Seznam úloh

Název: _____

Identifikátor účastníka: _____

Podpis: _____

Jak správně vyplnit?

Tento formulář odpovědí bude naskenován automaticky. Prosím, neohýbejte ani nešpiňte. Pole označte černým nebo modrým perem. Pokud chcete opravit označení, zcela vyplňte pole barvou. Toto pole bude interpretováno jako prázdné pole.

1) A. femoralis profunda could be compressed safely in following region…

a) upper to the inguinal ligament
b) lower to the inguinal ligament
c) on the inside of the thigh
d) cannot be safely compressed

2) Anterior and posterior spinal roots…

a) the posterior spinal roots are efferent and conduct sensoric fibers, the anterior spinal roots are afferent and conduct motor fibers
b) the anterior spinal roots are afferent and conduct sensoric fibers, the posterior spinal roots are efferent and conduct motor fibers
c) the posterior spinal roots are afferent and conduct sensoric fibers, the anterior spinal roots are efferent and conduct motor fibers
d) the posterior spinal roots are afferent and conduct motor fibers, the anterior spinal roots are efferent and conduct sensitive fibers

3) Arteria dorsalis pedis on dorsum pedis…

a) is a continuation to a. fibularis anterior
b) is a continuation to a. tibialis anterior
c) is a continuation to a. fibularis posterior
d) is a continuation to a. tibialis posterior

4) Arteria radialis and arteria ulnaris on hand…

a) consists of two palmar arches – arcus palmaris superficialis, arcus palmaris profundus
b) their territories are separated on the hand, the radial artery supplies the dorsum, the ulnar artery supplies the palm
c) consists of two dorsal arches – arcus dorsalis superficialis, arcus dorsalis profundus
d) their territories are separated on the hand, the radial artery supplies the palm, the ulnar artery supplies the dorsum

5) Atlantoaxial connection…

a) is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the upper joint surfaces of the axis, it is an ellipsoidal joint
b) is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the upper joint surfaces of the atlas, it is a cylindrical joint
c) is the connection between the first and second cervical vertebrae, when dens axis forms a pivot through which the axis of rotation of the spherical joint passes
d) is the connection between the first and second cervical vertebrae, when dens axis forms a pivot through which the axis of rotation of the cylindrical joint passes

6) Atlantocipital joint...

a) is formed by condyles of occpital bone and dens axis, it is a pivot joint
b) is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the upper joint surfaces of the axis, it is an ellipsoid joint
c) is formed by the condyles of the ocipital bone and the upper joint surfaces of the atlas, it is an ellipsoid joint
d) is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the upper joint surfaces of the atlas, it is a cylindrical joint

7) Atlas...

a) it is the second cervical vertebraa, it consists of an anterior and posterior arch, contains two foramina transversaria through which verterbral arteries pass
b) it is the first cervical vertebra, it consists of an anterior and posterior arch, contains two foramina transversaria through which carotic arteries pass
c) it is the first cervical vertebra, it consists of an anterior and posterior arch, contains two foramina transversaria through which vertebral arteries pass
d) is the second cervical vertebra, his body is connected today by axis, contains two foramina transversaria through which vertebral arteries pass

8) Axilla...

a) is an anatomical space through which axillary vein takes place ventrally, dorsally axillary artery, around which fascicles of plexus brachialis - medialis, anterior and posterior are attached, from which nerves are distally constituted, which include n. radialis, n. medianus, n. ulnaris
b) is an anatomical space through which axillary vein takes place dorsally, ventrally axillary artery, around which fascicles of plexus brachialis - medialis, lateralis and posterior are attached, from which nerves are distally constituted, which include n. brachialis, n. medianus, n. ulnaris
c) is an anatomical space through which axillary vein takes place ventrally, dorsally axillary artery, around which fascicles of plexus brachialis - medialis, lateralis and posterior are attached, from which nerves are distally constituted, which include n. radialis, n. medianus, n. ulnaris
d) is an anatomical space through which axillary vein takes place dorsally, ventrally axillary artery, around which fascicles of plexus brachialis - medialis, lateralis and posterior are attached, from which nerves are distally constituted, which include n. radialis, n. medianus, n. ulnaris

