

The tasks for formative assessment

Subject “Osteosyndesmology”

Task 1

1. The human anatomy. Direction in the body. Planes and axis.
2. Ankle joint.

Point the localization:

1. Median sacral crest.
2. Interspinous ligament.
3. Capitulum of humerus.
4. Ulnar collateral ligament.
5. Greater trochanter.
6. Medial malleolus.
7. Interosseus boder of tibia.
8. Tarsal bones.
9. Interphalangeal joints.
10. Glenoid labrum.

Task 2

1. The synarthroses.
2. Joints of the hand and fingers Point the localization:

1. Anterior tubercle of atlas.
2. Intermediate sacral crest.
3. Supraspinous ligament.
4. Coronoid fossa of humerus.
5. Radial collateral ligament.
6. Intertrochanteric line.
7. Auricular surface of ilium.
8. Promontory.
9. Interosseous ligament.
10. Medial epicondyle of humerus.

“Skull”

Task 1

1. Development of cerebral skull.
2. Internal surface of the base of the skull.

Point the localization

1. Foramen magnum.
2. Foramen spinosum.
3. Squamous part of occipital bone.
4. Groove for inferior petrosal sinus.
5. Temporal surface of frontal bone.
6. Perpendicular plane of ethmoid bone.
7. Infratemporal surface of maxilla.
8. Palatine bone.
9. Oblique line.
10. Zygomaticofacial foramen.

Task 2

1. Orbit.
2. The chorda tympani canal.

Point the localization:

1. Basilar part of occipital bone.
2. Foramen rotundum.

3. Tympanic part of temporal bone.
4. Mastoid notch.
5. Opening of frontal sinus.
6. Cribriforme plate.
7. Maxillary tuber.
8. Perpendicular plate of palatine bone.
9. Mandibular foramen.
10. Zygomaticotemporal foramen.

“Myology”

Task 1

Theory questions:

1. Axillary fossa, features.
2. Muscles of the pelvic girdle.

Point the localization:

1. Trapezius muscle.
2. Thoracolumbar fascia.
3. Platysma muscle.
4. Corrugator supercilii muscle.
5. Deltoid muscle.
6. Abductor pollicis longus muscle.
7. Obturator internus muscle.
8. Adductor longus muscle.
9. Abductor hallucis muscle.
10. Lumbrical muscles.

Task 2

Theory questions:

1. The muscles, which give mobility to the knee joint.
2. Muscles of the arm.

Point the localization:

1. Longissimus muscle.
2. Serratus anterior muscle.
3. Transversus abdominis muscle.
4. Stylohyoid muscle.
5. Depressor labii inferior muscle.
6. Triceps brachii muscle.
7. Abductor pollicis brevis muscle.
8. Semitendinosus muscle.
9. Peroneus longus muscle.
10. Superficial inguinal ring.

“Respiratory system”

The theory questions:

1. The features of the trachea and main bronches
2. The thyroid gland, features

Point the localization:

1. Nasal cavity
2. Nasal septum
3. Arytenoids cartilage
4. Subglottic space
5. Bifurcation of trachea
6. Oblique fissure
7. Infundibulum
8. Inferior nasal meatus

9. Anterior mediastinum
10. Apical segment

The theory questions:

1. The larynx: cartilages, ligament, joint
2. The parathyroid glands, features

Point the localization:

1. Lateral cartilage
2. Superior nasal concha
3. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
4. Vocal ligament
5. Apex of lung
6. Horizontal fissure
7. Vestibule of larynx
8. Cricothyroid muscle
9. Cartilages of trachea

10. Root of lungs **Subject “Urogenital system”**

Theory questions:

1. The topography of the kidney
2. The structure of the ovary

Point the localization:

1. The fibrous capsule of kidney
2. Layers of the ureter
3. Female urethra
4. Epididimus
5. Root of penis
6. Surfaces of testis
7. Bulbo urethral glands
8. Fundus of uterus
9. Supravaginal part of cervix
10. Spermatic cord

Theory questions:

1. The ureter, features, relation
2. The features of perineum

Point the localization:

1. Lateral border of kidney
2. Major calyx
3. Male urethra, parts
4. Ends of ovary
5. Vaginal layer of scrotum, parts
6. Lobes of prostate
7. Ampulla of uterine tube
8. Clitoris
9. Mesoovarium
10. 10. Head of penis **Subject “Central nerve system”**

Theory questions:

