

TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

ANGIOLOGY: HEART AND ARTERIES

1. What are the surfaces of heart can be distinguished?

1. Diaphragmatic;
2. Mediastinal;
3. Pulmonalis;
4. Sternocostal;

2. Specify the elements belonging to blood microcirculatory channel:

1. Venula;
2. Capillaries;
3. Arteriola;
4. Arterioloventricular anastomosis;

3. Where does the fossa ovalis localize?

1. On the interventricular septum;
2. Between aorta and pulmonary trunk at the place of their exit;
3. In interatrial septum at the left;
4. In interatrial septum at the right;

4. Specify the anatomic structures available on an internal surface of the right atrium:

1. Mm. papillares;
2. Mm. pectinati;
3. Trabeculae carneae;
4. Chordae tendineae;

5. Specify anatomic structures, which are part of interventricular septum:

1. Myocardium;
2. Epicardium;
3. Endocardium;
4. Fibrous tissue;

6. Specify apertures of vessels, which are available for the right atrium:

1. Aperture of pulmonary trunk;
2. Apertures of pulmonary veins;
3. Aperture of coronal sinus;
4. Apertures of cava veins;

7. Specify the apertures of vessels available for the right ventricle:

1. Aperture of inferior cava vein;
2. Aperture of pulmonary trunk;
3. Apertures of minimus veins;
4. Aperture of an aorta;

8. Specify the apertures of vessels available for the left ventricle:

1. Aperture of coronal sinus;
2. Apertures pulmonary veins;
3. Aperture of an aorta;
4. Aperture of pulmonary trunk;

9. Specify apertures of the vessels belonging to the left atrium:

1. Apertures of pulmonary veins;
2. Apertures of cava veins;
3. Aperture of pulmonary trunk;
4. Aperture of coronal sinus;

10. Specify parts of the heart:

1. Body (corpus);
2. Basis (basis);
3. Isthmus;
4. Apex;

11. Which parts of the heart attach to the tendinous center of the diaphragm?

1. Posterior (inferior) wall of the right atrium;
2. Posterior (inferior) wall of the right ventricle;
3. Anterior wall of the right atrium;
4. Anterior wall of the right ventricle;

12. Specify direction of longitudinal axis of heart:

1. From right to left;
2. From front to back;
3. From top to down;
4. From back to front;

13. Specify coats of heart:

1. Epicardium;
2. Myocardium;
3. Mesocardium;
4. Endocardium;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.

14. Specify place of fibrous rings localization:

Around of right atrioventricular ostium;
Around of left atrioventricular ostium;
Around of ostium of inferior cava vein; Around
of ostium of pulmonary veins;

15. Specify the location of sinoatrial node of conducting system of heart:

- Wall of the left atrium;
2. Interatrial septum;
 3. Wall of the right atrium;
 4. Interventricular septum;

16. What is belong to the conducting system of heart?

1. Crura of atrioventricular bundle;
2. Sinoatrial nodus;
3. Atrioventricular nodus;
4. Vortex of heart;

17. Specify the shape of right ventricle:

1. The shape of cube;
2. The shape of trihedral pyramid;
3. The shape of prism;
4. The shape of the cylinder;

18. Specify the anatomic structures available on internal walls of left ventricle of the heart:

1. Chordae tendinea;
2. Septal papillary muscles;
3. Trabeculae carnaeae;
4. Posterior papillary muscle;

19. Specify layers of myocardium, which are common for both ventricle of the heart:

1. External layer of longitudinal fibers;
2. Middle layer of circular fibers;
3. Superficial layer of transversal fibers;
4. Internal layer of longitudinal fibers;

20. What is the name of valve closing the right atrioventricular ostium?

1. Valva atrioventricularis dextra;
2. Valva mitralis;
3. Valva tricuspidalis;
4. Valva bicuspidalis;

21. Specify cusps of left atrioventricular valve of heart:

1. Back;
2. Septal;
3. Lateral;
4. Anterior;

22. Between which anatomical structures does the transverse sinus of pericardium localize?

1. Anterior surface of the left atrium;
2. Anterior surface of the right ventricle;
3. Initial department of the ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk;
4. Superior vena cava;

23. Specify anatomical structures, which limit the oblique sinus of pericardium:

1. Vv. pulmonales sin.
2. Vv. pulmonales dext.
3. V. cava superior;
4. V. cava inferior;

24. Which anatomic structures does the epicardium cover?

1. Initial departments of ascending aorta;
2. Initial departments of pulmonary trunk;
3. Final departments of cava veins;
4. Final departments of pulmonary veins;

25. Specify skeletotopy of the apex of heart in adult person:

1. Cartilage of IV left rib;
2. Left IV rib, 6-7 cm from sternum;
3. Left V intercostals space, 1-1,5 cm to the right from midclavian line;
4. Left V rib on midclavian line;

