

TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

ANGIOLOGY: VENOUS AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEMS

1. The occipital venous sinus of the dura mater is in the base of:

1. Falx cerebri;
2. Falx cerebelli;
3. Tentorium cerebelli;
4. Diaphragma sellae;

2. Which from the listed sinuses are formed only with the help of dura mater?

1. Sinus rectus;
2. Sinus sagittalis superior;
3. Sinus sagittalis inferior;
4. Sinus sigmoideus;

3. The sinus transversus is formed by the occipital bone and:

1. Falx cerebri;
2. Tentorium cerebelli;
3. Falx cerebelli;
4. Diaphragma sellae;

4. Specify unpaired sinuses:

1. Sinus petrosus superior;
2. Sinus rectus;
3. Sinus sagittalis superior;
4. Sinus occipitalis;

5. Specify extracranial inflows of internal jugular vein:

1. V. facialis;
2. V. occipitalis;
3. V. auricularis posterior;
4. V. retromandibularis;

6. Specify intracranial inflows of internal jugular vein:

1. Sinuses of the dura mater;
2. Veins of the dura mater;
3. Veins of the skull;
4. Veins of the brain;

7. Specify main inflows of external jugular vein:

V. facialis;

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

- 1.
- 2.

V. occipitalis;
V. auricularis posterior;
V. retromandibularis;

8. Arcus venosus juguli is located in the:

- Spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale;
Spatium pretraheale;
3. Spatium interscalenum;
 4. Spatium antescalenum;

9. Vena thyroidea superior drains into:

1. V. jugularis externa;
2. V. jugularis anterior;
3. V. jugularis interna;
4. V. vertebralis;

10. Vena thyroidea media drains into:

1. V. jugularis externa;
2. V. jugularis anterior;
3. V. jugularis interna;
4. V. vertebralis;

11. Vena lingualis drains into:

1. V. jugularis externa;
2. V. jugularis anterior;
3. V. jugularis interna;
4. V. vertebralis;

12. Pharyngeal veins can drain into:

1. V. jugularis externa;
 2. V. jugularis anterior;
 3. V. jugularis interna;
 4. V. facialis;
4. V

13. Vena thoracica interna drains into:

1. V. cava superior;
2. V. brahiocephalica;
3. V. jugularis interna;
4. V. subclavia;

14. Vena vertebralis drains into:

1. V. cava superior;
2. V. brahiocephalica;
3. V. jugularis interna;
4. V. subclavia;

15. Which from the listed veins drain into v. brahiocephalica?

1. V. thyroidea superior;
2. V. thyroidea media;
3. V. thyroidea inferior;
4. V. thyroidea ima;

16. From which structures does the v. cava superior collect the blood?

1. Head;
2. Neck;
3. Upper limb;
4. Thoracic cage;

17. Specify superficial veins of the upper limb:

1. V. brachialis;
2. V. cephalica;
3. V. basilica;
4. V. axillaris;

18. What is true for the v. basilica?

1. It passes on sulcus bicipitalis lateralis;
2. It drains into v. brachialis;
3. It drains into v. axillaris;
4. It passes on sulcus bicipitalis medialis;

19. What is true for the v. cephalica?

1. It passes on sulcus bicipitalis lateralis;
2. It drains into v. brachialis;
3. It drains into v. axillaris;
- 4.

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

- 1.
- 2.

4. It passes on sulcus bicipitalis medialis;

20. The v. axillaris is formed by:

1. Vv. brachiales;
2. V. cephalica;
3. V. ulnaris;
4. V. radialis;

21. Which from the listed veins drain into v. axillaris?

1. V. basilica;
2. V. cephalica;
3. V. ulnaris;
4. V. radialis;

22. V. thoracica lateralis drains into:

1. v. axillaries
 2. v. subclavia
 3. v. brahiocephalica
- v. thoracica interna

23. V. thoracoacromialis drains into:

- V. axillaris;
- V. subclavia;
- V. brahiocephalica;
- V. thoracica interna;

24. V. subscapularis drains into:

- V. axillaris;
 - V. subclavia;
3. V. brahiocephalica;
 4. V. thoracica interna;

25. V. azigos drains into:

1. V. brahiocephalica;
4. V

2. V. subclavia;
3. V. cava superior;
4. V. cava inferior;

26. V. hemiazigos drains into:

1. V. brahiocephalica;
2. V. subclavia;
3. V. cava superior;
4. V. azigos;

27. Vv. intercostales posteriores drain into:

1. V. azigos;
2. V. hemiazigos;
3. V. hemiazigos accessoria;
4. V. cava inferior;

28. V. intercostalis superior dextra drains into:

1. V. azigos;
2. V. hemiazigos;
3. V. hemiazigos accessoria;
4. V. cava inferior;

29. Veins, which begin from the vertebral plexus (rr. spinales) drain into:

1. V. azigos;
2. V. hemiazigos;
3. V. hemiazigos accessoria;
4. Vv. intercostales posteriors;

30. Vv. intervertebrales drain into:

1. V. vertebralis;
2. V. azigos;
3. Vv. lumbales;
v. intercostales posteriores;

4.

