal artery:
a) epydural
b) subdural
c) subarahnoidal
d) subpial
e) intracerebral

3. Why bleeding in the case of epicraniene tissue damage is abundant?
a) epicranial vessels are located above cranial aponeurosis
b) external tunic of vessels is intimately attached to the vertical fibrous septums
c) epicranial vessels are located under the cranial aponeurosis
d) epicranial vessels do not collapses
e) intima of vessels is lax fixed by the vertical fibrous septums

4. The posterior auricular nerv is branch of which nerve:
a) trigemenal n.
b) facial n.
c) trochlear n.
d) oculomotor n.
e) zigomatic n.

5. Sides of the Chipaut's triangle of trepanation are:
a) a line traced from spina suprameatum to the top of mastoid process
b) projection line of facial canal
c) a line that represents continuing the zygomatic arch on the mastoid process
d) sigmoid sinus
e) anterior border of mastoid crest

6. Sides of attack quadrangle are:
a) **the posterior side is a bisector of trepanation triangle**
b) the inferior horizontal is a line parallel to superior through external acoustic pore
c) superior horizontal line is a continuation of the zygomatic arch on mastoid
d) anterior side corresponds with the projection of facial nerve canal
e) line between suprameatum spina and the apex of mastoid proces, ½ superioră

7. Not paying attention to what side in trepanning of mastoid process is possible facial nerve damage?
a) medial side
b) anterior side
c) posterior side
d) superior side
e) inferior side

8. Superior and inferior ophthalmic veins drain into:
a) sinus sagittalis superior
b) sinus cavernosus
c) sinus sagittalis inferior
d) posterior part of orbit
e) do not drains

9. What anatomical structures pass through the superior orbital fissure?
a) maxillar n.
b) oculomotor and ophtalmic nn.

c) trochlear and abducens nn.
d) superior ophthalmic vein
e) zygomatic n.

10. What passes through oval foramen:
a) maxillar n.
b) facial n.
c) mandibular n.
d) accessory n.
e) meningeal accessory branch of middle meningeal a.

11. Venous drainage from the cavernous sinus goes to:
a) superior petrosal sinus
b) transverse sinus
c) inferior petrosal sinus
d) venous plexus of the carotid canal
e) sigmoid sinus

12. Great cerebral vein drains into:
a) sagital sinus
b) sinuses of the cranial base
c) straight sinus
d) transverse sinus
e) occipital sinus

13. What is projected on the middle of zygomatic arch?
a) central cerebral sulcus of Rolando
b) trunk of middle meningeal artery
c) anterior cerebral a.
d) internal carotid a.
e) lateral cerebral sulcus of Sylvius

14. Facial artery is a branch of the:
a) external carotid a.
b) internal carotid a.
c) basilar a.
d) common carotid a.
e) maxillary a.

15. Dorsal artery of the nose is a branch of the:
a) ophthalmic artery
b) angular artery
c) anterior etmoidal branches
d) posterior etmoidal branches
e) terminal branches of superficial temporal artery

16. What passes through the mandibular canal:
a) mental a.
b) inferior alveolar a. and v.
c) superior alveolar a.
d) inferior labial a.
e) inferior alveolar n.

17. Innervation of the face skin is done by:
a) facial n.
b) trigeminal n., terminal branches
c) glossopharyngeal n.
d) auricular magnus n., anterior branch
e) petrosus major n.

18. Facial nerve passes through:
a) foramen rotundum
b) foramen spinosum

c) carotid canal
d) facial canal of Fallppio
e) stylomastoid foramen

19. Indicate the terminal branches of the facial nerve after its exit from the stilomastoid foramen:
a) temporal branches
b) zygomatic and buccal branches
c) mandibular and cervical marginal branches
d) pharyngeal branches
e) posterior auricular n.

20. Where is situated the trigeminal ganglion:
a) on the posterior surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone between two lamina of dura mater (cavum Meckeli)
b) in the carotid canal of the petrous part of the temporal bone between two lamina of dura mater (cavum Meckeli)
c) in the region of the small wings of the sphenoid bone between two lamina of dura mater (cavum Meckeli)
d) in the region of the big wings of the sphenoid bone between two lamina of dura mater (cavum Meckeli)
e) on the superior surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone between two lamina of dura mater (cavum Meckeli)

21. What regions are innervated by the maxillary nerve:
a) temporal region
b) lateral surface of the nose and cheek
c) superior lip
d) mucous layer of the nasal septum
e) mucous layer of the frontal and maxillary sinuses

22. What branches start from the maxillary nerve in the pterygopalatine fossa:
a) zygomatic nerve
b) lachrymal nerve
c) superior posterior alveolar branches
d) infraorbital nerve
e) deep petrosal nerve

23. What structures are innervated by motor portion of the mandibular nerve?
a) mylohyoidian muscle
b) maseter and pterygoid muscles
c) posterior belly of the digastricus muscle
d) anterior belly of the digastricus muscle
e) entire digastricus muscle

24. What structures accompanies the auriculotemporal nerve?
a) middle meningeal artery
b) deep temporal artery and vein
c) superficial temporal vein
d) superficial temporal artery
e) lateral pterygoid muscle

25. Trajectory of the lingual nerve is?
a) interpterygoid space
b) temporopterygoid space
c) submucous space of the buccal floor
d) **submandibular triangle**
e) under the mucous layer of the tongue frenulum

26. Through what orifices the orbit communicates with the cranial cavity?
a) superior orbital fissure
b) inferior orbital fissure
c) optic canal
d) through sphenoidal sinus
e) through anterior and posterior ethmoidal holes

27. Superior ophthalmic vein drains into:
a) pterygoidian venous plexus
b) internal jugular vein
c) cavernous sinus
d) sagittal superior sinus
e) superior petrosus sinus

28. Lymph from the lips region drains into:
a) submandibular lymph nodes
b) buccinator lymph nodes
c) retroauricular lymph nodes
d) submental lymph nodes
e) supraclavicular lymph nodes

29. What muscle forms the diaphragm of the oral cavity:
a) genioglossus m.
b) hyoglossus m.
c) mylohyoid m.
d) geniohyoid m.
e) palatoglossus m.

30. Blood supply of the tongue is provided by:
a) lingual a.
b) descending palatinal a.
c) ascending palatinal a.
d) pharyngeal ascending a.
e) sphenopalatinal a.

31. Lymph from the tongue draines into:
a) submental lymph nodes
b) submandibular lymph nodes
c) retropharyngean lymph nodes
d) mastoidian lymph nodes
e) deep cervical lymph nodes

32. Name the motor nerves for the tongue muscles:
a) mandibular n.
b) hypoglossal n.
c) glossopharyngian n.
d) intermedius n.
e) superior laryngeal n.

33. Boundary between head and neck is:
a) imaginary horizontal line passing through the hyoid bone
b) the imaginary line which connects the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage with the superior nuchal line
c) the line passing through the lower edge of the mandible
d) apex of the mastoid process
e) occipital superior nuchal line and external occipital protuberance

34. The boundary between the visceral cranium and the cerebral cranium passes through:
a) the upper margin of the orbit, the zygomatic bone and arch, until external acoustic meatus
b) infraorbital margin, zygomatic arch, mastoid apex, external occipital protuberance
c) atlas, mastoid apex, zygomatic arch, infraorbital margin
d) atlas, mastoid apex, zigomatic arch, supraorbital margin
e) atlas, stiloid apex, zigomatic arch, supraorbital margin

35. Boundary between the skull base and vault passes through:
a) external occipital protuberance, inferior nuchal line, mastoid apex, crysta infratemporalis
b) external occipital protuberance, superior nuchal line, base of the mastoid process, crysta infratemporalis
c) internal occipital protuberance, inferior temporal line, mastoid apex, crysta infratemporalis
d) internal occipital protuberance, superior temporal line, base of the mastoid, crysta infratemporalis
e) internal occipital protuberance, inferior nuchal line, mastoid apex, crysta infratemporalis

36. In the cerebral fornix compartment are the following regions:
a) frontoparietoccipital region
b) frontotemporomastoid region
c) temporal region
d) mastoid region
e) occipitotemporalis region

37. What fatty tissue spaces include the epycranian layers:
a) subcutaneous, subaponeurotic, subperiostal
b) intradermal,subcutaneous, subaponeurotic, subperiostal
c) intradermal, paravascular, subperiostal
d) intradermal, subcutaneous, subaponeurotic
e) subcutaneous, paravascular, subaponeurotic

38. Galea aponeurotica connects the following muscles:
a) frontal m.
b) temporal m.
c) occipital m.
d) nucal m.
e) trapezius m.

39. In the temporal region we can find the following fatty tissue layers:
a) subcutaneous cellular spaces
b) interaponeurotic cellular spaces
c) subaponeurotic cellular spaces
d) deep cellular spaces
e) subperiostal cellular spaces

40. What are the vascular characteristics of the vesels in epicranian tissues:
a) the vessels lay above the aponeurose and are present multiple intra and intersystemic anastomosis
b) the vessels are fixed by conjunctive septums
c) have a radial direction against auricle
d) do not collabate in case of injury
e) the arteries form anastomoses with medial meningeal a. through the emissary foramens

41. Venous layers of the cerebral region are:
a) subcutaneous vv., diploic vv., sinuses of the dura mater
b) intradermic vv., periostal vv., cerebrale vv.
c) subcutaneous vv., perforant vv., sinuses of the dura mater
d) diploic vv., emissary vv., cerebral vv.
e) diploic vv., emissary vv., perforant vv.

42. What true emissary veins can be mentioned:
a) parietal emissary vv.
b) mastoid emissary vv.
c) occipital emissary vv.
d) frontal emissary vv.
e) forameni laceri emissary vv.

43. Mastoid emissary veins flow into:
a) sinus transversus
b) sinus sigmoideus
c) sinus sagitalis superior
d) sinus petrosus superior
e) vena cerebri magna

44. Parietal emissary veins flow into:
a) sinus sagitalis inferior
b) sinus sagitalis superior
c) sinus sigmoideus
d) sinus rectus
e) sinus occipitalis

45. Which bony structure is fractured more frequent on a wider area in craniocerebral trauma:
a) lamina vitrea
b) diploe
c) external lamina
d) periostum
e) mastoid process

46. The trajectory of the neurovascular bundles in the head region is:
a) radial
b) parallel
c) oblique
d) perpendicular
e) "S" shape

47. Terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery are:
a) frontal a.
b) supraorbital a.
c) superficial temporal a.
d) transvers a. of the face
e) angular a.