1. Hypothalamus
2. Spinocerebellar tract

Practical questions:

1. Cauda equina
2. Decussation of pyramids
3. Rhomboid fossa
4. Interpeduncular fossa
5. Precentral gyrus
6. Superior parietal lobule
7. Cuneus
8. Claustrum
9. Anterior commissure
10. Sphenoparietal sinus

Theory question:

1. The medulla oblongata
2. Tectospinal tract

Practical questions:

1. Anterior funiculi
2. Olive
3. Striae medullares
4. Superior colliculus
5. Tuber cinereum
6. Inferior temporal gyrus
7. Insula
8. Hippocampus
9. Interventricular foramen
10. Superior sagittal sinus

Subject “The vessels and nerves of the head and neck”

Theory questions:

1. Thyrocervical trunk, internal thoracic artery.
2. Lymph of head and neck.

Practical questions:

1. Superficial temporal artery
2. Superior intercostal artery
3. Cavernous sinus
4. Internal jugular vein
5. Transverse cervical nerve
6. Pulmonary trunk
7. Zygomatic nerve
8. Interventricular septum, parts
9. Jugular foramen
10. Optic canal

Theory questions:

1. External carotid artery, anterior and posterior branches.
2. The wall of the heart.

Practical questions:

1. Inferior thyroid artery
2. Transverse cervical artery
3. Inferior petrosal sinus
4. Tricuspid valve
5. Greater auricular nerve
6. Oblique sinus
7. Frontal nerve
8. Inferior alveolar nerve
9. Superior orbital fissure
10. Foramen lacerum

Subject “The vessels and nerves of the cavities”

Theory questions:

1. The thoracic duct, formation, topography.
2. Sacral plexus, short branches.

Point the localization:

1. Vertebral vein
2. Right gastric vein.
3. Portal vein.
4. Ilioinguinal nerve.
5. Inferior mesenteric artery.
6. Common iliac vein.
7. Obturator artery.
8. Deep circumflex iliac artery.
9. Impar ganglion.
10. Inferior hypogastric plexus

Theory questions:

1. Thoracic aorta, branches.
2. Lumbar plexus: obturator nerve, femoral nerve

Point the localization:

1. Left common carotoid artery.
2. Thoracic duct.
3. Inferior epigastric artery.
4. Vagus nerve.
5. Common hepatic artery.
6. Iliohypogastric nerve.
7. Middle sacral artery.
8. External iliac vein.
9. Superior hypogastric plexus.
10. Inferior vesical artery.

Subject “The vessels and nerves of the limbs”

The theory questions:

1. The ulnary artery, branches.
2. The long branches of the sacral plexus.

Point the localization:

1. Lateral thoracic artery.
2. Common interosseus artery.
3. Basilic vein.
4. Median nerve.
5. Suprascapular nerve.
6. Profunda femoral artery.
7. Cruropopliteal canal.
8. Lateral plantar artery.
9. Obturator nerve.
10. Sural nerve.

The theory questions:

1. The femoral artery, branches.
2. The median and ulnar nerves.

Point the localization:

1. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
2. Deep palmar arch.
3. Long thoracic nerve.
4. Axillary nerve.
5. Descending genicular artery.
6. Superficial branch of radia nerve.
7. Posterior tibial artery.
8. Deep plantar artery.
9. Lateral cutaneus nerve of the thigh.
10. Deep perineal nerve

The tests for midterm examination**1. Wharton's duct drains:**

- A. Submandibular gland B. Maxillary gland
C. Parotid gland D. All of the above

Ans. (A)**2. Which nerve passes through Menke's cave:**

- A. Abducens B. Facial
C. Trigeminal D. Trochlear

Ans. (C)**3. Tonsil is mainly supplied by:**

- A. Facial artery B. Lingual artery
C. Labial artery D. Sup. palatine artery **Ans. (A)**

4. The great vein of Galen drains into the:

- A. Straight sinus B. Inferior sagittal sinus
C. Int. jugular vein
D. Ext. jugular vein

Ans. (A)**5. Hippocampus lies at:**

- A. Inferior part of cerebral hemisphere B. Posterior to cerebellum
C. Medial geniculate body D. In pons