31. Anterior external vertebral plexus are presented mainly in the following parts of the spinal column:

1. Cervical;
2. Thoracic;
3. Lumbar;
4. Sacral;

32. V. hemiazigos accessoria can drain into:

1. V. hemiazigos;
2. V. subclavia;
3. V. cava superior;
4. V. azigos;

33. Angulus venosus (the beginning of brachiocephalic veins) is behind:

1. External edge of the first rib;
2. Articulatio acromioclavicularis;
3. Coracoid process of the scapula;
4. Sternal end of the clavicle;

34. Vv. brachiocephalicae are formed at fusion:

1. V. jugularis externa;
2. V. subclavia;
3. V. azygos;
4. V. jugularis interna;

35. Which from the listed veins drain into v. subclavia:

1. V. jugularis anterior
2. V. jugularis externa
3. V. vertebralis
4. V. thoracica interna

36. V. subclavia is:

1. In the front of anterior scalenous muscle (in spatium antescalenum);
2. Behind of anterior scalenous muscle (in spatium interscalenum);
3. In front of subclavial artery;
4. Behind subclavial artery;

37. Which veins drain into sinus coronarius cordis?

1. V. cordis magna;
2. V. cordis parva;
3. V. cordis media;

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

- 1.
- 2.

4. Vv. cordis anteriores;

38. From which organs does the v. portae collect the blood?

1. Stomach;
2. Ilium;
3. Kidney;
4. Ovarium;

39. Which veins drain into v. portae?

- V. cystica;
- V. cava inferior;
- V. prepylorica;
- V. gastrica dextra;

40. Vv. paraumbilicales drain into:

- V. portae;
 - V. cava inferior;
3. V. thoracica interna;
 4. V. thoracica lateralis;

41. Which veins drain into v. cava inferior?

1. V. renalis dextra;
2. V. renalis sinistra;
3. V. suprarenalis dextra;
4. V. suprarenalis sinistra;

42. Which veins drain into v. cava inferior?

1. V. ovarica dextra;
2. V. ovarica sinistra;
3. Vv. lumbales;
4. Vv. lumbales ascendens;

43. Vv. hepaticae drain into:

1. V. portae;
2. V. cava inferior;
3. V. cava superior;

4.

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

- 1.
- 2.

4. V. thoracica interna;

44. Which veins drain into v. lienalis?

1. Vv. gastricae breves;
2. V. gastroepiploica dextra;
3. V. gastrica dextra;
4. V. gastroepiploica sinistra;

45. Which veins drain into v. mesenterica superior?

1. V. gastrica sinistra;
2. V. colica sinistra;
3. V. colica dextra;
4. V. colica media;

46. Which veins drain into v. mesenterica inferior?

1. V. sigmoidea;
2. V. colica sinistra;
3. V. colica dextra;
4. . colica media;

47. Which venous plexus can be distinguished in the rectum?

Plexus intermuscularis;
Plexus submucosus;
Plexus subfascialis;
Plexus subcutaneus;

48. From which venous plexus does the left v. rectalis superior originate? Plexus

- intermuscularis;
Plexus submucosus;
3. Plexus subfascialis;
 4. Plexus subcutaneus;

49. From which venous plexus does the left v. rectalis media originate?

1. Plexus intermuscularis;
2. Plexus submucosus;

V

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

- 1.
- 2.
3. Plexus subfascialis;
4. Plexus subcutaneus;

50. From which venous plexus does the left v. rectalis inferior originate?

1. Plexus intermuscularis;
2. Plexus submucosus;
3. Plexus subfascialis;
4. Plexus subcutaneus;

51. V. rectalis inferior drains into:

1. V. iliaca interna;
2. V. iliaca externa;
3. V. pudenda interna;
4. V. femoralis;

52. At what level do the external and internal iliac veins fuse?

1. Vertebra lumbalis IV;
2. Vertebra lumbalis V;
3. Articulatio sacroiliaca;
4. Promontorium;

53. V. epigastrica inferior drains into:

1. V. iliaca interna;
2. V. iliaca externa;
3. V. poplitea;
4. V. femoralis;

54. V. circumflexa ilium profunda drains into:

1. V. iliaca interna;
2. V. iliaca externa;
3. V. poplitea;
V. femoralis;

- 4.