26. What is the position of heart in asthenic people?

1. Vertical;
2. Oblique;
3. Sagittal;
4. Horizontal (transversal);

27. What is the position of heart in normosthenic people?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1.

1. Vertical;
2. Horizontal (transversal);
3. Oblique;
4. Horizontal (sagittal);

28. Specify skeletotopy of the superior border of heart in adult person:

1. The line connecting the upper edges of cartilages of V ribs;
2. The line connecting the upper edges of cartilages of II ribs;
3. The line connecting the upper edges of cartilages of III ribs;
4. The line connecting the upper edges of cartilages of IV ribs;

29. Where do the coronal arteries of heart begin?

1. Arcus aortae;
2. Truncus pulmonalis;
3. Ventriculus sinister;
4. Bulbus aortae;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

30. What are the largest branches of the right coronal artery?

- R. interventricularis anterior;
- R. circumflexus;
- R. interventricularis posterior;
- R. septalis anterior;

31. Which structures of heart does the right coronary artery blood supply? Posterior part of interventricular septum;

2. Anterior part of interventricular septum;
3. Posterior papillary muscle of right ventricle;
4. Posterior papillary muscle of left ventricle;

32. Name the largest branches of the left coronal artery:

1. R. circumflexus;
2. R. interventricularis anterior;
3. R. interventricularis posterior;
4. R. septalis posterior;

33. Which structures of heart does the left coronary artery blood supply?

1. Interventricular septum;
2. Anterior wall of right ventricle;
3. Walls of the left atrium;
4. Posterior wall of left ventricle;

34. Specify types of blood supply of heart:

1. Dextracoronary;
2. Sinistrocoronary;
3. Mixed;
4. Main;

35. Specify a place of projection of the aortic valve:

1. Level of left II costal cartilage;
2. Sternum at level of III ribs;
3. Level of right II costal cartilage;
4. Level of IV left costal cartilage;

36. Specify branches of the arch of aorta:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1.

1. A. subclavia sinistra;
2. A. subclavia dextra;
3. A. carotis communis sinistra;
4. Truncus brachiocephalicus;

37. Specify branches of the thoracic part of aorta:

- Aa. intercostales anteriores;
- Aa. intercostales posteriores;
- Rr. bronchiales;
- Aa. phrenicae inferiores;

38. Specify visceral branches of the thoracic part of aorta:

- Rr. bronchiales;
- Rr. esophageales;
- Rr. pericardiaci;
- Rr. mediastinales;

39. Specify parts of the descending aorta:

1. Bulbus aortae;
2. Pars cervicalis;
3. Pars thoracica;
4. Pars abdominalis;

40. At which level does the aorta bifurcate?

1. L-III;
2. L-IV;
3. L-V; 4. L-I;

41. Specify the location of ligamentum arteriosum:

1. Between right and left pulmonary arteries;
2. Between aorta and superior vena cava;

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
3. Between descending aorta and left pulmonary vein;
4. Between aorta and bifurcation of pulmonary trunk;

42. Which blood vessels supply walls of the pharynx?

1. Branches of the inferior thyroid artery;
2. Branches of maxillary artery;
3. Branches of lingual artery;
4. Branches of facial artery;

43. Specify anterior branches of the external carotid artery:

1. A. facialis;
2. A. lingualis;
3. A. maxillaries;
4. A. thyroidea superior;

44. Which anatomical structures does the posterior auricular artery supply?

1. Bony and membranous labyrinths;
2. Skin of the auricle;
3. Mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity;
4. Cells of the mastoid process;

45. Specify terminal branches of the external carotid artery:

1. A. temporalis superficialis;
2. A. maxillaries;
3. A. supraorbitalis;
4. A. infraorbitalis;

46. From which artery does the middle meningeal artery begin?

- A. infraorbitalis;
- A. carotis interna;
- A. maxillaris;
- A. occipitalis;

47. Specify branches of maxillary artery in its second department:

- A. masseterica;
- 2. Rr. pterygoidei;
- 3. A. temporalis profunda;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
4. A. buccalis;

48. Specify branches of maxillary artery in its third department:

1. A. sphenopalatina;
2. A. meningea media;
3. A. palatina descendens;
4. A. infraorbitalis;

49. Which arteries supply blood to the medial and lateral pterigoid muscles?

1. A. maxillaris;
2. A. lingualis;
3. A. thyroidea superior;
4. A. temporalis superficialis;

50. Where does the superior alveolar artery begin?

1. A. maxillaris;
2. A. facialis;
3. A. ophthalmica;
4. A. infraorbitalis;

51. Specify branches of the superior thyroid artery:

1. A. laryngea superior;
2. A. laryngea inferior;
3. A. laryngea anterior;
4. A. laryngea posterior;

52. Specify branches of the thyrocervical trunk:

1. A. suprascapularis;
2. A. cervicalis profunda;
3. A. thyroidea inferior;

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
4. A. cervicalis ascendens;