9) Axis...

a) is the second cervical vertebra, his body is followed by dens axis, contains two foramina transversaria through which aa. vertebrales pass
b) it is the second cervical vertebrae, it consists of an anterior and posterior arch, contains two foramina transversaria through which vertebral arteries pass
c) it is the first cervical vertebra, it consists of an anterior and posterior arch, contains two foramina transversaria through which aa. vertebrales pass
d) it is the first cervical vertebra, it consists of an anterior and posterior arch, contains two foramina transversaria through which carotic arteries pass

10) Bursae of shoulder joint are best described …

a) bursa subacromialis communicates with bursa subdeltoidea, are not connected to the shoulder joint space and are placed at the upper and upper outer edges of the shoulder joint externally from articular capsula
b) bursa subacromialis communicates with bursa subdeltoidea, they are not connected to the shoulder joint space, and are placed at the upper and anterior edge of the shoulder joint from the outer side of the articular capsula
c) bursa subacromialis communicates with bursa subdeltoidea, they are connected to the shoulder joint space, and are placed at the upper and upper outer edges of the shoulder joint externally from the articular capsula
d) bursa subacromialis communicates with bursa subscapularis, they are connected to the shoulder joint space, and are placed at the upper and upper outer edges of the shoulder joint externally from articular capsula

11) Canalis carpalis is described at best…

a) the space on the palmar side of the wrist contains under the tendon retinaculum following structures:m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor digitorum superficialis, radial artery
b) space on the palmar side of the wrist contains under the tendon retinaculum following structures: m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor digitorum superficialis, medianus nerve
c) space on the palmar side of the wrist contains under the tendon retinaculum following structures: m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor digitorum superficialis, ulnar nerve
d) space on the palmar side of the wrist contains under the tendon retinaculum following structures: m. flexor digitorum profundus, m. flexor digitorum superficialis, m. palmaris longus, median nervus

12) Canalis tarsalis (tarsal tunnel) characterizes best…

a) it is a space stored on the media side of the tarsus and contains the following structures in the direction of the antero-posterior tendon m. fibularis longus, v. sphena magna, n. tibialis and tendon m. flexor hallucis longus
b) it is a space stored on the plantar side of the tarsus and contains the following structures pot retinaculum flexorum - m.flexor digitorum longus, n. medianus, n. tibialis is stored similarly to vessels outside canalis tarsalis
c) it is a space stored on the lateral side of the tarsus and contains the following structures in the direction of the ante-posterior tendon m. tibialis posterior, m.flexor digitorum longus, a. and v. tibialis posterior, n. tibialis and tendon m. flexor hallucis longus
d) it is a space stored on the media side of the tarsus and contains the following structures in the direction of the antero-posterior: tendon m. tibialis posterior, m. flexor digitorum longus, a. and v. tibialis posterior, n. tibialis and tendon m. flexor hallucis longus

13) Cervical vertebrae and their connection are characterized...

a) have massive bodies, intervertebral joints maniate the curved joint surfaces, do not allow the joint surfaces to move forwards and backwards, to a certain extent allow rotation in the joints and thus tilt between the vertebrae into ventral flexion and dorsal flexion
b) they have a very steep distance processus spinosus causal, intervertebral joints are very steep do not allow the joint surfaces to move between themselves forwards and backwards
c) they have a body wider in the transverse axis than in the long axis, contain an additional processus uncinatus, which comes from the lateral edge of the upper body, and form an additional uncovertebral synovial joint, intervertebral joints allow the joints to move between themselves forwards and backwards
d) the bodies are symmetrical, the intervertebral discs are inside intervertebral joints , the intervertebral joints are relatively steep and allow the joints to move forwards and backwards between them, the spinosi processus are branched out