Ans. (A)**6. Dentate nucleus is a part of:**

- A. Midbrain B. Pons
C. Medulla D. Cerebellum

Ans. (D)**7. Superior rectus muscle is supplied by cranial nerve:**

- A. III B. IV
C. VI D. VII

Ans. (A)**8. Muscle hyoglossus is supplied by nerve:**

- A. Lingual B XII cranial
C. Facial D. V Cranial

Ans. (B)**9. Seventh, ninth and tenth cranial nerves end in :** A. Nucleus ambiguus B. N. tractus solitarius

- C. Dorsal nucleus of vagus D. Long tract of V nerve **Ans. (B)**

10. Filum terminate internal is formed by:

- A. Pia mater B. Arachnoid
C. Duramater D. Spinal

Ans. (A)**11. Foramen transversarium transmit:**

- A. Inferior jugular vein B. Inferior petrosal sinus
C. Sigmoid sinus D. Vertebral artery

Ans. (D)**12. Which of the following cranial nerve does not contain parasympathetic fibres:**

- A. III B. VI
C. IX D. X

Ans. (B)**13. Crus cerebri is a part of:**

- A. Pons B. Medulla
C. Cerebrum D. Midbrain

Ans. (D)**14. All of the following laryngeal cartilages hyaline except:**

- A. Thyroid B. Cricoid
C. Arytenoid base D. Epiglottis

Ans. (D)**15. The vocal cords can be abducted (separated) by the:**

- A. Arytenoid (transverse arytenoid) muscle B. Lateral cricoarytenoid muscles
C. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscles D. Cricothyroid muscles

Ans. (C)

16. Foramen rotundum transmits:

- A. Mandibular nerve B. Maxillary nerve
C. Maxillary artery D. Accessory meningeal artery

Ans. (B)

17. Posterior communicating artery is a branch of: A. Posterior

cerebral artery B. Anterior cerebral artery

- C. Basilar artery D. Internal carotid artery

Ans. (D)

18. Nerve supply to platysma is:

- A. Ansa cervicalis B. Facial
C. Hypoglossal D. Mandibula

Ans. (B)

19. Trachea bifurcates at vertebral level of:

- A. C6 B. Lower border of T3
C. Upper border of T3 D. Upper border of T5

Ans. (D)

20. The spinal cord ends at the level of:

- A. D12-L1 B. L1-L2
C. L2-L3 D. L3-L4

Ans. (B)

21. Middle meningeal artery is a branch of:

A. Cavernous branch of internal carotid B. Petrous branch of internal carotid

- C. Basilar artery D. Maxillary artery

Ans. (D)

22. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of artery:

A. Common carotid B. Internal carotid
C. External carotid D. Basilar

Ans. (B)

23. Hypoglossal nerve supplies all of the following except:

- A. Genioglossus B. Styloglossus
C. Hyoglossus D. Palatoglossus

Ans. (D)

24. Muscle not originating from orbit is: A. Superior

oblique B. Inferior oblique

- C. Lateral rectus D. Medial rectus

Ans. (B)

25. Stapedius muscle is supplied by nerve:

- A. III B. VI
C. VII D. VIII

Ans. (C)

26. In a newborn, spinal cord ends at:

- A. L1 B. L2
C. L3 D. L4

Ans. (C)

27. Trigeminal nerve has how many nuclei in CNS?

- A. Three B. Four
C. Five D. Six

Ans. (B)

28. The spinal nerve pairs are:

A. 29 B. 30 C. 31 D. 32

Ans. (C)

29. Medial geniculate body is associated with:

- A. Taste B. Hearing
C. Vision D. Smell

Ans. (B)

30. Anterior spinothalamic tract conveys impulses of:

- A. Pain B. Light touch
C. Cold D. Heat

Ans. (B)

31. Which nerve does not arise from medulla:

- A. VII
- B. IX
- C. X
- D. XII

Ans. (A)

32. Largest cranial nerve is:

- A. IVth
- B. Vth
- C. VIth
- D. IIIrd

Ans. (B)

33. Nasolacrimal duct drains into:

- A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Middle meatus
- C. Inferior meatus
- D. Posterior part of nasal cavity

Ans. (C)

34. Drainage of CSF from lateral to third ventricle through:

- A. Foramen of Munroe
- B. Foramen of Lushka
- C. Foramen of Magendi
- D. Aqueduct of Sylvius

Ans. (A)

35. All of the following have no lymphatics except:

- A. Inner ear
- B. Eyeball
- C. Brain
- D. Dermis

Ans. (A)