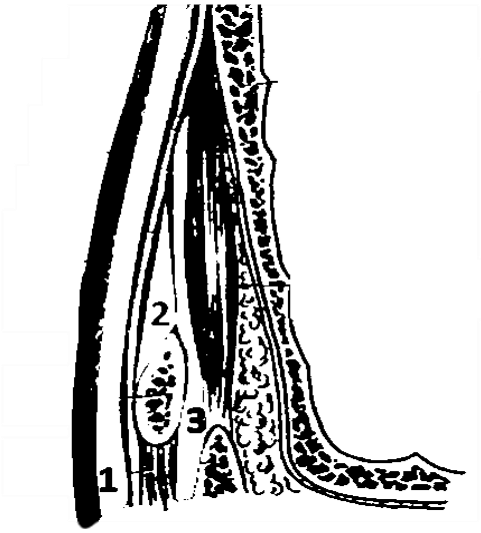
48. Find the correct answers:
a) a. supratrohlearis passes at 2cm from the median line through incisura supratrohlearis
b) a. supraorbitalis passes at 2,5cm from the median line through incisura supraorbitalis
c) a. frontalis passes through incisura supraorbitalis at 2cm from the median line
d) a. supraorbitalis passes at 5cm from the median line
e) a. supraorbitalis passes through incisura frontalis

49. Lymphatic vessels from the frontoparietooccipital region flow into:
a) nodi limphatici auricularis anteriores
b) nodi limphatici auricularis posteriores
c) nodi limphatici occipitalis
d) nodi limphatici frontalis
e) nodi limphatici buccalis

50. Inferior sagitalis sinus flows into:
a) sinus rectus
b) sinus petrosus superior
c) confluens sinus
d) sinus sigmoideus
e) magna cerebri vein

51. How many laminas does the temporal fascia have:
a) one
b) two
c) three
d) four
e) it does not have laminas, it is an aponeurosis

52. Enumerate cellular fatty tissue layers which are located in the temporal region from 1 to 3:



a) subcutaneous space
b) interaponeurotic space
c) subaponeurotic space
d) intratemporal space
e) epitemporal space

53. Find the true sentence:
a) medial meningeal a. gives blood supply to the dura mater, starts from the a. maxilaris, passes through foramen spinosum, gives two branches into the cranium
b) medial meningeal a. gives blood supply to the arachnoida, starts from the a. maxilaris, passes through foramen lacerum, gives two branches in the cranium
c) medial meningeal a. gives blood supply to the pia mater, starts from the a. maxilaris, passes through foramen ovale, gives three branches in the cranium
d) medial meningeal a. gives blood supply to the arachnoida, starts from the a. carotis interna, passes through foramen lacerum, gives two branches in the cranium
e) medial meningeal a. gives blood supply to the orbit, starts from the a. carotis interna, passes through foramen rotundum, gives two branches in the cranium

54. What muscles insert on the mastoid process:
a) m. longisimus capitis and splenius
b) m. sternocleidomastoideus
c) posterior belly of m. digastricus
d) omohyoid m
e) lateral pterygoid m.

55. Communication between cavum tympani and mastoid cells is insured by:
a) aditus ad antrum
b) recessus epitimpanicus
c) tegmen tympani
d) sinus sigmoideus
e) Eustache's trump

56. Auditive bones are situated in:
a) recessus epitimpanicus
b) cavum tympani
c) antrum tympanicum
d) antrum mastoideum
e) celullae mastoidea

57. On which side of the trepanation triangle is projected the sigmoid sinus:
a) posterior side
b) superior side
c) anterior side
d) anterior and superior side
e) does not have tangencies with the trepanation triangle

58. At what depth and on which side of the trepanation triangle can be injured the facial nerve:
a) anterior side, at 1,5 - 2 cm depth
b) superior from porus acusticus externum, at 1cm
c) posterior from spina suprameatum, subperiostal
d) anterior side, at 0,5 cm
e) facial n. is not projected in this region

59. How many structures can be injured in case of trepanation of the mastoid process:
a) one
b) two
c) three
d) four
e) five

60. What foramens can be found in the anterior cranial fossa:
a) foramen caecum
b) foramens of the lamina cribrosa
c) foramen rotundum
d) fisura orbitalis superior
e) foramen opticum

61. What passes through the openings from the anterior cranian fossa:
a) filea olfactoria
b) a. ethmoidalis anterior
c) a. ethmoidalis posterior
d) a. ethmoidalis media
e) a. meningeea media

62. Through the cavernos sinus passes:
a) a. carotis interna
b) n. abducens
c) n. trochlearis
d) plexus pterigoideus
e) n. oculomotorius

63. Through the external wall of the cavernos sinus pass the following structures:
a) oculomotor n.
b) trochlear n.
c) **ophthalmic n.**
d) internal carotis a.
e) maxilar n.

64. Through the superior ophthalmic fissure pass:
a) n. ophtalmic
b) n. trochlearis
c) n. abducens
d) n. facial
e) n. oculomotor

65. Which structures are situated between the external and internal lamina of the bones of the cranium:
a) lamina vitrea
b) spongious bone tissue
c) diploic veins
d) epidural veins
e) medial meningeal a.

66. Frontal nerve is the branch of which nerve:
a) n. infraorbitalis
b) n. supratrochlearis
c) n. trochlearis
d) n. ophthalmicus
e) n. supraorbitalis

67. What structure is situated between the laminas of the temporal aponeurosis:
a) superficial temporal a.
b) interaponeurotic fatty tissue
c) deep temporal aa.
d) temporal m.
e) auriculotemporal n.

68. During mastoid trepanation was injured medial cranial fossa. Which side of the triangle Chipaut was not respected:
a) the superior edge - the line that constitutes the extension of zygomatic arch on mastoid apophysis
b) the anterior edge - line that goes posterior to porus acusticus externus
c) inferior edge
d) the posterior edge – at medial edge of the mastoid ttuberosity
e) no answer is correct

69. What structures pass through etmoid bone:
a) v. ophtalmica superior
b) fila olfactoria
c) ethmoidalis anterior nerve
d) ethmoidalis posterior nerve
e) v. emissariae

70. What passes through foramen rotundum:
a) n. maxilaris
b) n. petrosus minor
c) vv. emissariae
d) n. vagus
e) ramus meningeus n. mandibularis

71. Where does the dura mater intimly join with the bones of the cranium:
a) on the vertex of the cranium
b) on the sfenoidal bone, circular from the cella turcica
c) lamela cribrosa of the etmoid bone
d) temporal pyramid
e) squamos part of the temporal bone

72. In which anatomical structure flows the inferior sagital sinus:
a) sinus sagitalis superior
b) sinus rectus
c) sinus sigmoideus
d) sinus transversus
e) sinus occipitalis

73. Which artery is formed at the confluence of the aa. vertebralis dextra et sinistrsa:
a) posterior communicating a.
b) anterior communicating a.
c) a. basilaris
d) a. cerebri media
e) a. carotis interna

74. What nerve enervates the mimic muscles:
a) n. trigemenus
b) n. facialis
c) n. oculomotorius
d) n. accessorius
e) n. trochlearis

75. What branches gives a. temporalis superficialis at the superior margin of the orbit:
a) r. parietalis
b) rr. parotidei
c) a. auriculars posterior
d) rr. auriculares anterior

e) r. frontalis

76. Which artery is situated in the temporopterygoid space:
a) a. meningeia media
b) a. alveolaris inferior
c) a. maxilaris
d) a. auricularis profunda
e) a. tympanica anterior

77. Through which foramen enters the medial meningeal a. into the cranial cavity:
a) foramen rotundum
b) foramen spinosum
c) foramen ovale
d) foramen magnum
e) foramen stilomastoideum

78. Pterygoidian plexus communicate whith which veins:
a) with facial vein through deep facial v.
b) with retromandibular v. through maxillar v.
c) with sigmoid sinus
d) with cavernos sinus through emissary veins from the spinosum, ovale and lacerum foramena
e) with sinus rectus

79. Which nerv evervates the masticator muscles:
a) n. trochlearis
b) n. facialis
c) n. glossopharyngeus
d) n. accesorius
e) n. trigemenus

80. Which nerves begin from the semilunar ganglion (Gasser):
a) n. opthalmicus
b) n. auricularis posterior
c) n. zigomaticus
d) n. maxillaris
e) n. mandibularis (n. mandibularis)

81. What structures can be found in the sphenopalatin fossa:
a) n. auriculotemporalis
b) n. zigomaticus
c) rr. ganglionares of n. maxilaris
d) **ganglionum pterigopalatinum**
e) ganglionum ciliare

82. Through which foramen the mandibular nerve leaves the cranium cavity:
a) foramen ovale
b) foramen spinosum
c) foramen rotundum
d) foramen stylomastoideum
e) none of the answers

83. The projection of the transvers sinus is:
a) inferior temporal line
b) superior nuchal line
c) inferior nuchal line
d) the line that connects lambda with asterion
e) zygomatic arch

84. Which structures pass through the internal acustic porus:
a) internal auditiv a.
b) facial n.
c) vestibulochohlear n.
d) petros major n.

e) petros minor n.

85. Which structures pass through the jugular foramen:
a) n. glossopharyngeus
b) n. vagus
c) n. accesorius
d) internal jugular v.
e) n. hypoglossus

86. The intracranial portion of the facial nerve is situated in the midst of which bone:
a) temporal
b) parietal
c) sphenoidal
d) occipital
e) frontal

87. Itracerebral cisterns are formed in the following space:
a) subarahnoidean
b) subdural
c) epidural
d) in cerebral ventricles
e) none of the answers

88. In which space is the circulus arteriosus Willissii situated:
a) subarahnoidian
b) subdural
c) epidural
d) subperiostal
e) extracranial

89. What regions does the lateral compartment of the face include:
a) buccal (oralis) region
b) parotydomasseteric region
c) deep facial region
d) genian region
e) nasolabialis region

90. Where is situated the ganglion of trigeminal nerve:
a) on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid in the dura mater's duplicature (cavum Meckeli)
b) subdural on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid
c) epidural on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid
d) on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid in the pia mater duplicature
e) none of the answers

91. What does the pharyngoprevetebralis aponeurosis limit:
a) retropharyngeal space from the parapharyngeal space
b) anterior parapharyngeal space from the posterior parapharyngeale space
c) retropharyngeal space from the pterygomandibular space
d) retropharyngeal space from the prevertebral cervical space
e) previsceral cervical space from the cervicale neurovascular space

92. What are the limits of the parotideomasseteric region and retromandibular fossa:
a) anterior - anterioar margin of the masseter m.
b) **posterior - anterior margin of the sternocleidomastoidean m., porus acusticus externus and mastoid process**
c) anterior - anterioar margin of the parotid gland
d) inferior - mandible margin
e) superior - zygomatic arch

93. How many weak points has the capsule of the parotid gland
a) one - infratemporal
b) two - auricular and pharyngeal
c) three - mastoid, interpterigoidian and pharyngeal

d) four - mastoid, temporopterigoidian, interpterigoidian and pharyngeal
e) does not have weak points

94. What are the limits of the cellular fatty tissue space of the sublingual gland:
a) superior - mucosa of the buccal cavity
b) lateral - the mandible
c) medial - genyoglossus and genyohyod mm.
d) inferior - mylohyoid and hyoglossus mm.
e) inferior - platisma m.

95. What muscles does the facial nerve enervate:
a) mimmic mm.
b) frontal and occipital mm.
c) stylohyoid m. and posterior belly of the digastric m.
d) platisma m.
e) mylohyoid m.

