TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. The vestibulum oral cavity is limited by:

1. Gingivas;
2. Lips;
3. Cheeks;
4. Teeth;

2. Oral cavity proper is limited by:

1. Teeth;
2. Muscle of the diaphragm of the mouth;
3. Palate;
4. Gingivas;

3. The palate consists of:

1. Palatal aponeurosis;
2. Palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatina);
3. Muscles;
4. Mucose coat;

4. The muscles of the soft palate are:

1. M. palatoglossus;
2. M. palatopharyngeus;
3. M. tensor veli palatini;
4. M. styloglossus;

5. **The fauces is limited by:**

1. Soft palate;
2. Epiglottis;
3. Arcus palatoglossus;
4. Dorsum linguae;

6. Name parts of the tooth:

Collum dentis;
Radix dentis;
Cementum;

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
Corona dentis;

7. Which structures are concern to the tooth as an organ? Gingiva;

2. Tooth;
3. Alveola;
4. Periodontium;

8. Where does the duct of the parotid gland open?

1. Caruncula sublingualis;
2. Plica sublingualis;
3. Vestibulum oris;
4. Cavitas oris propria;

9. In what age does the first deciduous teeth appear?

1. 2-3 month;
2. 6-7 month;
3. 1-2 years;
4. 2-3 years;

10. In what age does the first permanent teeth appear?

1. 6-7 month;
2. 1-2 years;
3. 2-3 years;
4. 6-7 years;

11. Where does the duct of the submandibular salivary gland open?

1. In the vestibulum oris;
2. On palatum molle;
3. On uvula;
4. On caruncula sublingualis;

12. The parotid gland concerns to the glands of:

1.
2.
3. 4.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.

1. Mucous type;
2. Serous type;
3. Alveolar structure;
4. Alveolar-tubular structure;

13. Name the parts of the tongue:

Corpus linguae;
Apex linguae;
Basis linguae;
Radix linguae;

14. Name the papillae of the tongue:

Papillae fungiformes;
Papillae filiformes;
Papillae vallatae;
Papillae corniculatae;

15. Specify the place of localization of foliate papillae of tongue: Anteriorly from foramen ceacum;

2. On margo linguae;
3. On apex linguae;
4. On dorsum linguae;

16. Where does the lingual tonsil localize?

1. Corpus linguae;
2. Dorsum linguae;
3. Margo linguae;
4. Radix linguae;

17. Specify muscles of tongue beginning from derivative of I visceral arch:

1. M. styloglossus;
2. M. verticalis;

1.
2.
3.
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1.
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4.

1.
3. M. hyoglossus;
4. M. genioglossus;

18. Specify muscles of tongue beginning from derivative of III visceral arch:

1. M. longituginalis superior;
2. M. transverses linguae;
3. M. hyoglossus;
4. M. styloglossus;

19. Name muscles of tongue, which pull tongue backward:

1. M. styloglossus;
2. M. verticalis;
3. M. hyoglossus;
4. M. longituginalis inferior;

20. The labium leporinum is the cleft of:

1. Upper lip;
2. Lower lip;
3. Angle of the mouth;
4. Alveolar process of the maxilla;

21. The labium leporium is formed because of non-fusion of:

Palatal processes;
Nasal and maxillar processes;
Maxillar and mandibular processes;
Palatal and maxillar processes;

22. The wolf mouth is the cleft of:

Upper lip;
Lower lip;
Hard palate;
Alveolar process of the mandible;

1.
2.
3. 4.

1.
2.
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1.

23. Name longitudinal muscles of the pharynx:

M. palatoglossus;
2. M. palatopharyngeus;
3. M. styloglossus;
4. M. stylopharyngeus;

24. Name parts of the pharynx:

1. Pars pharyngea;
2. Pars nasalis;
3. Pars oralis;
4. Pars laryngea;

25. From which coats do the pharynx consist of?

1. Tunica muscularis;
2. Fascia pharyngobasilaris;
3. Tunica mucosa;
4. Tunica adventicia;

26. The Pirogov's lymphoid ring is formed by:

1. Tonsilla palatina;
2. Tonsilla pharyngea;
3. Tonsilla lingualis;
4. Tonsilla tubaria;

27. At which level does the pharynx terminate?

1. Th_5;
2. C_{6-7};
3. Th_4; 4. C_4;

28. With which cavities does the pharynx communicate?

1. With nasal cavity

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
2. With oral cavity
3. With middle ear
4. With cavity of the larynx

29. What is the skeletotopy of the pars oralis of the pharynx:

I cervical vertebra;
II cervical vertebra;
III cervical vertebra;
IV cervical vertebra;

30. Name esophageal constrictions:

Pharyngeal;
Aortal;
Diaphragmatic;
Cardiac;

31. Specify anatomical esophageal constrictions: Diaphragmatic;
2. Cardiac;
3. Bronchial;
4. Pharyngeal;

32. Specify parts of the esophagus:

1. Pars cranialis;
2. Pars cervicalis;
3. Pars abdominalis;
4. Pars thoracica;

33. At what level does the esophagus end?

1. IX thoracic vertebra;
2. X thoracic vertebra;
3. XI thoracic vertebra;
4. XII thoracic vertebra;

1.
2.
3. 4.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.