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

- 1.
- 2.

55. V. saphena parva usually drains into:

- V. tibialis posterior;
- V. tibialis anterior;
- V. poplitea;
- V. femoralis;

56. V. saphena magna usually drains into:

- V. iliaca interna;
 - V. iliaca externa;
3. V. poplitea;
 4. V. femoralis;

57. Which vessels belong to the superficial veins of the lower extremity?

1. V. saphena magna;
2. V. saphena parva;
3. V. poplitea;
4. V. femoralis;

58. Which veins of the lower extremity are unpaired?

1. V. saphena magna; 2.
- V. saphena parva;
3. V. tibialis posterior;
 4. V. poplitea;

59. Where is the mixing of arterial and venous blood in fetus?

1. In the place where ductus venosus drains into v. cava inferior;
2. In the place of origin of umbilical arteries from internal iliac artery;
3. In the right atrium;
4. In the place where ductus arteriosus drains into aorta;

60. The ductus arteriosus is transformed after birth into:

1. Lig. arteriosum;
2. Lig. venosum;
3. Lig. teres hepatis;
- 4.

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

- 1.
- 2.

4. Lig. sternopericardialis;

61. Which organs belong to the central organs of immunal system?

1. Thymus;
2. Bone marrow; 3. Spleen;
4. Lymph nodes;

62. Which organs belong to the peripheral organs of immunal system?

1. Folliculi limphatici aggregati;
2. Lymph nodes;
3. Thymus;
Spleen;

63. What is belong to the lymphatic system?

Lymphatic capillaries;
Precapillaries;
Postcapillaries;
Lymphatic vessels;

64. Which lymphatic trunks form ductus thoracicus?

- Tr. jugularis dexter;
Tr. jugularis sinister;
3. Tr. lumbalis dexter;
 4. Tr. lumbalis sinister;

65. Through where does the ductus thoracicus pass in diaphragm?

1. Trigonum lumbocostalis;
2. Hiatus oesophageus;
3. Hiatus aorticus;
4. Foramen venae cavae;

66. Which lymphatic trunks form ductus lymphaticus dexter?

1. Tr. jugularis dexter;
2. Tr. jugularis sinister;
3. Tr. bronchomediastinalis dexter;
- 4.

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

- 1.
- 2.

4. Tr. subclavius dexter;

67. Which lymphatic trunks are present in the human body?

1. Tr. jugularis;
2. Tr. brahiocephalicus;
3. Tr. bronchomediastinalis;
4. Tr. subclavius;

68. Where in the digestive system are the folliculi limphatici aggregati located?

1. Appendix vermiformis;
2. Stomach;
3. Ilium;
4. Rectum;

69. From which parts of the body does the lymph drain in the left venous angle?

1. The lower limb;
2. The right half of abdomen;
3. The left half of head;
4. The right half of chest;

70. Where the lymphatic ducts empty into the blood channel?

1. Atrium dexter;
2. Angulus venosus;
3. V. jugularis externa;
V. cava inferior;

71. Where are lymphatic capillaries absent?

Lens;
Brain;
Dura mater of the spinal cord; Red
bone marrow;

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

- 1.
- 2.

72. What is true for ductus thoracicus?

It drains into the right venous angle;

It drains into the left venous angle;

3. On the greater part of the way it lays behind of the aorta;
4. It passes through hiatus oesophageus of the diaphragm;

73. The cisterna chyli of thoracic duct is usually located:

1. At level of left venous angle;
2. At level of right venous angle;
3. At level Th₁₂-L₃;
4. At level L₄-L₅;

74. The ductus thoracicus drains into the left venous angle at the level of:

1. 7th cervical vertebrae;
2. 1st thoracic vertebrae;
3. 2nd thoracic vertebrae;
4. 3rd thoracic vertebrae;

75. What is the difference between intestinal folliculi lymphatici and lymph nodes?

1. Cortical substance;
2. Medullar substance;
3. Afferent vessels;
4. Afferent vessels;

76. What is typical for spleen?

1. Intraperitoneal position;
2. Extraperitoneal position;
3. Does not contain lymphatic capillaries in the parenchyma;
4. The central organ of immunal system;

77. Specify similarities of lymphatic and venous systems:

1. Development;
2. Outflow in the central direction;
3. Presence of valves;
- 4.

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

- 1.
- 2.

4. Structure of wall of vessels;

78. Lymphatic vessels can be:

1. Superficial;
2. Deep;
3. Intraorgan;
4. Extraorgan;

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

- 1.
- 2.