96. What muscles are enervated by the third branch of the trigeminal nerve?
a) masseter m.
b) temporal m.
c) medial and lateral pterygoid mm.
d) mylohyoid m. and anterior belly of the digastric m.
e) frontal m.

97. Where does the sphenoidal sinus open:
a) above the superior nasal conchae
b) in the medial nasal meatus
c) in the inferior nasal meatus
d) in the mesopharynx
e) in the maxilar sinus

98. The maxillary sinus opens:
a) in the medial nasal meatus
b) in the inferior nasal meatus
c) in the superior nasal meatus
d) in the bulla ethmoidalis
e) in the nasopharynx

99. Where does the nasolacrimal canal open:
a) medial nasal meatus
b) inferior nasal meatus
c) superior nasal meatus
d) nasopharynx
e) buccal cavity

100. Which muscles contribute to the formation of the buccal diaphragm:
a) mylohyoid m.
b) digastric mm.
c) geniohyoid mm.
d) genioglossus m.
e) hyoglossus m.

101. Which muscles form the soft palate:
a) uvulae m.
b) levator veli palatini m.
c) tensor veli palatini m.
d) lateral pterygoid m.
e) medial pterigoid m.

102. The posterior margin of the soft palate passes into the lateral wall of the pharynx by the means of two folds which contain the following muscles:
a) palatoglossal m.
b) m. palatopharyngeal

c) uvulae m.
d) levator veli palatini m.
e) tensor veli palatini m.

103. What are the limits of the genian region:
a) superior - inferior magin of the orbit
b) inferior - margin of the mandible
c) posterior - anterior margin of the masseter m.
d) anterior - nasolabial and nasobuccal folds
e) posterior - ramus of the mandible

104. Where is situated the corpus adiposum buccae of Bichat:
a) on the buccal m., anterior from the masseter m.
b) under the bucal m., anterior from the masseter m.
c) under the zygomatic bone, in infratemporalis fossa
d) on the parotid gland
e) under the bucopharingian fascia

105. Which structures are in direct neighbourhood with the weak points of the parotid gland:
a) Anterior parapharingal space
b) cartilage portion of the extern acustic porus
c) canal of the facial n.
d) retropharinx
e) the capsule of the submandibular gland

106. Where does the external carotid artery give terminal branches:
a) in the mass of parotid gland
b) posterior from the parotid gland
c) at the entrance of the parotid gland
d) above the zygomatic arch
e) between the pteygoid mm.

107. Which are the terminal branches of the extern carotid artery:
a) a. temporalis superficialis
b) a. maxilaris
c) a. facialis
d) a. temporalis profunda
e) a. meningeia media

108. Name the branches of the facial nerve which spread from the parotid plexus:
a) temporal and zygomatic
b) buccal
c) marginal of the mandible
d) cervical
e) auriculotemporal

109. Name elements located in the facial canal:
a) facial n.
b) stilomastoidian a and v.
c) big and small superficial petros nn.
d) chorda tympani.
e) auriculotemporal n.

110. What passes through the anterior parapharyngeal space?
a) branches of ascendent palatine a.
b) maxilar a.
c) vague n.
d) retromandibulară v.
e) maxilar n.

111. What passes through the posterior parapharyngeal space?

a) internal jugular v. and internal carotid a.
b) external carotid a.
c) glossopharyngeal, vagus and accessory nn.
d) hypoglossal and sympathetic nn..
e) mandible n.

112. Retropharyngeal space limits are:
a) retropharyngeal fascia.
b) prevertebral fascia.
c) **fascial sheet between the pharynx and fascia prevertebralis**
d) endocervical fascia.
e) parotid fascia.

113. In what direction can be propagated purulent collections located in the adipos body of the cheek?
a) temporal cellular space
b) infratemporal cellular space
c) orbital cellular space
d) cellular space of the floor of the mouth
e) parapharyngeal cellular space

114. Purulent collections of temporopterigoidian space may spread to:
a) cranial cavity
b) orbital and nasal cavity
c) oral cavity
d) adipose body of cheek
e) none is correct

115. Purulent collections from interpterigoidian space may spread to:
a) temporopterigoidian and parapharyngeal space
b) cranial cavity
c) oral
d) retropharyngeal space
e) none is correct

116. What are the limits of lateral parapharyngeal space?
a) medial - pharynx with its fascia
b) lateral- parotid capsule and medial pterigoid m.
c) superior - the skull base
d) lateral - parotid capsule and lateral pterigoid m.
e) medial - pharynx and parotid gland

117. What anatomical structures are located in the anterior portion of the parapharyngeal space?
a) ascending palatine a. and v.
b) sympathetic trunk
c) vagus n.
d) hypoglossal n.
e) facial n.

118. What anatomical structures are located in the posterior portion of the parapharyngeal space?
a) ascending palatine a and v.
b) internal jugular v. and internal carotid a.
c) glossopharyngeal and vagus nn.
d) accessory , hypoglossal nn. and sympathetic trunk
e) facial and mandibular nn.

119. Retropharyngeal space it is situated between:
a) pharynx and prevertebral fascia
b) pharynx and endocervical fascia
c) pharynx and parotid capsule
d) pharynx and pterygoid mm.
e) none is correct

120. Select landmarks through which passes the limit between cerebral portion of the head and facial portion of the head.
a) superficial temporal line
b) supraorbital edge of the frontal bone
c) superior edge of the zygomatic arch
d) nucal superior line
e) inferior edge of the orbit

121. Select the bones that form the lateral wall of the orbit.
a) frontal apophyses of the maxilar bone
b) lacrimal bone
c) greater wing of sphenoid bone
d) small wing of the sphenoid bone
e) zygomatic bone

122. Select the bones that form the superior wall of the orbit.
a) ethmoid bone
b) frontal bone
c) greater wing of sphenoid bone
d) zygomatic bone
e) small wing of the sphenoid bone

123. Select the muscles innervated by the oculomotor nerve.
a) oblique superior m.
b) elevating muscle of upper eyelid
c) rectus superior
d) rectus inferior
e) oblique inferior

124. Select dura mater expansions.
a) falx sella
b) falx cerebri
c) tentorium cerebelli
d) diaphragma sella
e) tentorium rectus

125. Select cisterns derived from the subarachnoid space.
a) cistern of the lateral fossa
b) interpeduncular cistern
c) chiasmatica cistern
d) the cistern of anterior cerebral fossa
e) cisterna cerebromedullaris

126. Select arteries which pump blood into the brain.
a) internal carotid artery
b) vertebral artery
c) meningeal posterior artery
d) ophthalmic artery
e) medium meningitis artery

127. Middle meningeal artery branches are the following.
a) anterior
b) superior
c) inferior
d) lateral
e) posterior

128. Facial nerve branches are:
a) great rocky n
b) stapedius n
c) supraorbital n
d) chorda tympani
e) lacrimal n.

129. Frontal sinus opens into:
a) superior nasal meatus
b) medial nasal meatus
c) external nose
d) oral cavity
e) inferior nasal meatus

130. Pirogov-Waldeyer's lymphatic ring consists of the following elements:
a) laryngeal tonsil
b) palatine tonsils
c) lingual tonsils
d) tubal tonsils
e) pharyngeal tonsils

131. Excretory duct of the parotid gland opens at the level of:
a) inferior nasal meatus
b) the first two lower molars
c) the upper incisors
d) the first two upper molars
e) upper canines

132. The components of the nasal septum are:
a) the membranous part
b) the cartilaginous part
c) the spongios part
d) the cutaneus part
e) the bone

133. Through the round opening of large wings of sphenoids bone passes:
a) the first branch of the trigeminal nerve
b) the second branch of the trigeminal nerve
c) the third branch of the trigeminal nerve
d) medial meningeal artery
e) vertebral artery

134. Superior nasal meatus communicates with:
a) posterior ethmoid cells
b) sphenoid sinus
c) maxillary sinus
d) frontal sinus
e) oral cavity

135. Lymphatic drainage from the lateral region of the face is carried out in the following lymph nodes:
a) buccinator lymph nodes
b) deep facial lymph nodes
c) parapharyngeal and retropharyngeal lymph nodes
d) para-auricular lymph nodes
e) none of the following groups

136. Buccinator lymph nodes are situated in:
a) the anterior border of the masseter muscle
b) the thickness of the parotid gland parenchyma
c) in the parotid capsule
d) the inner surface of the buccinator muscle
e) the line of facial vein

137. Lymph paraauricular nodes are situated:
a) just below the parotid capsule
b) posterior parathyroid gland
c) on the anterior edge of the masseter muscle
d) lateral masseter muscle capsule
e) on the line of the internal carotid artery

138. The orbit communicates through superior orbital fissure with the:
a) pterygopalatine fossa
b) middle cerebral fossa
c) fossa subtemporală
d) the mastoid bone cells
e) temporal fossa

139. Through the inferior orbital fissure, orbit communicates with:
a) pterygopalatine, temporal and infratemporal fossas
b) anterior ethmoid cells
c) posterior ethmoid cells
d) inferior nasal meatus
e) middle cranial fossa

140. Posterior ethmoid cells communicate with:
a) anterior etomoidale cells
b) orbit
c) middle cranial fossa
d) anterior cranial fossa
e) paranasal sinuses

141. Ways of exudate spreading from ethmoidal labyrinth:
a) to inferior nasal meatus
b) to orbit
c) to the dura mater
d) to maxillary sinus
e) to parapharyngeal cellular tissue

142. The anterior wall of frontal sinus is formed by:
a) nasal and frontal processes of the nasal bones
b) paranasal sinuses
c) inferior nasal meatus
d) radix nazi and supraciliar arch
e) all the above-named versions are correct

143. From superior to the sphenoid sinus join next anatomical structures:
a) turkish saddle
b) the body of the sphenoid bone
c) pituitary gland
d) optical chiazma
e) cavernous sinus of the dura mater

144. From inferior to the sphenoid sinus join next anatomical structures:
a) upper jaw body
b) the body of the sphenoid bone
c) the posterior part of superior nasal meatus
d) the posterior part of nasal meatus
e) pharyngeal tonsils

145. Towards the posterior sphenoid sinus adhere the following anatomical structures except:
a) turkish saddle
b) upper jaw body
c) cavernous sinus
d) ophthalmic vein
e) dura mater

146. To bilateral sphenoid sinus adhere the following anatomical structures except:
a) upper jaw body
b) cavernous sinus
c) maxillary nerve and the round foramen walls
d) ophthalmic vein
e) anterior face of the occipital bone clivus

147. Towards the lower maxillary sinus join these anatomical stuctures:
a) upper jaw body
b) branch of infraorbital artery and nerve
c) maxillary tuberosity
d) alveolar processes of the upper jaw
e) pterygopalatine ganglion

148. Towards the posterior maxillary sinus join these anatomical structures except:
a) body and maxillr superior tuberosity
b) pterygopalatine artery
c) superior alveolar nerves
d) pterygopalatine ganglion
e) zygomatic process of the maxilla

149. Superficial lymph nodes group from the parotidomaseteric region is located:
a) between the skin and subcutaneous cellular space
b) between subcutaneous cellular space and superficial fascia
c) between the superficial sheet of the propria fascia and parotid parenchyma
d) between parotid parenchymal septum
e) between the parenchymal gland and internal sheet of fascia propria

150. Parotid parenchyma contains anatomical formations:
a) retromandibular vein
b) branches of the facial nerve
c) sublingval vein
d) superficial temporal artery
e) auriculotemporal n.