36. All of the following muscles are grouped together "muscles of mastication" except:

- A. Buccinator
- B. Masseter
- C. Temporalis
- D. Pterygoids

Ans. (A)

37. Each of the following has an attachment to scapula except:

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Triceps

Ans. (A)

38. Attachments to first rib are following except:

- A. Scalene anterior
- B. Scalene medius
- C. Scalene posterior
- D. Suprapleural membrane

Ans. (C)

39. Atrioventricular node is supplied by:

- A. Right coronary artery
- B. Left coronary artery
- C. Left anterior descending artery
- D. Left circumflex artery

Ans. (A)

40. Posterior interventricular artery is a branch of the — artery:

- A. Circumflex
- B. Left coronary
- C. Right coronary
- D. None of the above

Ans. (C)

41. The — vein connects the lateral thoracic vein cranially with the superficial epigastric vein caudally:

- A. Internal thoracic
- B. Musculophrenic
- C. Thoracoepigastric
- D. Anterior mediastinal

Ans. (C)

42. Anterior interventricular septum is supplied by — artery:

- A. Right coronary
- B. Left coronary
- C. Coronary sinus
- D. All of the above

Ans. (B)

43. The ligamentum arteriosum connects arch of aorta with

- A. Pulmonary trunk
- B. Superior vena cava
- C. Left branch of pulmonary artery
- D. Subclavian artery

Ans. (C)

44. The thoracic duct open at the junction of:

- A. Rt. internal jugular and right subclavian
- B. Two branchiocephalic veins
- C. Left internal jugular and left subclavian
- D. None of the above

Ans. (C)

45. Great cardiac vein drains into:

- A. Right atrium
- B. Left atrium

- C. Coronary sinus D. Inferior vena cava

Ans. (C)

46. Lattisimus dorsi is supplied by nerve:

- A. Thoracodorsal B. Axillary
C. Long thoracic D. Musculocutaneous

Ans. (A)

47. Thebesian vein drains into:

- A. Coronary sinus B. Left atrium
C. Right atrium D. Right ventricle

Ans. (C)

48. The superior most opening in the diaphragm is :

- A. Aortic B. Vena caval
C. Oesophagea D. Lateral arcuate foramen

Ans. (B)

49. Lingula is a part of the lung:

- A. Left upper lobe B. Left lower lobe
C. Right upper lobe D. Right middle lobe

Ans. (A)

50. Coronary arteries arise from:

- A. Heart B. Ascending Aorta
C. Arch of Aorta D. Pulmonary trunk

Ans. (B)

51. Interosseous recurrent artery is a branch of:

- A. Radial B. Ulnar
C. Common interosseus D. Posterior interosseus

Ans. (D)

52. The triceps brachii muscle:

- A. Flexes the arm B. Extends the arms
C. Abducts the arm D. None of the above

Ans. (B)

53. The nerve responsible for the fine movements of the hand is:

- A. Radial B. Median
C. Posterior interosseous D. Ulnar N.

Ans. (D)

54. Musculocutaneous nerve supplies all of the following except:

- A. Branchialis B. Biceps brachii
C. Coracobrachialis D. Triceps

Ans. (D)

55. The following structures are attached to the greater tuberosity of humerus except:

- A. Supraspinatus B. Infraspinatus C. Subscapularis D. Teres minor

Ans. (C) 56. Main action of quadrator femoris is:

- A. Extension B. Flexion
C. Lateral rotation D. Medial rotation

Ans. (C)

57. Femoral nerve does not supply:

- A. Sartorius B. Rectus femoris
C. Tensor fasciae latae D. Knee joint

Ans. (C)

58. The following are found in the adductor canal except:

- A. Saphenous nerve B. Femoral artery
C. Femoral vein D. Saphenous vein

Ans. (D)

59. Sartorius muscle originates from:

- A. Pectinate line B. Anterior superior iliac spine
C. Ischial tuberosity D. Pubis symphysis

Ans. (B)

60. Strongest extensor of knee is:

- A. Sartorius B. Biceps femoris

- C. Tensor fascia lata D. Quadriceps femoris

Ans. (D)

61. Which is the chief extensor of thigh at hip joint:

- A. Gluteus maximus B. Gluteus medius
C. Gluteus minimus D. Tensor fascia lata

Ans. (A)

62. With knee flexed and foot off the ground, the muscle which brings about medial rotation of tibia is:

- A. Gastrocnemius B. Soleus
C. Vastus medialis D. Adductor magnus

Ans. (A)