14) Collodiaphyseal angle and anteversion of the neck reaches values:

a) normal values of the collodiaphyseal angle (the angle between the diaphysis and the neck of the femoral neck) range in a range of 120-135 degrees. The anteversion of the neck corresponds to approximately 15 degrees, it is the angle between the neck of the femoral and the frontal plane, the smaller angle corresponds to the coxa vara, the larger angle of the coxa valga.
b) normal values of the collodiaphyseal angle (the angle between the diaphysis and the femur neck) range in a range of 120-135 degrees, the smaller angle corresponds to the coxa valga, the larger angle to the coxa vara. The anteversion of the neck corresponds to approximately 15 degrees, the angle between the neck of the femoral and the frontal plane
c) normal values of collodiaphyseal angle (angle between diaphysis and femur neck) range in a range of 20 - 35 degrees, a smaller angle corresponds to the coxa vara, a larger angle to the coxa valga. The anteversion of the neck corresponds to approximately 150 degrees, the angle between the neck of the femoral and the frontal plane
d) normal values of collodiaphyseal angle (angle between diaphysis and femural neck) varying in a range of 120-135 degrees, a smaller angle corresponds to a coxa vara, a larger angle to a coxa valga. The anteversion of the neck corresponds to approximately 15 degrees, the angle between the neck of the femoral and the frontal plane

15) Correct description of the humerus diaphysis is as follows:

a) on the lateral side of the body is noticeable roughness, tuberositas deltoidea, the insertion place of m. deltoideus. Distally apart from it there is a markable obliquely to medila running groove, sulcus nervi radialis.
b) on the lateral side of the body is noticeable roughness, tuberositas bicipitalis, the insertion place of m. biceps brachii. Distally apart from it there is a markable obliquely to medila running groove, sulcus nervi radialis.
c) on the medial side of the body is placed the roughness, tuberositas deltoidea, the insertion place of m. deltoideus. There is a groove goes mediolaterally, sulcus nervi radialis.
d) on the lateral side of the body is noticeable roughness, tuberositas deltoidea, the insertion place of m. deltoideus. Distally apart from it there is a markable obliquely to medila running groove, sulcus nervi ulnaris.

16) Correct description of the humerus is as follows:

a) from greater trochanter and from smaller trochanter converge distally crests defining intertubercular groove, in which the brachial artery and radial nerve run
b) from greater tubercle and from smaller tubercle descend distally crests defining intertubercular groove, in which the tendon of median nerve is running
c) from greater trochanter and from smaller trochanter converge distally crests defining intertubercular groove, in which the tendon of the long head m. biceps brachii runs
d) from greater tubercle and from smaller tubercle descend distally crests defining intertubercular groove, in which the tendon of the long head m. biceps brachii runs

17) Cuboid bone has joint connection…

a) with V and IV. metatarsus, with cuneiforme mediale, naviculare and talus
b) with I and II metatarsus with cuneiforme laterale, os naviculare and calcaneus
c) with V. and IV metatarsal bones, cuneiforme laterale, naviculare and calcaneus
d) with I and II metatarsus, cuneiforme mediale, os naviculare and calcaneus

18) Description of the talu most closely corresponds to the wording...

a) collum tali, talar neck,separates processus posterior tali
b) talar head is the most proximally placed part of the bone
c) trochlea tali is the most proximally placed part of the bone
d) talus is the largest of the carpal bones

19) Description of the tibia is best formulatled as follows…

a) tibial tuberositas is placed on the dorsal surface of the tibia and clings to it m. popliteus
b) distal end of tibia forms an external ankle
c) proximal end of tibia forms an external ankle
d) eminentia intercondyllaris is localized between two joint surfaces of condylus medialis and lateralis.

20) Description of the tibia is best formulated..

a) tibia is a long bone of the tummy that is placed in the lateral side, proximally widens in condylus medialis and lateralis, at the distal end rises in malleolus lateralis.
b) tibia is a long bone of the tummy that is placed in the lateral side, at the distal end widens in condylus medialis and lateralis, at the proximal end rises in malleolus lateralis.
c) tibia is a long bone of the tummy that is placed in the medial side, proximally widens in condylus medialis and lateralis, at the distal end rises in malleolus medialis.
d) tibia is a long bone of the tummy that is placed in the medial side, proximally widens in eminentia medialis and lateralis, at the distal end rises in condylus medialis.