151. Parotid parenchyma contains anatomical formations except the following:
a) the external carotid artery
b) maxillary artery
c) superior alveolar nerve
d) deep group of lymph nodes
e) superficial temporal artery

152. The cellular deep subpterigoidian space of the deep face region is sitauted between:
a) temporal muscle and the lateral pterigoid muscle
b) medial and lateral pterigoid muscle
c) the mandible and medial pterigoid muscle
d) the maxillary tuberosity and the pterigoid process
e) none of the above mentioned

153. Possible ways of propagation of infected exudate from parotido-masseteric area are:
a) temporo-pterygoid cellular tissue
b) interpterigoidian cellular tissue
c) parapharyngeal cellular tissue
d) external auditiv channel
e) maxillary sinus

154. Interpterigoidian cellular space of the deep face region includes:
a) mandibular nerve with its branches
b) internal carotid artery
c) the internal jugular vein
d) IX pair of cranial nerves
e) all the above variants

155. The third branch of the trigeminal nerve is located in:
a) celuar tissue under the masseter muscle
b) cellular tissue under buccinator muscle
c) cellular temoro-pterigoidean space
d) cellular interpterigoid space
e) cellular pterigomandibular space

156. Towards the maxillary sinus from posterior join next anatomical structures except:
a) body and maxillr tuberosity
b) middle nasal meatus
c) pterygopalatine ganglion
d) pterygoid muscles
e) the pterygopalatine proccess

157. Mental nerve is a branch of the nerve:
a) maxillary nerve (branch 2 of the trigeminal nerve)
b) trochlear nerve (fourth pair of cranial nerves)
c) optic nerve (cranial nerves II pair)
d) inferior alveolar nerve (3rd branch of trigeminal nerve**)**
e) oculomotor nerve

158. Interaponeurotic cellular space of the temporal region communicates with the following cellular spaces:
a) subcutaneous space of the temporal region
b) the cellular tissue of the temporo-pterigoid region
c) interpterigoidean cellular tissue
d) the cellular tissue of the bucal region
e) do not communicate

159. Clinical significance of emissary veins:
a) propagation of the inflammatory process
b) the compensatory adjust of intracerebral pressure
c) triggers arterio-venous shunt at the increasion of HTA
d) triggers veno-venous shunt at the increasion of HTA
e) have no great importance due to small size

160. What type of hematoma presents the lenticular aspect:
a) epicranial subaponeurotic
b) subdural
c) epidural
d) subarachnoid
e) intraparenchymatous

161. Trauma of the temporal region is aggravated by the following regional particularities:
a) presence on the internal face of medial meningeal a.
b) presence on the internal face of cerebral media a
c) the absence of diploe
d) proximity to sphenopalatina a.
e) thickness of 2 mm of temporal squamus

162. Name the possible variety of hematoma in fronto-parietal-occipital reg:
a) intradiploic
b) subcutaneous
c) subperiosteal
d) subaponevrotic
e) intraparenchymal

163. Suggest hemostasis method available to diploic vein injury:
a) ligation of diploic vein
b) using coagulation
c) application of hemostatic forceps
d) treating the defect edge with Wax
e) procoagulant intravenous medication

164. The scalp injuries represents:
a) epicranien tissue take off together with the periosteal covering
b) epicraniene tissue take off including the aponeurosis
c) sever injury, high regenerative potential
d) injury of medium gravity, low regenerative potential
e) obligatory association with bone fracture

165. The presence of inflammatory / purulent affections at the nasal-labial triangle generate:
a) compression of the facial v. by edema of soft tissues
b) septic emboli migration through angular v.
c) dissemination process through lingual v.
d) pterigodian venous plexus thrombosis
e) cavernous sinus thrombosis

166. Differentiation of cerebral sinus and cisterns includes:
a) sinuses are expansion of dura matter
b) sinuses - circulatory system for cerebrospinal fluid
c) cisterns- provide cerebral venous return path
d) cisterns- circulatory system for cerebrospinal fluid
e) cisterns - sectoral expansion of subarachnoid space

167. Facial nerve injury results in:
a) ipsilateral paralysis of mimic muscles
b) ipsilateral eyelid ptosis, lacrimation
c) contralateral ptosis of the eyelid, lacrimal hyposecretion
d) moving the mouth corner toward the healthy side
e) naso-labial fold attenuation on the healthy side

168. Theft from cerebral circulation (Steal syndrome) can take place through:
a) obstruction of the brachiocephalic arterial trunk
b) obstruction axillary art.
c) obstruction of subclavian a. proximal to origin of vertebral art.
d) the compensatory blood circulation through arterial polygon Willis
e) shunting cerebral circulation

169. Clinical significance of fontanels:
a) allow the increase in the amount of neurons during their active division
b) allow passage of the head through the birth canal
c) increase cerebral tissue oxygenation
d) serve as evidence for late diagnosis of meningeal inflammatory conditions
e) allow venous abord of the superior sagittal sinus

170. Cephalic shape "the tower"met in hereditary pathologies of hemoglobin is called:
a) dolichocephalics
b) platicefalic
c) braficefalic
d) ortocefalic
e) hipsicefalic

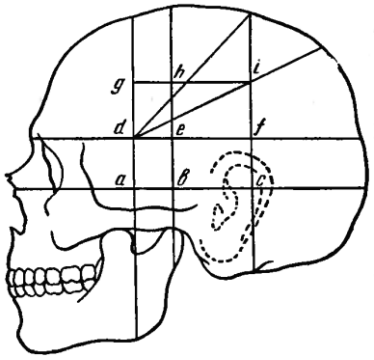
171. Normal volume of the nasal cavity ventilation include:
a) medial meatus + superior meatus
b) medium meatus
c) superior meatus
d) inferior meatus + medium meatus
e) all nasal meatus are included

172. Location of the olfactory mucosa is bounded by:
a) superior edge of superior nasal concha
b) superior edge of rhe medial nasal concha
c) superior edge of the inferior nasal concha
d) roof of the nasal cavity
e) a horizontal line drawn through the anterior ethmoid hole

173. Superior nasal meatus can serve as an access way in:
a) minimally invasive treatment of neoplasms of the sella turcica
b) lateral ventriculostomia realization
c) decompression of the optic chiasm
d) punction of the maxillary sinus
e) meatus is only the upper segment of the nasal cavity

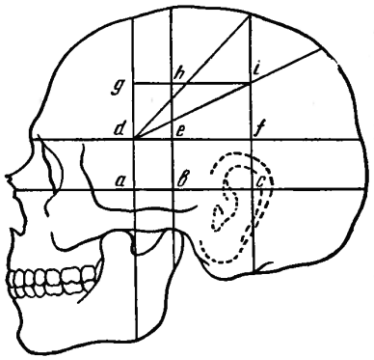
174. Retroocular adipose tissue damage is encountered in:
a) hypoparathyroidism
b) hyperparathyroidism
c) hypothyroidism
d) hypogonadism
e) hyperthyroidism

175. Intersection of anterior vertical line with two horizontal lines in topografical scheme Kronlein correspond to the:



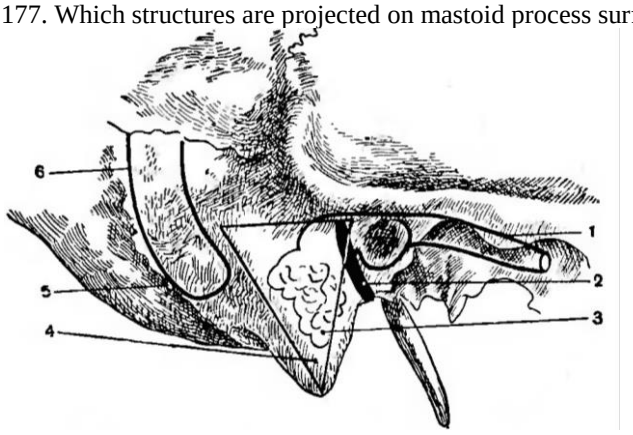
a) trunk and anterior branch of medial meningeal a.
b) trunk and posterior branch of medial meningeal a.
c) trunk and medial branch of medial meningeal a.
d) the inferior intersection coresponds with pituitary but superior with epiphyzis
e) do not have clinical importance

176. Intersection of medial vertical line with superior horizontal line in topografical scheme Kronlein corresponds to the:



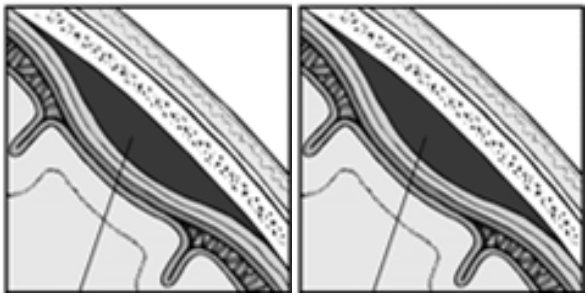
a) trunk of posterior branch of medial meningeal a.
b) trunk of medial branch of meningeal a.
c) trunk of anterior branch of medial meningeal a.
d) trunck of medial meningeal artery
e) do not have clinical importance

177. Which structures are projected on mastoid process surface following numbers:



a) internal auditiv canal, facial n., mastoid cells, mastoid crist, mastoid emisaria vein, sigmoid sinus
b) facial n., internal auditiv canal, mastoid cells, mastoid crist, mastoid emisaria vein, sigmoid sinus
c) mastoid cells, internal auditiv canal, facial n., mastoid crist, mastoid emisaria vein, sigmoid sinus
d) mastoid crist, internal auditiv canal, facial n., mastoid cells, mastoid emisaria vein, sigmoid sinus
e) mastoid emisaria vein, internal auditiv canal, facial n., mastoid cells, mastoid crist, sigmoid sinus

178. What types of hematomas are reprezented on this picture?



a) epidural
b) subarahnoidal
c) intracerebral
d) sudural
e) subpial

OPERATIONS ON THE HEAD

1. Why the incisions on the face are performed radially?
a) to obtain a better access
b) to avoid lession of branches of the trigeminal nerve
c) to avoid lession of the facial muscles
d) to avoid lession of the branches of the facial artery and vein
e) to avoid lession of branches of the facial nerve

2. Which material is preferred in cranioplasty
a) allografts extracted and processed by chemical and physical methods
b) pediculated bone flap, modeled from nearby tissue
c) patient's rib
d) xenotransplant
e) allografts extracted and used immediately

3. In which region of the skull is performed decompressive trepanation?
a) directly on the pathologic site
b) in temporal region
c) in sagital sinus
d) in parietal region
e) in occipital region