53. Specify sources of blood supply of esophagus:

Branches of the left gastric artery;
Branches of the inferior thyroid artery;
Branches of the superior thyroid artery;
Visceral branches of the thoracic part of aorta;

54. Specify anatomical structures, through which the internal carotid artery pass: Trigonum caroticum;

Canalis caroticus;
Spatium caroticum; Sulcus caroticus;

55. Which branches of ophthalmic artery participate in blood supply of the nasal cavity?

1. A. supratrochlearis;
2. A. ethmoidalis anterior;
3. A. lacrimalis;
4. A. ethmoidalis posterior;

56. Specify branches of the ophthalmic artery:

1. A. lacrimalis;
2. A. centralis retinae;
3. A. supratrochlearis;
4. A. infraorbitalis;

57. Which arteries does the anterior communicans artery connect?

1. Aa. cerebri anterior et media;
2. Aa. cerebri media et posterior;
3. Aa. cerebri anteriores dextra et sinistra;
4. Aa. carotis internae dextra et sinistra;

58. Specify the branches arising from the first portion of subclavian artery:

1. A. transversa colli;
2. A. thoracica interna;
3. Truncus thyrocervicalis;
4. A. cervicalis profunda;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1.

59. Specify structures through which the vertebral artery passes:

1. Jugular foramen;
2. Foramen of transverse processes;
3. Atlanto-occipital membrane;
4. Foramen rotundum;

60. Specify branches of the intracranial part of vertebral artery:

1. A. spinalis anterior;
2. A. cerebri posterior;
3. A. cerebelli posterior inferior;
4. Aa. cerebellares superiores;

61. Specify terminal branches of the basilar artery:

1. Aa. cerebri mediae;
2. Aa. cerebri posteriores;
3. Aa. cerebellares;
4. Aa. insulae;

62. Which arteries take part in formation of Willi's circle of brain?

- A. communicans anterior;
- Aa. cerebri anteriores;
- Aa. cerebri posteriores;
- Aa. chorioideae anteriores;

63. Specify branches of the third portion of subclavian artery:

- A. transversa colli;
2. Truncus costocervicalis;
 3. A. supraclavicularis;
 4. A. cervicalis superficialis;

64. Specify branches of the second portion of subclavian artery:

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1. A. cervicalis superficialis;
2. A. supraclavicularis;
3. Truncus costocervicalis;
4. Truncus thyrocervicalis;

65. Specify vessels, which supply blood to the deltoid muscle:

1. A. subscapularis;
2. A. thoracoacromialis;
3. A. circumflexa humeri posterior;
4. A. transversa colli;

66. Specify branches of the axillary artery in the pectoral triangle:

1. A. subscapularis;
2. A. thoracoacromialis;
3. A. thoracica lateralis;
4. A. thoracica superior;

67. Specify branches of the axillary artery in the subpectoral triangle:

1. A. circumflexa humeri posterior;
2. A. circumflexa humeri anterior;
3. A. subscapularis;
4. A. thoracoacromialis;

68. Which blood vessels supply a shoulder joint?

1. A. thoracoacromialis;
2. Truncus costocervicalis;
3. A. subscapularis;
4. A. circumflexa humeri posterior;

69. Specify branches of the a. profunda brachii:

- A. collateralis media;
- A. recurrens radialis;
- A. collateralis ulnaris inferior;
- A. collateralis radialis;

70. Specify branches of the brachial artery:

- A. circumflexa humeri posterior;
- A. circumflexa humeri anterior;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1.

- A. collateralis ulnaris superior;
- A. profunda brachii;

71. Which branch of the radial artery participate in formation of arterial network of elbow joint?

1. A. collateralis radialis;
2. A. recurrens radialis;
3. A. collateralis media;
4. A. interossea communis;

72. Which branch of the ulnar artery participate in formation of arterial network of elbow joint?

1. A. collateralis ulnaris inferior;
2. A. collateralis media;
3. A. collateralis ulnaris superior;
4. A. recurrens ulnaris;

73. Specify branches of the ulnar artery:

1. A. collateralis media;
2. A. interossea communis;
3. R. carpeus palmaris;
4. A. collateralis ulnaris inferior;

74. Which arteries participate in formation of deep palmar arch?

1. A. radialis;
2. R. palmaris a. radialis;
3. A. ulnaris;
4. R. palmaris profundus a. ulnaris;

75. Specify branches of the radial artery in the radiocarpal joint region:

1. R. palmaris superficialis;
2. R. palmaris profundus;

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
3. A. interossea;
4. A. collateralis radialis;