63. Which of the following muscle origin from ischial tuberosity:

- A. Long head of biceps femoris B. Piriformis
C. Soleus D. Gluteus maximus

Ans. (A)

64. Inferior mesenteric vein drains into:

- A. Portal vein B. Splenic vein
C. Inferior vena D. Hepatic vein

Ans. (B)

65. Internal pudendal artery in a female is a branch of:

- A. Internal Iliac Artery B. Uterine Artery
C. External iliac artery D. Common iliac artery

Ans. (A)

66. Portal vein is formed by splenic vein and:

- A. Superior mesenteric vein B. Rectal vein
C. Inferior mesenteric vein D. Hepatic vein

Ans. (A)

67. The narrowest part of male urethra is following except:

- A. Prostatic part B. Membranous part
C. External urethral meatus D. Internal urethral orifice

Ans. (A)

68. Length of female urethra is:

- A. 2 cm B. 4 cm C. 6cm D. 8cm

Ans. (B)

69. Left ovarian vein drains into:

- A. Inf. vena cava B. Left renal vein C. Inf
mesenteric vein D. Splenic vein

Ans. (B)

70. Which of the following organs is supplied by the coeliac artery:

- A. Appendix B. Spleen
C. Ascending colon D. Rectum

Ans. (B)

71. The pouch of Douglas is situated between: A. Rectum and

bladder B. Uterus and bladder

- C. Rectum and uterus D. None of the above

Ans. (C) 72. Root value of lumbosacral trunk is:

- A. L5.S1 B. L4,5
C. L4,5,S1 D. S1.S2

Ans. (B)

73. Right adrenal vein drains into:

- A. Rt. renal vein B. IVC
C. Common iliac D. Azygous vein

Ans. (B)

74. Greater omentum is attached to:

- A. S tomach and jejunum B. Stomach and liver C. Colon
and jujunum D. Stomach and colon

Ans. (D)

75. The shortest part of colon is:

- A. Ascending B. Transverse
C. Descending D. Sigmoid

Ans. (A)

76. Cisterna chyli is situated in:

- A. Pelvis
- B. Neck
- C. Thorax
- D. Abdomen

Ans. (D)

77. Neural tube develops from:

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Endoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. All of the above

Ans. (A)

78. The first milky tooth to erupt is:

- A. Upper central incisor
- B. Lower central incisor
- C. Canine
- D. First molar

Ans. (B)

79. Hassals corpuscle are seen in :

- A. Thymus
- B. Spleen
- C. Lymph node
- D. Appendix

Ans. (A)

80. Peyer's patches enable histologically to identify the normal:

- A. Oesophagus
- B. Ileum
- C. Duodenum
- D. Caecum

Ans. (B)

81. Which of the following does not aid in increasing surface area in the small intestine?

- A. Plica circulares
- B. Villi
- C. Taeniae coli
- D. Microvilli

Ans. (C)

82. Cartilage of epiglottis is:

- A. Fibrous
- B. Elastic
- C. Hyaline
- D. Dense connective tissue

Ans. (B)

83. The _____ is enclosed by the vertebral arch of a typical thoracic vertebrae:

- A. Pedicle
- B. Costal Pit
- C. Vertebral foramen
- D. Vertebral notch

Ans. (C)

84. Which is a syndesmosis:

- A. 1st carpometacarpal joint
- B. Wrist joint
- C. Tarsometatarsal joint
- D. Inferior tibiofibular joint

Ans. (D)

85. Attachments of semimembranosus include:

- A. Ischial tuberosity + Tibial shaft
- B. Ischial tuberosity + Medial tibial condyle
- C. Lateral supracondylar ridge of femur + fibular head
- D. Ischial tuberosity + fibular head

Ans. (B)

86. Shoulder joint is which variety of joint:

- A. Ball and socket
- B. Pivot
- C. Hinge
- D. Saddle shaped

Ans. (A)

87. What vertebra has the most prominent spine:

- A. C3
 - B. C7
 - C. T8
 - D. L1
- Ans.