79. Name the factors providing movement of lymph:

Filtrational pressure;
Presence of valves;
Contraction of surrounding skeletal muscles; Pumping
action of the thoracic cage;

80. Lymphatic vessels, which enter the porta of lymph nodes, are called:

- Portal;
Afferent;
3. Efferent;
 4. Central;

81. How the sinus under the capsule of lymph nodes is called?

1. Extreme;
2. Main;
3. Marginal;
4. Intermediate;

82. How the first lymph nodes on the way of outflow of lymph from organ are called?

1. Primary;
2. Peripheral;
3. Basic;
4. Regional;

83. What is typical for lymphatic trunks?

1. They have valves;
2. Do not interrupt with lymph nodes;
3. Interrupt with lymph nodes;
4. Drain into ducts;

84. What is typical for lymphatic ducts?

1. Do not interrupt with lymph nodes;
2. Interrupt with lymph nodes;
3. Drain into veins;
4. Drain into arteries;

85. To which nodes do the superficial lymphatic vessels of the inferior part of the anterior abdominal wall go usually?

1. Lnn. lumbales;

2. Lnn. inguinales profundi;
3. Lnn. inguinales superficialis;
4. Lnn. axillaris superficialis;

86. To which nodes do the superficial lymphatic vessels of the superior part of the anterior abdominal wall go usually?

1. Lnn. lumbales;
2. Lnn. inguinales profundi;
3. Lnn. inguinales superficialis;
4. Lnn. axillaris superficialis;

87. To which nodes do the deep lymphatic vessels of the anterior abdominal wall go usually?

1. Lnn. lumbales;
2. Lnn. iliaci externi;
3. Lnn. inguinales superficialis;
4. Lnn. axillares superficialis;

88. What are the regional lymph nodes for the little finger of the hand?

1. Lnn. axillaris superficialis;
2. Lnn. axillaris profundi;
3. Lnn. cubitalis;
4. Lnn. jugularis;

89. What are the regional lymph nodes for the little finger of the foot?

1. Lnn. inguinales superficialis;
2. Lnn. inguinales profundi;
3. Lnn. poplitei;
4. Lnn. iliaci externi;

90. What are the regional lymph nodes for the uterus?

1. Lnn. iliaci interni;
2. Lnn. iliaci externi;
3. Lnn. inguinales profundi;
4. Lnn. mesenterici inferiores;

91. What are the regional lymph nodes for the rectum?

1. Lnn. iliaci interni;
2. Lnn. iliaci externi;
3. Lnn. sacrales;
4. Lnn. lumbales;

92. What are the regional lymph nodes for the anus?

1. Lnn. lumbales;
2. Lnn. mesenterici superiores;
3. Lnn. inguinales superficialis;

4. Lnn. iliaci externi;

93. What are the regional lymph nodes for the urinary bladder?

1. Lnn. inguinales profundi;
2. Lnn. lumbales;
3. Lnn. iliaci interni;
4. Lnn. iliaci externi;

94. What are the regional lymph nodes for the external female and male genital organs and perineum?

1. Lnn. inguinales superficiales;
2. Lnn. lumbales;
3. Lnn. iliaci interni;
4. Lnn. iliaci externi;

95. What are the regional lymph nodes for the lateral part of the mammary gland?

1. Lnn. axillares superficiales;
2. Lnn. supraclaviculares;
3. Lnn. parasternalis;
4. Lnn. retrosternalis;

96. What are the regional lymph nodes for the upper medial part of the mammary gland?

1. Lnn. axillares superficiales;
2. Lnn. supraclaviculares;
3. Lnn. parasternalis;
4. Lnn. retrosternalis;

97. What are the regional lymph nodes for the lower medial part of the mammary gland?

1. Lnn. axillares superficiales;
2. Lnn. supraclaviculares;
3. Lnn. parasternalis;
4. Lnn. retrosternalis;

98. What are the regional lymph nodes for the occipital, temporal and parietal areas of the head?

1. Lnn. occipitales;
2. Lnn. retroauriculares;
3. Lnn. parotidei superficiales;
4. Lnn. submentales et submandibulares;

99. What are the regional lymph nodes for the skin of forehead, auricle, external acoustical meatus and upper lip?

1. Lnn. occipitales;
2. Lnn. retroauriculares;
3. Lnn. parotidei superficiales;

4. Lnn. submentales et submandibulares;

100. The lymph from the skin of lower lip flows to the:

1. Lnn. occipitales;
2. Lnn. retroauriculares;
3. Lnn. parotidei superficiales;
4. Lnn. submentales et submandibulares;

Key to the test on "Angiology: venous and lymphatic systems"

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