4. In which way the dura mater may be cut during the skull trepanation?
a) longitudinal
b) transversal
c) cruciform
d) shaped flap, the base of which is oriented towards the sagital sinus
e) shaped flap, the base of which is oriented against the sagital sinus

5. Which basic maneuver is performed during trepanation of the skull, Olivecron procedure?
a) resection of the bone lamela
b) separated modelling of the flaps
c) simultaneous modelling of the flaps (one-flap trepanation)
d) separated modelling of the bone and periosteum
e) resection of dura mater

6. What does Vagner-Wolf's trepanation procedure consist of?
a) resection of bone lamela
b) separated modelling of the flaps
c) **simultaneous modelling of the flaps (one-flap trepanation)**
d) resection of dura mater
e) separated modelling of the bone and periosteum

7. What kind of hematoma is formed in case of the lession of middle meningeal artery?
a) progressive epidural
b) localized subdural
c) diffuse subarachnoid
d) spontaneous subpial
e) spontaneous intracerebral

8. Which vessels or tissues bleed in case of penetrating head trauma ?
a) meningeal vessels of the brain
b) dural venous sinuses
c) brain tissues
d) epicranial tissues

e) diploic veins

9. What kind of sutures are applied on the dura mater after primary surgical treatment of penetrating head trauma?
a) a hermetic suture
b) rare separated sutures
c) a single suture, then a drainage is placed
d) sutures are not applied
e) one of the above, depending on surgical volume

10. What to do in case of a penetrating skull trauma with a small orifice?
a) if necessary, to extend the orifice, after a qualified clinical and paraclinical examination
b) to cover the defect with a bone graft
c) to make a supplementary orifice in the skull
d) to resect the injured segment of the skull
e) to remove the injured part of the brain

11. Note the hemostatic methods used in case of bleeding from diploic veins:
a) coagulation
b) digital compression
c) tamponage
d) bone wax application
e) vessels suturing

12. In case of head injuries, accumulation of blood between the skull and brain, can be into three types:
a) epidural hematoma
b) intradural hematoma
c) subdural hematoma
d) intradiploic hematoma
e) subarachnoidal hematoma

13. Puncture of the maxillary sinus is performed through:
a) superior nasal meatus
b) inferior nasal meatus
c) anterior wall of the maxillary sinus
d) medium nasal meatus
e) superior wall of the maxillary sinus

14. Haemostasis in the lesions of superior sagittal sinus is performed by
a) bilateral ligation of the sinus
b) buffering the sinus
c) plasty of the sinus defect with external lamela of the dura mater (Burdenco technique)
d) applying sutures in the case of small defects
e) electrocoagulation

15. Buffering the superior sagittal sinus in case of massive injury involves:
a) Introducing the gauze between the inferior wall of the sinus and the arachnoid
b) Introducing the gauze in the sinus lumen
c) Introducing the gauze between the superior wall of the sinus and cranial vault bones
d) Introducing the gauze in the subarachnoid space
e) All answers are incorrect

16. What is trephination of the skull?
a) epicraniene tissue sectioning
b) dura mater sectioning
c) access way to the subaponeurotic space
d) access way to the subperiosteal space
e) opening the cranial cavity

17. What are the indications for performing trephination of the skull?

a) brain tumor
b) intracerebral hematoma
c) intracerebral aneurysm
d) subdural hematoma
e) concussion

18. Primary surgical healing of the non-penetrative brain wound consists of:
a) hemostasis from epicraniene vessels
b) removing bone fragments in the case of cranial vault fracture
c) processing the wound with antiseptic
d) sectioning of the dura mater
e) ligation of the intracerebral sinuses

19. Primary surgical healing of the penetrating brain wound consists of:
a) removing bone fragments thrusted in the brain tissue
b) wide opening of the dura mater
c) hemostasis from dura mater sinuses
d) none-suturing the dura mater
e) no answer is correct

20. Penetrating wounds from cerebral portion of the head involves:
a) Bone injury of the cranial vault
b) dura mater injury
c) epicraniene tissue damage
d) presence of an scalp wounds
e) injury of the vitreous lamella

21. Temporary hemostasis in case of bleeding from epicranium vesels involves:
a) vessels clamping
b) electrocoagulation
c) suturing the vessels
d) digital compression of the wound edges to the cranial vault bones
e) compression of the common carotid artery to the the carotid tubercle

22. What are the indications for trephination of the mastoid apophysis ?
a) purulent media otitis complicated with inflammation of the mastoid cells
b) external purulent otitis
c) facial nerve paralysis
d) internal purulent otitis
e) middle meningeal artery injuries

23. What are the indications for maxillary sinus trephination?
a) tumors
b) polyps
c) purulent inflammation of the of the sinus
d) presence of foreign bodies in trauma
e) sinus lavage

24. The surgical procedure which consists in maxillary sinus trephination is:
a) Koldwell-Luc
b) Olivecron
c) Killian
d) Vagner-Wolf
e) no answer is not correct

25. Performing spinal puncture will be present the blood in the cerebrospinal fluid, in case of?
a) epidural hemorrhage
b) subdural hemorrhage
c) subarachnoid hemorrhage
d) bleeding from diploic vessels
e) bleeding from subcutaneous vessels

NECK

1. Choose the correct answer concerning the limits between neck and head:
a) inferior edge of the mandibule, tip of the mastoid process, superior nuchal line, external occipital protuberance
b) horizontal plane which passes through inferior edge of the mandibule
c) frontal plane which passes through transverse processes of cervical vertebrae
d) horizontal plane which passes at the level of C_7 and sternal notch
e) horizontal plane which passes through sternal notch and superior edge of clavicle

2. Borders of the medial triangle of the neck:
a) edge of mandibula, anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle, middle line of the neck
b) posterior belly of digastricus muscle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, middle line of the neck
c) edge of mandibula, sternocleidomastoid muscle, superior belly of omohyoid muscle
d) posterior belly of digastricus muscle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle
e) horizontal line which on the level of hyoid bone, middle line of the neck, trapezius muscle

3. Borders of the lateral triangle of the neck:
a) inferior edge of the mandibula, posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
b) posterior belly of digastricus muscle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
c) inferior edge of the mandibula, sternocleidomastoid muscle, omohyoid muscle
d) clavicle, posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
e) horizontal line traced on the hyoid bone, sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle

4. Indicate the elements of medial neurovascular bundle of the neck:
a) common carotid artery
b) vagus nerve
c) internal jugular vein
d) vertebral a., hipoglosal n., external jugular v.
e) thireocervical trunk, glosofaringian nerve, anterior jugular v.

5. Indicate the elements of lateral neurovascular bundle of the neck:
a) subclavicular artery
b) external carotid artery, phrenic nerv
c) subclavicular vein
d) brachial plexus
e) branches from cervical plexus, jugular vein

6. Borders of the submandibular triangle:
a) inferior edge of mandible
b) anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
c) superior belly of omohyoid muscle
d) both bellies of digastricus muscle
e) free edge of mylohyoid muscle

7. Borders of the carotid triangle
a) posterior belly of digastricus muscle
b) anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
c) posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
d) inferior edge of the mandible
e) superior belly of omohyoid muscle

8. Limits of the omotrapezoid triangle:
a) superior edge of clavicle
b) trapezius muscle
c) inferior belly of omohyoid muscle
d) sternocleidomastoid muscle
e) posterior belly of digastricus muscle

9. What structures are situated in the suprasternal interaponeurotic space?
a) extern jugular veins
b) lymph nodes
c) anterior jugular veins

d) anterior jugular venous arch
e) anterior supraclavicular nerves

10. Indicate the limits of the previsceral space:
a) From the edge of mandible till manubrium sterni and clavicles
b) From the edge of mandible till the hyoid bone
c) From the hyoid bone till the superior edge of sternum
d) From the superior edge of the thyroid cartilage till manubrium sterni and clavicles
e) From the edge of the mandibula till the superior edge of the thyroid cartilage

11. Which celular spaces of the neck communicates with the anterior mediastinum?
a) Suprasternal interaponeurotic space
b) Previsceral cervical space
c) Retrovisceral cervical space
d) Retropharyngian space
e) Paravascular space of the main neurovascular bundle of the neck

12. Borders of the infrahyoid region:
a) hyoid bone and the posterior belly of digastricus muscle
b) anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
c) horizontal line traced on the level of thyroid cartilage
d) inferior edge of mandible
e) sternum and clavicle

13. Syntopy of the cervical portion of the trachea:
a) Anteriorly – thyroid gland isthmus
b) Anteriorly and bilaterally – thyroid gland lobes
c) Posteriorly - esophagus
d) At the level of jugular notch – common carotid arteries
e) Internal carotid arteries

14. Indicate arteries that supply the thyroid gland:
a) Superior thyroid arteries
b) Inferior thyroid arteries
c) Medium thyroid arteries
d) Recurrent thyroid artery
e) Thyroid ima artery

15. Lymphoepithelial pharyngeal ring is formed by:
a) Pharyngeal tonsils
b) Palatine tonsils
c) Tubal tonsils
d) Submandibular tonsils
e) Lingual tonsils

16. Innervation of the cervical part of esophagus is provided by:
a) Vagus nerve
b) Accesor nerve
c) Cervical ganglia of the sympathetic trunk
d) Hypoglossus nerve
e) Recurrent nerves

17. Indicate three possible levels of the common carotid artery bifurcation:
a) Superior border of C_5
b) Superior border of C_6
c) Superior border of thyroid cartilage
d) At the level of cricoid cartilage
e) Inferior border of C_4

18. Indicate differences between internal and external carotid arteries:
a) External carotid artery is positioned anteriorly and medially to the internal carotid artery
b) External carotid artery has branches but the internal carotid artery has no branches in the region of neck

c) Internal carotid artery begins with a dilatation – carotid sinus
d) **Pressure of the external carotid artery in wound stops pulsation of the superficial temporal artery on zygomatic arch**
e) Internal carotid artery gives rise to the superior thyroid artery

19. Carotid reflexogenic zone is situated:
a) At the level of hyoid bone
b) At the level of superior border of thyroid gland
c) In the region of manubrium sterni
d) In the region of cricoid cartilage
e) In the region of common carotid artery bifurcation

20. Indicate the limits of interscalenic space:
a) Sternothyroid muscle
b) Anterior scalene muscle
c) Posterior scalene muscle
d) Omohyoid muscle
e) Medium scalene muscle

21. What veins participate in the formation of the jugular venous angle?
a) Subclavicular vein
b) Internal jugular vein
c) Anterior jugular vein
d) External jugular vein
e) Brachiocephalic vein

22. What structures are situated in the scalenovertebral triangle?
a) A. subclavia, thyriocervical trunk, a. vertebralis
b) Thoracic lymphatic duct
c) Internal jugular vein
d) Middle cervical ganglion of the sympathetic trunk
e) Inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic trunk

23. Arterial branches from the subclavicular artery in the scalenovertebral triangle:
a) Vertebral artery
b) Transverse cervical artery
c) Suprascapulary artery
d) Thyriocervical trunk
e) Internal thoracic artery