(B)

88. The area of greatest growth activity in the bone is:

- A. Epiphyseal cartilage
- B. Epiphysis
- C. Diaphysis
- D. Metaphysis

Ans. (D)

89. Mental tubercles are present in:

- A. Mandible
- B. Scapula
- C. Pelvis
- D. Clavicle

Ans. (A)

90. All of the following ligaments contribute to the stability of ankle (talocrural) joint except:

- A. Calcaneonavicular (spring)
- B. Deltoid
- C. Lateral
- D. Posterior tibiofibular

Ans. (A)

91. The thickest nerve of the body is:

- A. Radial
- B. Median ,
- C. Sciatic
- D. Axillary

Ans. (C)

92. Longest muscle in body is:

- A. Sternocleidomastoid
- B. Latissimus
- C. Sartorius
- D. Psoas major

Ans. (C)

93. Cowper's glands are found in:

- A. Labia majora
- B. Duodenum
- C. Prostatic urethra
- D. Membranous urethra

Ans. (D)

94. Foramen of Winslow is:

- A. Between greater and lesser sac
- B. At hilum of liver
- C. In the diaphragm for passage of aorta
- D. Through which bile duct passes

Ans. (A)

95. Foramen of Bochdalek is found in:

- A. Upper part of posterior mediastinum
- B. Posterior medial part of diaphragm
- C. Post, cranial fossa
- D. Middle part of Perineum

Ans. (B)

96. The femoral ring is bounded by the following structures, except the:

- A. Femoral vein
- B. Lacunar ligament
- C. Superior ramus of pubis
- D. Femoral artery

Ans. (D)

97. The blood supply of liver is:

- A. Supplied 1/3 by portal vein and 2/3 by hepatic artery
- B. Supplied 2/3 by portal vein and 1/3 by hepatic artery
- C. Supplied by 1/2 by portal vein and 1/2 by hepatic artery
- D. Supplied 4/5 by portal vein and 1/5 by hepatic artery

Ans. (D)

98. Left gastric artery is a branch of:

- A. Coeliac artery
- B. Superior mesenteric
- C. Inferior mesenteric
- D. Hepatic artery

Ans. (A)

99. The superior mesenteric artery arises opposite the vertebral level:

- A. T11
- B. T12
- C. L1
- D. L2

Ans. (C)

100. Which vessel enters into right atrium:

- A. Aorta
- B. Pulmonary trunk
- C. Superior vena cava
- C. Pulmonary vein

The questions for midpoint assessment

1. The anatomical science at the time of the ancient Greeks.
2. The anatomical science in the ancient Rome.
3. Anatomy in the age of Feudalism.
4. The anatomical science in the renaissance.
5. Anatomy in the age capitalism.
6. The famous Russian anatomists.
7. The human anatomy. The methods of anatomical study.
8. Direction in the body. Plane of division.
9. The function of the skeleton.
10. The chemical composition of bone. The age features of bone.
11. Bone classification.
12. Bone as an organ. Periosteum.
13. The development o bones. The types of ossification. The point of ossification.
14. Cervical vertebraes. The atypical cervical vertebraes (I, II, VI, VII).
15. Thoracic vertebraes. The atypical thoracic vertebraes (I, X, XI, XII).
16. Lumdar vertebraes.
17. Sacral and cocygeal vertebraes.
18. Sternum and ribs.
19. Clavicula, scapula.
20. Humerus.
21. Radius and ulna.
22. Bones of the hand.
23. Hip bone.
24. Femure, patella.
25. Bones of the leg.
26. Bones of the foot.
27. Synarthroses. Diarthroses (synovial joint). Hemiarthrosis.
28. Joint classification according to the number of articular surface.
29. Joint classification according to shape.
30. Development of joint.
31. Joint between vertebraes.
32. Joint between ribs and vertebraes.
33. Joint between sternum and ribs.
34. Sternoclavicular joint. Claviculoaromial joint.
35. Sholder joint.
36. Elbow joint.
37. Wrist joint.
38. Joints bones of the hand.
39. Sacroiliac joint. Hip joint.
40. Knee joint.
41. Joint of the leg bones. Ankle joint.
42. Joint the bones of the foot.
43. Development of cerebral skull.
44. Development of visceral skull.
45. Frontal bone.
46. Parietal bone, ethmoid bone.
47. Occipital bone.
48. Temporal bone.
49. Sphenoid bone.
50. Maxilla.
51. Mandibula.
52. Bones of visceral skull.
53. The sutures of the skull. The synchondroses of the skull. The temporomandibular joint.
54. Orbit, features.
55. Nasal cavity, walls, communicating. Paranasal air sinuses.
56. Temporal fossa, intratemporal. Pterygopalatine fossa.
57. External base of the skull.

