

## **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 border 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.

## **Subject “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.

## **Subject “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 brachi muscle.
7. Abductor pollicis brevis muscle.
8. Semitendinosus muscle.
9. Peroneus longus muscle.
10. Superficial inguinal ring.

## **Subject “Respiratory system”**

### Task 1

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

### Task 2

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”**

### Task 1

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

### Task 2

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. Head of penis

## **Subject “Central nerve system”**

### Task 1

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

### Task 2

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”**

### Task 1

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

### Task 2

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”**

### Task 1

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. Iliioinguinal nerve.
5. Inferior mesenteric artery.
6. Common iliac vein.
7. Obturator artery.
8. Deep circumflex iliac artery.
9. Impar ganglion.
10. Inferior hypogastric plexus

### Task 2

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”**

### Task1

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.

## Task 2

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 cutaneous nerve of the thigh.
10. Deep perineal nerve



**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. Pyramidalis  
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  
C. Thorax
- B. Neck  
D. Abdomen

**Ans. (D)**

**77. Neural tube develops from:**

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

**Ans. (A)**

**78. The first milky tooth to erupt is:**

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

**Ans. (B)**

**79. Hassals corpuscle are seen in :**

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

**Ans. (A)**

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

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

**Ans. (B)**

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

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

**Ans. (C)**

**82. Cartilage of epiglottis is:**

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

**Ans. (B)**

**83. The \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed by the vertebral arch of a typical thoracic vertebrae:**

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

**Ans. (C)**

**84. Which is a syndesmosis:**

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

**Ans. (D)**

**85. Attachments of semimembranosus include:**

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

**Ans. (B)**

**86. Shoulder joint is which variety of joint:**

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

**Ans. (A)**

**87. What vertebra has the most prominent spine:**

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

**Ans. (B)**

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

- A. Epiphyseal cartilage  
C. Diaphysis
- B. Epiphysis  
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 medical 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                 D. 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 vertebrae. The atypical cervical vertebrae (I, II, VI, VII).
15. Thoracic vertebrae. The atypical thoracic vertebrae (I, X, XI, XII).
16. Lumbar vertebrae.
17. Sacral and coccygeal vertebrae.
18. Sternum and ribs.
19. Clavicula, scapula.
20. Humerus.
21. Radius and ulna.
22. Bones of the hand.
23. Hip bone.
24. Femur, 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 vertebrae.
32. Joint between ribs and vertebrae.
33. Joint between sternum and ribs.
34. Sternoclavicular joint. Clavicularoacromial joint.
35. Shoulder 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 jejineum.
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.
177. Cervical part of the sympathetic trunk.
178. The development of the heart.
179. The chambers of the heart.
180. The wall of the heart, features.
181. The conducting system of the heart.
182. The blood supply of the heart.
183. The pericardium, features.
184. The development of the arteries.
185. Arch of aorta, branches, topography.
186. External carotid artery, branches.
187. Internal carotid artery, branches.
188. Subclavian artery, branches.
189. Superior vena cava, formation, tributaries.
190. The venous sinuses of the dura matter, the emissary and diploic veins.
191. Internal jugular vein, tributaries.
192. Lymph nodes of head and neck.
193. The pterygopalatine fossa, foramina and their contents.
194. The various patterns in the branches of the intraorganic arteries.
195. Collateral blood circulation.
196. Development of the veins.
197. Blood supply of the fetus.
198. The systemic circulation. The pulmonary circulation.
199. The thoracic aorta, branches.
200. The superior vena cava: azygos and hemiazygos veins, brachiocephalic veins.
201. The abdominal aorta, branches.
202. The inferior vena cava, tributaries.
203. The portal vein, tributaries.
204. Internal iliac artery, branches.

205. Internal iliac vein, venous plexuses of the pelvic.
206. The immune system features.
207. The lymphatic system features.
208. The structure of the lymph node.
209. The lymph nodes, vessels and ducts of the thoracic cavity.
210. The lymph nodes, vessels and ducts of the abdominal cavity.
211. The lymph nodes, vessels of the pelvic cavity.
212. The sympathetic part of the vegetative nerve system.
213. The parasympathetic part of the vegetative nerve system.
214. Sympathetic trunk, parts, branches.
215. Cavacaval and portocaval anastomosis.
216. Lumbar plexus, formation, branches.
217. Sacral plexus, formation, short branches.
218. Intercostal nerves, branches.
219. The axillary artery, branches.
220. The brachial artery, branches.
221. The ulnar artery, branches.
222. The radial artery, branches.
223. The anastomosis of the cubital fossa.
224. The superficial veins of upper limb.
225. The lymph nodes and vessels of the upper limb.
226. The short branches of the brachial plexus.
227. The long branches of the brachial plexus.
228. The femoral artery, branches.
229. The popliteal artery, branches.
230. The anterior tibial artery, branches.
231. The posterior tibial artery, branches.
232. Arteries of the foot.
233. The superficial veins of the lower limb.
234. The lymph nodes and vessels of the lower limb.
235. The long branches of the sacral plexus.