34. Specify anatomical structures locating ahead of the esophagus:

1. Aortic arch;
2. Trachea;
3. Pericardium;
4. Common carotid arteries;

35. Specify parts of the stomach (ventriculus):

1. Corpus ventriculi;
2. Pars cardiaca;
3. Fornix;
4. Pars pylorica;

36. At what level does the fornix of the stomach situate?

1. XI rib;
2. XII rib;
3. The inferior edge of V rib;
4. XII thoracic vertebra;

37. Specify radiological parts of the stomach:

Angulus veatriculi;
Saccus digestorius;
Saccus egestorius;
Canalis egestorius;

38. Name coats of the stomach:

Tunica mycosa;
Tunica muscularis;
Tunica serosa;
Tunica adventitia;

39. Specify folds, available on the lesser curvature of the stomach: Oblique;

2. Transversal;

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
3. Longitudinal;
4. Annular;

40. Specify layers (stratums) of the muscular coat of the stomach:

1. External circular;
2. Internal oblique;
3. Middle circular;
4. External longitudinal;

41. The anterior wall of the stomach adjoins with:

1. Hepar;
2. Colon transversum;
3. Anterior abdominal wall;
4. Omentum majus;

42. The posterior wall of the stomach adjoins with:

1. Left kidney;
2. Pancreas;
3. Colon transversum;
4. Bursa omentalis;

43. Name ligaments, beginning from the greater curvature of the stomach:

1. Lig. gastrojejunalis;
2. Lig. hepatogastricum;
3. Lig. gastrocolicum;
4. Lig. gastrolienale;

44. Which structures can be found in the region of osthium pyloricum?

1. Valvula pylorica;
2. M. sphincter pylori;
3. M. sphincter gastrici;
4. Areae gastricae;

1.
2.
3. 4.

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2.
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4.

1.

45. What are the basic shapes of the stomach at X-ray examination?

The shape of the hook;
The shape of the horn;
The shape of the spindle;
The shape of the stocking;

1.
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1.
2.
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1.

46. Name parts of the small intestine:

Ceacum;
Duodenum;
Ileum;
Jejunum;

47. Which parts of small intestine belong to mesenteric portion? Pars ascendens duodeni;

2. Ileum;
3. Jejunum;
4. Pars descendens duodeni;

48. Which part of duodenum is intraperitoneal?

1. Pars descendens;
2. Ampula duodeni;
3. Pars ascendens;
4. Pars horisontalis;

49. In which part of the duodenum does the major duodenal papilla (Vater's papilla) localize? 1. Pars ascendens;

2. Pars horisontalis;
3. Pars descendens;
4. Pars superior;

50. Specify structures locating ahead duodenum:

1. Aorta;
2. Radix mesenterii;
3. Vena cava inferior;
4. Radix mesocolon trasversum;

51. Where do the aggregate lymphoid follicles localize?

1. Ileum;
2. Ceacum;
3. Appendix vermiformis;
4. Rectum;

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.

52. Specify the localization of flexura duodenojejunalis:

1. XII thoracic vertebra at the left;
2. III lumbar vertebra on the right;
3. II lumbar vertebra at the left;
4. II lumbar vertebra on the right;

53. Where the intestinal villi can be found?

1. Colon transversum;
2. Jejunum;
3. Ileum;
4. Colon sigmoideum;

54. Specify which ducts are opened on major duodenal papilla:

Ductus pancreaticus;
Ductus cysticus;
Ductus hepaticus communis;
Ductus choledochus;

55. Name specific structures of the large intestine: Haustra coli;

2. Tenia coli;
3. Plicae semilunares;
4. Appendices epiploicae;

56. Name teniae of the large intestine:

1. Tenia mesocolica;
2. Tenia libera;
3. Tenia colica;
4. Tenia omentalis;

57. Which portions of the large intestine have the mesentery?

1. Colon ascendens;
2. Appendix vermiformis;
3. Colon transverses;
4. Colon sigmoideum;

1.
2.
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4.

1.