58. Internal base of the skull.
59. The canals of the temporal bone.
60. The kinds of muscle tissue.
61. The auxillary apparatus of muscle.
62. The classification of muscles.
63. Muscles development.
64. The muscles of facial impression.
65. The muscles of mastication.
66. Muscles of the neck.
67. The muscles of the thorax.
68. The muscles of the abdominal wall.
69. The rectus sheath.
70. The inguinal canal.
71. The lineal alba, umbilicus.
72. The diaphragm, features.
73. The muscles of the back.
74. The muscles connectine humerus with scapula.
75. The muscles of the arm.
76. The muscles of the forearm.
77. The muscles of the hand.
78. The muscles of the pelvic.
79. The muscles of the thigh.
80. The femoral canal, features.
81. The muscles of the leg.
82. The muscles of the foot.
83. The features of the teeth.
84. The features of the tongue.
85. The salivatory glands.
86. The features of the pharynx.
87. The part of esophagus, relation. The constrictors of esophagus.
88. The features of the stomach. The relation of the stomach.
89. The feature of the duodenum.
90. The mesenteric part of small intestine. The anatomical different between ilium and jejeinum.
91. The features of the large intestine.
92. The features of the rectum.
93. The external and internal structure of the liver.
94. The features of the gallbladder and common bile duct.
95. The features of the pancreas.
96. The features of the spleen.
97. The features of the peritoneum. The curse of the peritoneum.
98. The development the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.
99. The features of nasal cavity.
100. Features of larynx, relation.
101. The canals of the temporal bone.
102. Development of the larynx, trachea, lungs.
103. Features the of the lungs. Segments of the lungs.
104. The bronchial tree. The alveolar tree.
105. Features of the thyroid gland. Features of the parathyroid gland.
106. Features of the thymus.
107. Features the mediastinum.
108. Structure of the kidney.
109. Development of the urogenital organs.
110. The features of ureter.
111. The features of urinary bladder.
112. The structure of the testis.
113. The layers of the scrotum.
114. The features of the spermatic cord
115. The structure of the prostate and seminal vesicle
116. The male urethra, features.
117. The structure of the ovary.

118. The features of the uterus.
119. Development of the external genital organs.
120. The features of the perineum.
121. The structure of the suprarenal gland.
122. The simplest reflex arc.
123. The classification of the nervous system.
124. Development of the spinal cord.
125. The topography the nuclei of the spinal cord.
126. The conductive tracts of the spinal cord.
127. The external features of the spinal cord.
128. The meninges of the spinal cord.
129. Development of the brain.
130. The cytoarchitectonics (layers) of the cerebral cortex.
131. The localization of the nucleus analysator in the cerebral cortex.
132. The classification of the conductive tracts (association, commissural, projection).
133. The circulation of the cerebrospinal fluid.
134. The limbic system.
135. The features of the cerebellum.
136. The rhomboid fossa, nuclei of cranial nerves.
137. The meninges of the brain.
138. The hypophysis cerebri, features.
139. The penial body, features.
140. The anterior and posterior spinocerebellar tracts.
141. The spinothalamic tract (anterior and lateral).
142. The pyramidal tract.
143. The tectospinal tract.
144. The rubrospinal tract.
145. The bulbothalamic tract.
146. The features of the medulla oblongata.
147. The features of the pons.
148. The features of the midbrain.
149. The diencephalon, features.
150. The cerebral hemisphere, features.
151. The basal nuclei, features.
152. The classification of the sense (special and general).
153. External ear features.
154. Middle ear features.
155. Internal ear bony and membranous labyrinth.
156. The cochlear tract.
157. The vestibular tract.
158. The fibrous coat of the eyeball.
159. The vascular coat of the eyeball.
160. The nervous coat of the eyeball.
161. The refractive media of the eyeball aqueous humor, vitreous, body, lens.
162. The optic tract.
163. Development of the eye.
164. The muscles of the eyeball.
165. The lacrimal apparatus.
166. The organ of taste, conductive tract.
167. The organ of smell, conductive tract.
168. The features of the skin.
169. The spinal nerves, features.
170. The cervical plexus, branches.
171. III, IV, VI pairs of the cranial nerves.
172. V cranial nerves, nuclei branches.
173. The facial nerve, nuclei, branches.
174. The vagus nerves, parts, branches.
175. The glossopharyngeal nerve, nuclei branches.
176. XI, XII pairs of the cranial nerves.