24. Thoracic lymphatic duct drains into:
a) Right subclavian artery
b) Right brachiocephalic vein
c) Right internal jugular vein
d) Left external jugular vein
e) Left jugular venous angle

25. Main routes of the pus spreading from the region of the neck are:
a) Posterior mediastinum
b) Abdominal cavity
c) Retroperitoneal space
d) Anterior mediastinum
e) Pleural cavity

26. In which triangle is performed the ligature of the lingual artery?
a) Lingual triangle of Pirogov
b) Carotid
c) Submandibular
d) Lateral triangle of the neck
e) Medial triangle of the neck

27. Borders of the omoclavicular triangle:
a) Superior belly of the omohyoid muscle
b) Sternocleidomastoidian muscle
c) Clavicle
d) Inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle
e) Median line of the neck

28. What is the syntopy of the stellate ganglion?
a) Inferiorly – cupola of pleura
b) Anteriorly – vertebral and subclavicular artery
c) Vertebral nerve originates from it
d) Medially – phrenic nerve
e) Posteriorly - the long cervical muscle

29. Choose the structures that have sheath from the first superficial fascia of the neck:
a) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
b) Submandibular gland
c) Parotid gland
d) Platysma m.
e) Posterior belly of digastricus muscle

30. The projection of the carotic tubercle on the neck is:
a) middle of the anterior margin of sternocleidomastoideus m.
b) middle of the sternocleidomastoideus m. when the head is turned laterally
c) at the level of cricoid cartilage
d) middle of the sternocleidomastoideus m. when the head is in maximal extension
e) none of the answers

31. What can be palpated under the inferior margin of the mandible:
a) submandibular gland
b) lymphatic nodes
c) carotic a.
d) lingual a.
e) hyoid bone

32. Which vessel intersects the sternocleidomastoidian muscle from the exterior:
a) external jugular v.
b) internal jugular v.
c) anterior jugular v.
d) jugular venous arch
e) thyroid ima v.

33. The projection of the vocal ligaments is at the level of:
a) inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage
b) hyoid bone
c) crycothyroid membrane
d) angle of the mandible
e) crycoid cartilage

34. Apex of the pleural cupola is projected:
a) in the supraclavicular fossa
b) in the infraclavicular fossa
c) incisura jugularis
d) does not come out of the thoracic boundaries
e) in the deltoidopectoral fossa

35. According to V. N. Şevkunenko how many cervical fascias we have:
a) one
b) two
c) three
d) four
e) five

36. Which fascias serve as boundary for he suprasternal interaponeourotic space:
a) fascia superficialis colli and lamina superficialis of the fascia colli propria
b) superficial and deep lamina of the fascia colli propria
c) omoclavicular aponeurosis and endocervical fascia
d) endocervical fascia and prevertebral fascia
e) visceral and parietal laminas of the endocervical fascia

37. The area of the retrovisceral cervical space is situated between:
a) basis of the cranium and the diaphragm
b) basis of the cranium and the hyoid bone
c) basis of the cranium and incisura jugularis
d) basis of the cranium and Th_5
e) basis of the cranium and Th_1

38. The prevertebral space is limited by:
a) cervical vertebra and prevertebral fascia
b) mm. longus capitis and prevertebral fascia
c) mm. longus colli and prevertebral fascia
d) lamina superficialis fasciae colli propriae and fascia prevertebralis
e) parietal and prevertebral fascias

39. The prevertebral space contains:
a) mm. longus capitis
b) mm. longus colli
c) sympathetic trunk
d) vagus n.
e) mm. splenius capitis

40. The external jugular vein forms at the confluence of:
a) retromandibular v.
b) posterior auricular v.
c) facial v.
d) deep facial v.
e) angular v.

41. The cutaneous nerves of the neck can be found in the superficial layers at the level of:
a) middle of the posterior margin of the sternocleidumastoidian m.
b) middle of the anterior margin of the sternocleidumastoidian m.
c) angle of the mandible
d) hyoid bone
e) vertebra C_3

42. The subcutaneous nerves of the neck are localized:
a) subcutaneous
b) between the I and the II fascia
c) between the II and the III fascia
d) between the I and the III fascia
e) none of the answers

43. Which cervical fascia forms a fascial sheth for the submandibular gland:
a) I fascia
b) II fascia
c) III fascia
d) IV fascia
e) V fascia

44. Where do the sheaths of the II cervical fascia which form a capsule for the submandibular gland fix:
a) inferior margin of the mandible
b) linea mylohyoidea
c) superior margine of the mandible
d) body of the hyoid bone
e) submandibular duct

45. What are the limits of the lingual triangle (Pirogov)?
a) superior - hypoglossus n.
b) inferior - intermediar tendon of the digastric m.
c) medial - free margine of the mylohyoideus m.
d) superior - lingual n.
e) anterior - free margin of the hyoglossus m.

46. The floor of the lingual triangle (Pirogov) is formed by:
a) hyoglossus m.
b) mylohyoid m.
c) digastric m.
d) deep lamina of the II fascia
e) stylohyoid m.

47. Which branch is the lingual artery from its origin - external carotid artery:
a) lingual a. is the first branch
b) lingual a. is the second branch
c) lingual a. is the third branch
d) lingual a. is the fourth branch
e) does not originate from the external carotic artery

48. Which fascias participate at the formation of linea alba colli:
a) I fascia
b) II fascia
c) III fascia
d) IV fascia
e) V fascia

49. For which muscles the omoclavicular aponeurosis forms a fascial sheath:
a) pretraheal mm.
b) prevertebral mm.
c) suprahyoid mm.
d) scalen mm.
e) submandubular mm.

50. Which nerves enervate the pretraheal muscles:
a) cervical loop
b) vagus n.
c) phrenic n.
d) n. recurrens dexter
e) ganglion stellatum

51. What is the syntopy of the elements of the main neurovascular bundle of the neck:
a) medial - a. carotis communis, lateral - v. jugularis interna, between the vein and the artery and posterior -vagus n
b) lateral - a. carotis communis, medial - v. jugularis interna, between the vessels -vagus n.
c) medial - a. carotis communis, between the artery and nerve - v. jugularis interna, lateral - vagus n.
d) between v. jugularis interna and vagus n.- a. carotis communis, medial -vagus n.
e) lateral - a. carotis communis, between the artery and nerve - v. jugularis interna

52. What is the origin of the subclavicular arteries:
a) right - from the brachiocephalic arterial trunk, left - aortic arch
b) left - from the brachiocephalic arterial trunk, right - aortic arch
c) left - from the brachiocephalic trunk, right - brachiocephalic arterial trunk
d) left - aortic arch, right - aortic arch
e) none of the answers

53. In what cases is affected the interaponeurotic suprasternal space:
a) in case of purulent myositis
b) in case of osteomyelitis of sternal manumbrium

c) in case of osteomyelitis of the clavicles
d) in case of trachea diseases
e) in case of larynx damage

54. In what cases is affected the previsceral space from cervical region
a) in the case of diseases of the farynx
b) in case of diseases of the trachea
c) in case of diseases of the larynx
d) in case of diseases of the esophagus
e) in the case of diseases of the thyroid gland

55. In what cases is affected the retrovisceral space?
a) tirioide gland lesions
b) the trachea lesions
c) in the lesions of the larynx
d) in the cervical segment of the thoracic duct injuries
e) injury (iatrogenic, post-combustion) of the esophagus

56. What separates the previsceral space from the anterior mediastinum?
a) deep fascia
b) omoclavicular fascia
c) deep tab of the own throat fascia
d) parietal blade moving in the visceral endocervical fascia (being penetrated by vessels and nerves)
e) prevertebral fascia

57. In what cases is affected sternocleidomastoid m cellular tissue sheath space?
a) in some types of mastoiditis
b) in purulent myositis
c) in purulent affecting of the parotid gland
d) in purulent diseases of the submandibular gland
e) in thymic diseases

58. Which of the following statements concerning the area of superficial cellular tissue located in lateral triangle of the neck are correct?
a) is disposed between the II and III fascia
b) is disposed between the II and V fascia within omotrapezoidian triungle
c) is disposed between the III and V fascia within the omoclavicular triangle
d) on the path of suprascapular artery communicates with the deep spaces of scapular region
e) on the trajectory of lateral neurovascular bundle items of the neck communicates with axillary cavity

59. Which of the following statements concerning the area of cellular tissue located in deep lateral triangle of the neck are correct?
a) is disposed between the II and III fascia
b) is disposed between the fascia II and V within omotrapezoidian triungle
c) is deeper disposed to V fascia around the lateral neurovascular bundle neck elements
d) on the path of suprascapular artery communicates with the deep spaces of scapular region
e) on the path of lateral neurovascular bundle elements of the neck communicates with axillary cavity

60. Read the following statements carefully and enumerate the correct ones:
a) accessor n penetrates II fascia 1.5 cm higher of the middle of posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid m
b) accesor n within the lateral triangle limits of the neck is located on. levator scapula muscle
c) tumors localized in the lateral triangle of the neck can compress the cervical plexus branches accompanied by pain radiating in all directions
d) common carotid artery pulsation can be palpate between the front edge of the sternocleidomastoid m and cervical viscera
e) subclavian artery passes through antescalen space

61. Which of the following statements about topography of the superior laryngeal nerv are correct?
a) move within the carotid triangle
b) passes posterior to the basics element of the medial neurovascular bundle of the neck, oblique from top to bottom

c) branches into external branch (which along with another branch of the vagus n forming n tion - n depressant cordis) and internal branch
d) is a branch of the vagus nerv
e) passes anterior to the basics element of the medial neurovascular bundle of the neck

62. In case of surgical interventions on thyroid gland ,which nerve can be damaged?
a) recurrent laryngeal n
b) inferior laryngeal n
c) superior laryngeal n
d) vagus n
e) sympathetic trunk

63. Which of the following statements are correct about the topography of cervical loop (cervical ansa)?
a) superior branch descends into composition of hypoglossal nerve, from which emerges in limits of the carotid triangle
b) superior branch starts from II cervical spinal nerve
c) inferior branch start from. III and IV cervical nerves
d) innervate pretracheal groups muscle so it is a motor branch
e) is a sensory branch

64. Which of the following statements about the topography of the cervical sympathetic trunk are correct?
a) has superior and inferior nodes (permanent), medium and intermediar (non-permanent)
b) is mostly located deeper of V fascia on prevertebral muscles
c) superior ganglion is located at the level of transverse processes of the cervical II-III vertebrae
d) medium ganglion, intermediar and inferior are located in limits of the scalenovertebral triangle
e) medium ganglion, intermediar and inferior are located in limits of the interscalen area

65. The following triad of symptoms: miosis, narrowing of the palpebral fissure and enophthalmos may occur at:
a) damage of vagus nerve in the cervical region
b) damage of hypoglossal nerve
c) damage of sympathetic trunk (cervical spine trauma, compression by tumors in the cervical region)
d) damage of phrenic nerve
e) damage of superior and inferior laryngeal nerves