76. Through which opening does the a. circumflexa scapula pass?

1. Foramen quadrilaterum;
2. Foramen ovale;
3. Foramen trilaterum;
4. Foramen spinosum;

77. Specify branches of the abdominal part of aorta:

Aa. lumbales;
Aa. epigastricae inferiores;
Aa. suprarenales mediae; Aa.
phrenicae superiores;

78. Where do the arteries to adrenal glands begin? Aa. pancreaticoduodenales;

2. Aa. phrenicae inferiores;
3. Aa. renales;
4. Pars abdominalis aortae;

79. Specify unpaired visceral branches of the abdominal part of aorta:

1. Truncus celiacus;
2. A. rectalis superior;
3. A. mesenterica inferior;
4. A. colica media;

80. Specify branches of coeliac trunk:

1. A. gastrica sinistra;
2. A. gastrica dextra;
3. A. mesenterica superior;
4. A. lienalis;

81. Which anatomical structures does the lienalis artery blood supply?

1. Omentum majus;
2. Ventriculus;
3. Omentum minus;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
4. Pancreas;

82. Specify branches of the common hepatic artery:

1. A. gastroepiploica dextra;
2. A. gastroepiploica sinistra;
3. A. gastroduodenalis;
4. A. gastrica sinistra;

83. Specify branches of gastroduodenal artery:

1. A. gastroepiploica sinistra;
2. A. suprarenalis media;
3. A. gastroepiploica dextra;
4. A. gastrica dextra;

84. Specify the position of a. hepatica propria in the hepatoduodenal ligament: Extreme right position;

Extreme left position;

Middle position;

Extreme inferior position;

85. Specify organs, which the superior mesenteric artery blood supplies: Duodenum;

Pancreas;

Jejunum; Cecum;

86. Which anatomical structures does the a. colica media blood supply?

1. Descending colon;
2. Sigmoid colon;
3. Ascending colon;
4. Transverse colon;

87. Which anatomical structures does the inferior mesenteric artery blood supply?

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1. Rectum;
2. Sigmoid colon;
3. Descending colon;
4. Omentum majus;

88. Where do the rectal arteries begin?

1. Pars abdominalis aortae;
2. A. iliaca communis;
3. A. iliaca interna;
4. A. mesenterica inferior;

89. Specify anatomic structures, which the a. sacralis lateralis blood supplies:

1. Articulatio coxae;
2. Mm. obturatorii;
3. M. levator ani;
4. M. piriformis;

90. Where do the ovarian arteries begin?

1. Pars abdominalis aortae;
2. A. iliaca interna;
3. A. iliaca externa;
4. A. umbilicalis;

91. Which organs are supplied by the inferior vesical artery in male?

1. Rectum;
2. Prostata;
3. Vesiculae seminales;
4. Ureter;

92. Specify anatomical structures, which are supplied by the internal pudendal artery:

1. Rectum;
2. Perineum;
3. Penis;
4. Hip joint;

93. Through which anatomical structures does the superior gluteal artery pass?

1. Foramen infrapiriforme;
2. Foramen ischiadicum minus;
3. Foramen suprapiriforme;
4. Trigonum lumbale;

94. Specify anatomical structures through which the femoral artery passes:

1. Femoral canal;
2. Femoral triangle;
3. Adductorius canal;
4. Vascular lacuna;

95. Which anatomical structures does the obturator artery blood supply?

1. External obturator muscle;
2. Adductorius muscles of hip;
3. Hip joint;
4. Sartorius muscle;

96. Specify anatomical structures through which the a. tibialis posterior passes:

1. Superior musculo-peroneal canal;
2. Cruropopliteal canal;
3. Adductorius canal;
4. Plantar canal;

97. Which anatomical structures does the a. tibialis anterior blood supply?

1. Knee joint;
2. Long extensor of the fingers of foot;
3. Distal interfibular connection;
4. Anterior tibial muscle;

98. Specify the arteries participating in formation of the articular network of knee:

1. A. genus superior lateralis;
2. A. genus anterior;
3. A. genus superior medialis;
4. A. recurrens tibialis anterior;

99. Where does the fibular artery begin?

1. A. tibialis anterior;
2. A. poplitea;
3. A. tibialis posterior;
4. A. recurrens tibialis posterior;

100. Specify arteries, which participate in formation of the vertical arch on foot:

1. A. arcuata;
2. A. plantaris profundus;
3. A. plantaris medialis;
4. Arcus plantaris;

Key to the test on “Angiology: heart and arteries”

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