58. Which structures can be found in the place of transition of the small intestine into the large one? 1. Appendix vermiformis;
2. Valva ileocaecalis;
3. M. sphincter ileocaecalis;
4. Folliculi lymphatici solitarii;

59. Name structures, which the transverse colon crosses:
1. Hepar;
2. Pars desdendens duodeni;
3. Caput pancreatis;
4. Omentum majus;

60. Name parts of the rectum:
1. Pars descendens;
2. Pars pelvina;
3. Isthmus;
4. Canalis analis;

61. Name sphincters of the rectum:
1. M. sphincter ani externus;
2. M. sphincter ani internus;
3. M. sphincter ani profundus;
4. M. sphincter ani superficialis;

62. Name flexurae of the rectum:
Flexura pelvina;
Flexura sacralis;
Flexura rectalis;
Flexura perinealis;

63. Which parts of the intestine are intraperitoneal? Ileum;
2. Cecum;
3. Colon ascendens;
4. Colon sigmoideum;

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1.

64. Which parts of the intestine are mesoperitoneal?

1. Pars descendens duodeni;
2. Cecum;
3. Colon ascendens;
4. Colon descendens;

65. Which parts of the intestine are extraperitoneal?

1. Colon ascendens;
2. The inferior department of pelvic part of the rectum;
3. Pars ascendens duodeni;
4. Pars descendens duodeni;

66. Specify parts of gallbladder:

1. Basis vesicae felleae;
2. Fundus vesicae felleae;
3. Corpus vesicae felleae;
4. Collum vesicae felleae;

67. Specify coats of the gallbladder:

1. Tunica serosa;
2. Tunica muscularis;
3. Tunica fibrosa;
4. Tunica mucosa;

68. Which ducts form choledochus duct?

1. Ductus hepaticus sinister;
2. Ductus hepaticus communis;
3. Ductus cysticus;
4. Ductus pancreaticus;

69. Specify surfaces of the liver:

1. Facies anterior;
2. Facies visceralis;
3. Facies posterior;

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
4. Facies diaphragmatica;

70. Specify ligaments of the liver:

Lig. falciforme hepatis;
Lig. coronarium hepatis;
Lig. venosum hepatis;
Lig. teres hepatis;

71. Name sulci of the visceral surface of the liver:

Fissura lig. teretis;
2. Sulcus visceralis;
3. Fissura lig. venosi;
4. Sulcus venae cavae;

72. Specify structures limiting caudate lobe of the liver:

1. Sulcus venae cavae;
2. Fossa vesicae felleae;
3. Porta hepatis;
4. Fissura lig. venosi;

73. Specify structures limiting the quadrate lobe of the liver:

1. Sulcus venae cavae;
2. Porta hepatis;
3. Fossa vesicae felleae;
4. Fissura lig. teretis;

74. Which structures are situated between layers of the hepatoduodenal ligament?

1. A. hepatica propria;
2. A. cystica;
3. V. portae;
4. Ductus choledochus;

75. Specify anatomical structures corresponding to the inferior border of liver:

1. X intercostal space on right middle axillary line;
2. V left costal cartilage;

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1.
3. Fourth intercostal space on right medioclavicular line;
4. The base of the xiphoid process of the sternum;

76. To which organs does the head of the pancreas adjoin?

1. Hepar;
2. Vesica fellea;
3. Duodenum;
4. Right kidney;

77. Name surfaces of the pancreas:

1. Facies anterior;
2. Facies superior;
3. Facies posterior;
4. Facies inferior;

78. Name parts of the pancreas:

Corpus pancreatis;
Processus omentalis;
Caput pancreatis;
Cauda pancreatis;

79. At what level does the caput pancreatis localize? XII thoracic vertebra;

2. XI thoracic vertebra;
3. III lumbar vertebra;
4. I lumbar vertebra;

80. How does the peritoneum cover the pancreas?

1. Intraperitoneally;
2. Mesoperitoneally;
3. Extraperitoneally;
4. Not covered with the peritoneum;

81. Specify the place, where the additional pancreatic duct opens:

1. Papilla duodeni major;

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
2. Papilla duodeni minor;
3. Ampula hepatopancreatica;
4. Plica longitudinalis duodeni;

82. How does the peritoneum cover the liver?

1. Extraperitoneally;
2. Intraperitoneally;
3. Mesoperitoneally;
4. Not covered with the peritoneum;

83. Which structures limit an epiploic foramen?

1. Lig. hepatorenale;
2. Lig. hepatoduodenale;
3. Lobus caudatus hepatis;
4. Duodenum;

84. Which structures participate in formation of walls of the omental bursa?

1. Omentum minus;
2. Stomach;
3. Mesocolon transversum;
4. Parietal peritoneum;

85. Name storeys of the peritoneal cavity:

1. Superior;
2. Posterior;
3. Middle;
4. Inferior;

86. Specify anatomical structures forming anterior wall of the bursa omentalis:

Omentum minus;
Peritoneum parietale;
Stomach;
Mesocolon transversum;

87. Specify borders of the superior floor (storey) of the peritoneal cavity:

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
Mesentery of the small intestine;
2. Diaphragm;
3. Mesentery of the transversal colon;
4. Linea terminalis;