66. During surgical intervention on the thoracic duct in limit of the cervical region can be injured:
a) vague n
b) inferior laryngeal n
c) recurrent laryngeal n
d) phrenic n
e) sympathetic trunk

67. In what cases is affected deep space of adipos cellular tissue (deeper the V fascia)?
a) in case of trachea damage
b) in case of tuberculous disease of the cervical vertebrae (cold abscess)
c) in case of esophagus damage
d) in case of myositis
e) in case of larynx damage

68. Limits of submandibular triangle:
a) the inferior border of the mandible
b) milohioid muscle
c) strenocleidomastoidian muscle
d) anterior and posterior belly of digastric muscle
e) hyoid bone

69. Fascia No.3 of the neck is called:
a) endocervical fascia
b) submandibular fascia
c) omoclavicular fascia
d) fascia propria
e) superficial fascia

70. Submandibular gland bag contains:
a) submandibular gland
b) facial artery and v.
c) trigeminal nerve
d) lingual artery
e) thyroid arteries

71. Boundaries of sternocleidomastoid region are:
a) anterior edge of the trapezius muscle
b) the inferior edge of the mandible
c) the superior edge of the clavicle
d) correspond to the sternocleidomastoid muscle
e) the superior edge of the manubrium sterni

72. Extra lobe of the thyroid gland is called:
a) pyramidal lobe
b) basal lobe
c) parathyroid lobe
d) tracheal lobe
e) lingual lobe

73. The esophagus begins at the vertebra:
a) C_3
b) C_2
c) C_7
d) C_6
e) C_5

74. Superficial fascia after Shevkunenko classification is located between:
a) skin and subcutaneous fat tissue
b) skin and the second fascia
c) platysma muscle and sternocleidomastoid muscule
d) sternocleidomastoid muscle and the anterior scalene muscle
e) sternocledіomastoidian muscle and common carotid artery

75. Superficial lamina of fascia propria of the neck formes a sheath for:
a) submandibular gland
b) platysma muscle
c) sternotiroid muscle
d) common carotid artery
e) the internal jugular vein

76. Visceral sheet of neck fascia covers the following formations:
a) parotiroide glands
b) recurrent laryngeal nerve
c) esophagus
d) submandibular gland
e) thyroid gland

77. Suprasternal interaponeurotic cellular space contains:
a) common carotid artery
b) internal jugular vein
c) external jugular vein
d) jugular venous arch (juguli venous arch)
e) aortic arch

78. Subcutantat cellular tissue in limits of the carotid triangle contains:
a) platysma muscle
b) external jugular vein and cervical plexus branches
c) the internal jugular vein
d) facial vein
e) descending branch of the nerve sublingval

79. The vagus nerve in relation to carotid artery in the region of carotid triangle is situated:
a) anterior and medial
b) posterior and medial
c) anterior and lateral
d) posterior and lateral
e) between the artery and vein

80. In limits of submandibular triangle posterior of platysma muscle there is:
a) inframandibular nerve
b) sublingval nerve
c) lingual nerve
d) **facial nerve (cervical branch**)
e) cervical plexus

81. In omoclavicular triangle the external jugular vein is situated in:
a) subcutaneous adipose tissue
b) the thickness of the platysma muscle
c) prevertebral fascia
d) deep lamina of superficial fascia
e) none of the above variants

82. **In the omoclavicular triangle the phrenic nerve is situated between:**
a) superficial and deep sheet of the deep fascia
b) anterior scalene muscle and preverterbal fascia
c) anterior and medium scalene muscle
d) medial and posterior scalene muscle
e) superficial fascia and deep fascia

83. Scheletotopic larynx corresponds to cervical vertebrae:
a) C_2 - C_4
b) C_1 - C_3
c) C_3 - C_4
d) C_5 - C_6
e) C_7 - C_8

84. Posterior to trachea adheres intimately the following organ:
a) cervical portion of the esophagus
b) pharynx with pharyngeal lobe of the parotid gland
c) common carotid artery
d) impair thyroid venous plexus
e) cervical vertebrae

85. Pretracheal cellular space of the neck region communicates with the cellular space of:
a) innteraponeurotic suprasternal space
b) anterior mediastinum
c) posterior mediastinum
d) retroesofagian
e) none of the above variants

86. Lingual artery ligation in the Pirogov triangle:
a) provides postlesional intraoperative hemostasis
b) is used in lingual neoplasm resection
c) contribute to decrease the organ in volume
d) is not used lingual artery ligation in the lingual triangle
e) all answers are correct

87. Innervation of Carotid sinus (Hering n) is achieved by:
a) mandibular n
b) short and long ciliary n.
c) vagus n
d) glossopharyngeal n
e) sphenopalatin n

88. Major clinical sign of laryngeal recurrent nerve damage is:
a) loss of appetite
b) dysphagia
c) dyspnoea
d) aphonia
e) euphoria

89. The afonia cause in the recurrent laryngeal n lesion:
a) reflector spasm of the vocal cords
b) vocal muscle paresis
c) epiglottis contracture
d) regurgitation of food with aspiration
e) acute laryngeal dilatation

90. Branches of subclavian artery in the prescalen segment are:
a) vertebral artery
b) transverse coli artery
c) internal thoracic artery
d) costocervical trunk
e) tireocervical trunk

91. Branches subclavian artery in the interscalen segment are:
a) vertebral artery
b) transvera coli artery
c) internal thoracic artery
d) costocervical trunk
e) tireocervical trunk

92. Branches subclavian artery in the interscalen segment are:
a) vertebral artery
b) transvera coli artery
c) internal thoracic artery
d) costocervical trunk
e) tireocervical trunk

93. The major risk of wounds with cervical localization is conditioned by:
a) presence of main (magistral) arterial trunk
b) the negative pressure in the venous system at this level
c) lymphatic lesion of magistral pathways
d) the possibility of diffusion of the inflammatory process to the mediastinum
e) veins ambience due to parietal fixing through fascia

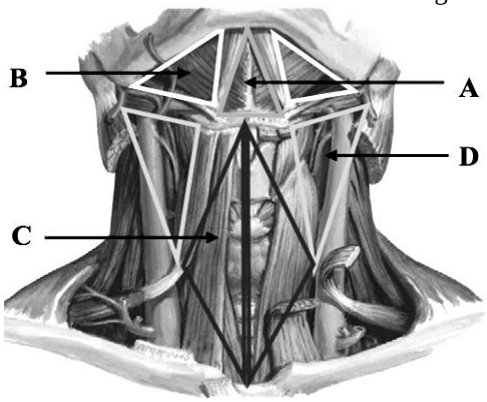
94. Central venous abord is done by catheterization of:
a) anterior jugular v.
b) external jugular v.
c) internal jugular v.
d) jugular venous arch
e) subclavian v.

95. What fascia forms the sternocleidomastoid and trapezoid muscles sheath:
a) superficial fascia
b) superficial lamina of the fascia colli propria
c) deep lamina of the fascia colli propria
d) endocervicalis fascia
e) prevertebralis fascia

96. Which of the cervical fascia form sheath for infrahyoid muscles:
a) superficial fascia
b) superficial lamina of the fascia colli propria
c) deep lamina of the fascia colli propria
d) fascia endocervicalis
e) fascia prevertebralis

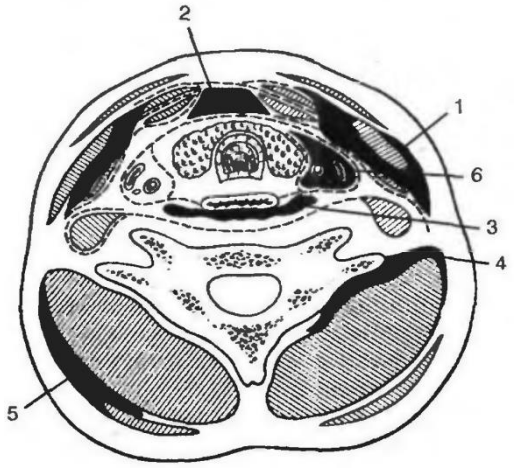
97. The highest vascularization index organ (5ml/min/g) is:
a) myocardium
b) thymus
c) brain tissue
d) thyroid
e) parathyroid

98. Indicate the correct order of folowing triangles:



a) submental, submandibular, omotracheal, carotid
b) submandibular, submental, omotracheal, carotid
c) omotracheal, submental, submandibular, carotid
d) carotid, submental, submandibular, omotracheal
e) submental, submandibular, omotracheal, lingval

99. Name tipical celular space which can be afected by purulent process on the neck in appropriate order :



a) phlegmon of sternocleidomastoid m. sheath, previsceral phlegmon, retroesofagian phlegmon, deep phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, superficial phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, phlegmon of medial neurovascular bundle of the neck
b) previsceral phlegmon, phlegmon of sternocleidomastoid m. sheath, retroesofagian phlegmon, deep phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, superficial phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, phlegmon of medial neurovascular bundle sheath of the neck
c) retroesofagian phlegmon, phlegmon of sternocleidomastoid m. sheath, previsceral phlegmon, deep phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, superficial phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, phlegmon of medial neurovascular bundle sheath of the neck
d) deep phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, phlegmon of sternocleidomastoid m. sheath, previsceral phlegmon, retroesofagian phlegmon, superficial phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, phlegmon of medial neurovascular bundle sheath of the neck
e) phlegmon of sternocleidomastoid m. sheath, previsceral phlegmon, retroesofagian phlegmon, phlegmon of medial neurovascular bundle sheath of the neck, deep phlegmon in posterior part of the neck, superficial phlegmon in posterior part of the neck,

NECK SURGERY

1. The most common site of superficial phlegmons of the neck is:
a) submandibular space
b) subcutaneous fatty tissue
c) previsceral space
d) retrovisceral space
e) prevertebral space

2. What are the requirements for incisions performed on the neck:
a) adequate operative access
b) the dissection of the tissues is performed layer by layer, fasciae and celular spaces are used as reference points
c) cosmetic result
d) considering the compact topographic position of the organs
e) all of the above answers are false

3. Mark the recommended incisions on the neck:
a) vertical
b) oblique
c) transveral
d) combined
e) circular

4. Where the inflammatory proces from the neck may spread?
a) in the posterior mediastinum
b) in the abdominal cavity
c) in the retroperitoneal space
d) in the superior mediastinum
e) in the pleural cavity

5. Choose the adequate incision in case of submandibular triangle phlegmon:
a) the upper 1/3 of the anterior margin of sternocleidomastoidian muscle
b) 1 cm medially and paralel to the inferior margin of mandibula
c) from mentum to angle of mandibula
d) along the angle of mandibula
e) transversal access, paralel to hioid bone

6. Choose the incision made in case of phlegmon spreading to the lateral triangle of the neck:
a) on posterior margin of the sternocleidomastoidian muscle
b) on posterior margin of the trapezoid muscle
c) from acromion to the angle formed by trapezoid muscle and sternocleidomastoidian muscle
d) infraclavicular incision
e) superior and paralel to clavicula