88. What can be found in the superior floor of the peritoneal cavity?

1. Canalis lateralis dexter;
2. Bursa pregastrica;
3. Sinus mesentericus sinister;
4. Bursa omentalis;

89. Specify structures participating in formation of the omentum minus:

1. Lig. hepatorenale;
2. Lig. hepatogastricum;
3. Lig. gastrocolicum;
4. Lig. hepatoduodenale;

90. Specify primary ligaments of the peritoneum:

1. Lig. coronarium hepatis;
2. Lig. falciforme hepatis;
3. Lig. hepatogastricum;
4. Lig. hepatoduodenale;

91. Specify secondary ligaments of the peritoneum:

1. Lig. coronarium hepatis;
2. Lig. falciforme hepatis;
3. Lig. hepatorenale;
4. Lig. hepatogastricum;

92. What can be found in the middle floor of the peritoneal cavity?

1. Bursa hepatica;
2. Canalis lateralis dexter;
3. Bursa pregastrica;
4. Sinus mesentericus sinister;

1.
2.
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1.

93. Specify borders of the middle floor of the peritoneal cavity:

1. Mesentery of the small intestine;
2. Mesocolon transversum;
3. Linea terminalis;
4. Colon ascendens;

94. Name pouches, which are taking place on the middle floor of the peritoneal cavity:

1. Excavatio rectouterina;
2. Recessus duodenalis superior;
3. Recessus intersigmoigeus;
4. Recessus ileocaecalis inferior;

95. Which organs concern to derivative of the foregut?

1. Mesenteric part of the small intestine;
2. Oesophagus;
3. Bulbus duodeni;
4. Stomach;

96. Specify walls of the left mesenteric sinus:

1. Colon ascendens;
2. Lig. hepatogastricum;
3. Mesentery of the small intestine;
4. Colon descendens;

97. Specify excavations posed in the inferior floor of the peritoneal cavity:

1. Excavatio rectovesicalis;
2. Excavatio pubovesicalis;
3. Excavatio rectouterina;
4. Excavatio vesicouterina;

98. Which organs concern to derivative of the midgut?

1. Mesenteric part of the small intestine;
2. Colon sigmoideum;
3. Hepar;
4. Bulbus duodeni;

99. Which organs concern to derivative of the hindgut?

1. Colon sigmoideum;
2. Hepar;
3. Caecum;
4. Pancreas;

100. Name surfaces of the spleen:

1. Facies visceralis; 2.
Facies superior;

3. Facies posterior;
4. Facies diaphragmatica;

Key to the test on "Digestive system"

1.	*1234*	**21.**	*2*	**41.**	*123*	**61.**	*12*	**81.**	*2*
2.	*1234*	**22.**	*3*	**42.**	*124*	**62.**	*24*	**82.**	*3*
3.	*134*	**23.**	*24*	**43.**	*34*	**63.**	*124*	**83.**	*1234*
4.	*123*	**24.**	*234*	**44.**	*12*	**64.**	*34*	**84.**	*1234*
5.	*134*	**25.**	*1234*	**45.**	*124*	**65.**	*234*	**85.**	*134*
6.	*124*	**26.**	*1234*	**46.**	*234*	**66.**	*234*	**86.**	*13*
7.	*1234*	**27.**	*2*	**47.**	*23*	**67.**	*124*	**87.**	*23*
8.	*3*	**28.**	*1234*	**48.**	*2*	**68.**	*23*	**88.**	*24*
9.	*2*	**29.**	*3*	**49.**	*3*	**69.**	*24*	**89.**	*24*
10.	*4*	**30.**	*1234*	**50.**	*24*	**70.**	*1234*	**90.**	*234*
11.	*4*	**31.**	*134*	**51.**	*13*	**71.**	*134*	**91.**	*13*
12.	*23*	**32.**	*234*	**52.**	*3*	**72.**	*134*	**92.**	*24*
13.	*124*	**33.**	*3*	**53.**	*23*	**73.**	*234*	**93.**	*23*
14.	*123*	**34.**	*123*	**54.**	*14*	**74.**	*134*	**94.**	*234*
15.	*2*	**35.**	*1234*	**55.**	*1234*	**75.**	*1*	**95.**	*234*
16.	*4*	**36.**	*3*	**56.**	*124*	**76.**	*134*	**96.**	*34*
17.	*24*	**37.**	*24*	**57.**	*234*	**77.**	*134*	**97.**	*134*
18.	*23*	**38.**	*123*	**58.**	*23*	**78.**	*134*	**98.**	*13*
19.	*134*	**39.**	*3*	**59.**	*23*	**79.**	*4*	**99.**	*13*
20.	*1*	**40.**	*234*	**60.**	*24*	**80.**	*3*	**100.**	*14*