7. Choose the cosmetic incisions made in case of phlegmon in the previsceral space of the neck:
a) transversal
b) longitudinal on median line
c) oblique
d) combined
e) tie-shaped incision

8. Choose the incision made in case of phlegmon in the retrovisceral space of the neck:
a) transversal inscision
b) longitudinal on median line
c) tie-shaped incision
d) on posterior margin of sternocleidomastoidian muscle
e) on anterior margin of sternocleidomastoidian muscle

9. Choose the adequate approach for opening and drainage of retropharyngeal abscess:
a) On median line
b) through oral cavity
c) tie-shaped incision

d) combined
e) on posterior margin of sternocleidomastoidian muscle

10. Name the triangle where lingual artery can be ligated:
a) lingual triangle
b) carotid triangle
c) submandibular triangle
d) lateral triangle of the neck
e) medial triangle of the neck

11. Choose the incision made for ligation of the common carotid artery:
a) transveral incision, from superior margin of thyroid gland
b) anteriorly to sternocleidomastoid muscle, from the upper margin of thyroid cartilage, 5-6 cm inferiorly
c) on anterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle, from the angle of mandibula
d) from superior margin of thyroid gland, on posterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle
e) on inferior margin of posterior belly of digastric muscle

12. Choose the incision made for ligation of the external carotid artery:
a) transveral incision, from superior margin of thyroid gland
b) on anterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle, from superior margin of thyroid cartilage
c) on anterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle, from angle of mandibula inferiorly
d) on posterior margin of sternocleidomastoid muscle, from superior margin of thyroid gland
e) on inferior margin of posterior belly of digastric muscle

13. Choose the level of ligation of external carotid artery:
a) between the lingual and facial artery
b) between the lingual and superior thyroid artery
c) proximally to lingual artery
d) proximally to facial artery
e) distally to superior thyroid artery

14. Mark the surgical procedures on the upper airways of extreme emergency:
a) coniotomy
b) cricoconiotomy
c) tracheotomy
d) tracheostomy
e) percutaneus tracheostomy

15. Mark the urgent surgical interventions on the upper airways:
a) coniotomy
b) cricoconiotomy
c) tracheotomy
d) tracheostomy
e) percutaneus tracheostomy`

16. The indications for tracheostomy are:
a) laringeal or tracheal oedema
b) laringeal or tracheal stenosis due to inflammatory process
c) pseudocroup and foreign bodies in the larynx
d) traumatic brain injury
e) tracheoesophageal fistula

17. What should be the length of the incision on the trachea during a tracheostomy?
a) it corresponds to the diameter of tracheostomy tube
b) it corresponds to the diameter of wound retractor
c) it corresponds to the diameter of aerophore tube
d) it corresponds to the diameter of Trousseau trachael dilator
e) it corresponds to the diameter of bronchoscope

18. Possible complications of tracheostomy are:
a) Injury of the neighboring formations
b) Introducing the cannula for tracheostomy in the submucosal space

c) Injury of the posterior wall of the trachea
d) Marginal necrosis, subcutaneous emphysema
e) Vocal cord Injury

19. What are the indications for conicotomy?
a) presence of a foreign body in the right bronchus
b) presence of a foreign body in the upper airways
c) presence of a foreign body in the left bronchus
d) cancerous affection of the larynx
e) inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea

20. What are the types of tracheostomy?
a) Superior
b) Middle
c) Inferior
d) Liniar
e) Paramedian

21. Why in children is performed more frequently lower tracheostomy?
a) underdevelopment of the upper tracheal rings
b) position of the thyroid isthmus is more proximal
c) underdevelopment of the thyroid isthmus
d) position of the thyroid isthmus is more distal
e) persistence of the thymus

22. What is the predilection place for the introduction of needle in subclavian vein puncture in adults (Aubaniac procedure)?
a) point between lateral and middle third of the clavicle on the inferior edge
b) point between lateral and middle third of the clavicle on the superior edge
c) point between lateral and middle third of the clavicle with 1 cm below the inferior edge
d) point between median and middle third of the clavicle with 1 cm below
e) point that corresponds to the sternoclavicular joint

23. Possible complications of the subclavian vein catheterization are:
a) hydro- or pneumothorax
b) subclavian artery puncture
c) air embolism
d) brachial plexus injury
e) cephalic vein injury

24. What cervical veins except subclavian vein can be catheterized?
a) external jugular vein
b) internal jugular vein
c) superior thyroid vein
d) anterior jugular vein
e) lingual vein

25. Puncture of the cervical veins is accompanied by the risk of:
a) bleeding
b) air embolism due to negative venous pressure
c) fat embolism
d) infection
e) common carotid artery injury

26. Vascular suture techniques stipulates:
a) suturing only the adventitia of the vessel
b) suturing all the layers of the vessel
c) suturing the adventitia and circular muscular layer
d) only muscular layer
e) none of the above answers is correct

27. Continuous vascular suture, in which 3 equidistant stay sutures are placed, bears the name of the author:
a) Carell

b) Poleantsev
c) Jabuly-Gross
d) Blalock
e) Djanelidze

28. Nerve plasty represents:
a) neurolysis
b) neurorrhaphy
c) restoring the continuity of a damaged nerve with autogenous nerve grafts
d) epineural suture application
e) nerve permutation

29. Brachial plexus blockade is performed using the:
a) Krukenberg procedure
b) Oberst-Lukashevici procedure
c) Braun-Usoliţeva procedure
d) Kulenpkampf procedure
e) Madelung procedure

30. Autotransplantation is transplantation of organs, tissues from one part of the body to another in:
a) the same person
b) identical "monozygotic " twins
c) representatives of the same species
d) first degree relatives
e) second degree relatives

31. Allotransplants is the transplantation of cells, tissues, or organs, to
a) representatives of different species
b) identical "monozygotic " twins
c) representatives of the same species
d) first degree relatives
e) brothers, sisters

32. Xenotransplantation is transplantation of living cells, tissues or organs from one species to:
a) representatives of different species
b) identical "monozygotic " twins
c) representatives of the same species
d) first degree relatives
e) brothers

33. Isogenic transplantation is transplantation of living cells, tissues or organs to
a) representatives of different species
b) identical "monozygotic " twins
c) representatives of the same species
d) first degree relatives
e) second degree relatives

34. Syngenic transplantation is transplantation of living cells, tissues or organs to
a) representatives of different species
b) identical "monozygotic " twins
c) representatives of the same species
d) first degree relatives
e) second degree relatives

35. Explantation is transplantation:
a) from human to human
b) from animals to humans
c) of inorganic material
d) from first degree relatives
e) none of the above are correct

36. If the graft tissue keeps connection with it's origin, this kind of plasty is:
a) free

b) pediculate
c) dissociated
d) combined
e) composed

37. Vascularized graft may be used for:
a) substitution of the amputated finger
b) inguinal canal plasty
c) covering the defects of the foot and hand
d) covering the defects of the facial and neck region
e) all of the above

38. Dissociated skin graft represent:
a) superficial layer of the epidermis
b) the epidermis
c) a portion from dermis
d) integral dermis
e) dermis with a thin layer of adipose tissue

39. Replanting is:
a) repeated transplantation
b) transplanting of an organ into another region
c) transplantation in the initial region
d) restoring of the damaged organ
e) there is no correct answer

40. Accepted methods for preservation of tissues for transplantation are:
a) cryopreservation
b) lyophilization
c) formaldehyde solution
d) hypertonic solution of NaCl
e) pure alcohol

41. Which are the acceptable terms for collecting the cadaver bone tissue:
a) 4 hours
b) 6 hours
c) 12 hours
d) 24 hours
e) 36 hours

42. What are unacceptable terms for collecting cadaver bone tissue after death
a) 4 hours
b) 6 hours
c) 12 hours
d) 44 hours
e) 36 hours

43. For the plasty of femoral artery is more rational to use an autograft from :
a) the femoral vein;
b) the great saphenous vein;
c) the basilic vein;
d) the cephalic vein
e) external jugular vein.

44. A bone resection is:
a) cutting the bone in case of vicious consolidation;
b) clinching bone fragments;
c) replacing a portion of bone to another;
d) removing a portion of bone
e) transplantation of a portion of bone.

45. Osteosynthesis represents:
a) plasty of the bone defect;

b) reduction of bone fragments;
c) the surgical reduction and fixation of bone fragments;
d) applying gypsum for fractures
e) filling the defect.

46. Joint resection is:
a) stiff joints;
b) removing a portion of the joint;
c) intraarticular adhesions cutting;
d) providing a process for limiting the movements of a joint
e) the grafting of the joint.

47. Arthrodesis is:
a) stiff joints;
b) removing a portion of the joint;
c) intraarticular adhesions sectioning;
d) providing a process for limiting the movements in the joint;
e) plasty of the joint.

48. Artroriza is:
a) stiff joints;
b) removing a portion of the joint;
c) intraarticular adhesions sectioning;
d) providing a process for limiting the movements of a joint
e) plasty of the joint.

49. Artroliza is the process by which:
a) stiff joints;
b) a portion of the joint is removed
c) intraarticular adhesions are sectioned
d) a process for limiting the movements in the joint is provided
e) plasty of the joint is performed.

50. Arthroplasty includes:
a) stiff joints;
b) restoring the joint,
c) intraarticular adhesions sectioning;
d) providing a process for limiting the movements of a joint
e) plasty of the joint.

51. Tendoliza is surgery which includes:
a) suturing the injured tendon;
b) releasing the tendon of its own fascia
c) releasing the tendon from adhesions / scars;
d) tendon plasty
e) tendon injury.

52. The steps in vein cannulation are:
a) vein puncture (syringe + needle)
b) removing the syringe
c) introducing a conductor through the lumen of the needle
d) extracting the needle and catheter fixation
e) removal of the catheter and the needle fixing

53. Of those mentioned below, which refers to intervention on the nerves:
a) neurolysis and neurotomia
b) nerve suture (neurorrhaphy)
c) neuroma resection
d) operations on nerve defects (neuroplastic)
e) electrocoagulation of the nerve

54. What are the stages in operation on nerves:
a) discovering the nerve and neurolysis

b) assessing limits for resection and nerve mobilization
c) resection of the damaged sector and neurorrhaphy
d) subneural suture
e) wound suture and limb immobilization

55. What is sympathectomy?
a) motor nerve resection
b) sensory nerve resection
c) resection of a nerve, sympathetic ganglion
d) neuroma resection
e) nerve transection in limb amputation

56. Sympathectomy aims:
a) influence upon sympathetic innervation
b) influence upon parasympathetic innervation
c) interruption of inappropriate centripetal impulse
d) interruption of inappropriate centrifugal impulse
e) removal of vascular spasm and increase of collateral circulation

57. Tenorafia is surgery which includes:
a) injured tendon suturing
b) own fascia tendon release;
c) releasing the tendon from adhesions / scars;
d) tendon plasty
e) tendon injury.

58. Tenotomy is surgery which includes:
a) injured tendon suturing
b) own fascia tendon release;
c) releasing the tendon from adhesions / scars;
d) tendon plasty
e) transection of the tendon