21) Distal end of fibula…

a) forms lateral ankle, facies articularis malleoli is added to the lateral part of the talar trochlea
b) forms medial ankle, facies articularis malleoli is added to the media part of the talar trochlea
c) form caput fibulae, facies articularis is added to the medial part of the talar trochlea
d) forms medial ankle, facies articularis malleoli is added to the media part of the calcaneus

22) Eminentia carpi radialis is formed by…

a) os triquetrum, os pisiforme
b) os trapezium and os scaphoideum
c) os pisiforme and os hamatum
d) os scaphoideum and os trapezoideum

23) For carpal bones is true:

a) the proximal row consists of from the lateral edge: axes scaphoideum, os lunatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme, distal row form from the medial edge towards the lateral direction: os hamatum, os capitatum, os trapezoideum, os trapezium
b) the distal row consists of from the lateral edge: axes scaphoideum, os lunatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme, proximal row form from the medial edge in the lateral direction: os capitatum, os trapezium, os trapezoideum, os hamatum
c) the distal row consists of from the lateral edge: axes scaphoideum, os lunatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme, proximal row form from the medial edge in the lateral direction: os hamatum, os capitatum, os trapezoideum, os trapezium
d) the proximal series consists of from the lateral edge: os lunatum, os scaphoideum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme, distal series form from the medial edge towards the lateral direction: os hamatum , os capitatum, os trapezoideum, os trapezium

24) Foramen obturatum is best characterized by wording …

a) foramen obturatum is an opening in the pelvic bone, which, in exception to canalis obturatorius, is enclosed by membrana obturatoria, externally from membrana begins m. obturatorius externus, inside m. obturatorius internus
b) foramen obturatum is an opening between the pelvic bones and the sacre, which, including canalis obturatorius, is closed by membrana obturatoria, the external membrane begins m. obturatorius externus, inside m. obturatorius internus internus
c) foramen obturatum is a hole between the pelvic bones and the sacre, which takes place on the one hand m. obturatorius externus, inside m. obturatorius internus
d) foramen obturatum is an opening in the pelvic bone through which m. obturatorius externus takes place, m. obturatorius internus a m. piriformis, m. piriformis divides the foramen obturatum into foramen suprapiriforme and infrapiriforme

25) Foramen suprapiriforme and infrapiriforme contain…

a) vasa glutea superiores, sciatic nerve and superior gluteal nerve in foramen suprapiriforme, vasa gluteae inferiores, inferior gluteal nervein foramen infrapiriforme, respectively
b) vasa glutea superiores and gluteal superior nerve in foramen suprapiriforme, sciatic nerve and vasa gluteae inferiores, n. glutaeus inferior in foramen infrapiriforme, respectively
c) vasa glutea, femoral and superior gluteal nerves in foramen suprapiriforme, sciatic and inferior gluteal nerve in foramen infrapiriforme, respectively
d) vasa glutea, sciatic and superior gluteal nerves in foramen suprapiriforme, vasa obturatoria and inferior gluteal nerve in foramen infrapiriforme, respectively

26) Ganglion spinale is placed on…

a) posterior root and contains motor neurons
b) anterior root and contains motor neurons
c) posterior root and contains sensoric neurons
d) anterior root and contains sensoric neurons

27) Greater and smaller foramen ischiadicum (sciatic foramen) are…

a) separated by sacrospinous ligament , m. obturatorius internus takes place in foramen ischiadicum minus (smaller sciatic foramen), m. piriformis takes place in foramen ischiadicum majus (greater sciatic foramen)
b) separated by sacrotuberal ligament, m. piriformis takes place in foramen ischiadicum minus (smaller sciatic foramen), m. ischiadicum majus takes place in the foramen ischiadicum majus (greater sciatic foramen)
c) separated by sacrotuberal ligament, m. obturatorius internus takes place in foramen ischiadicum minus (smaller sciatic foramen), m. piriformis takes place in foramen ischiadicum majus (greater sciatic foramen)
d) separated sacrospinous ligament, m. piriformis takes place in foramen ischiadicum minus (smaller sciatic foramen), m. ischiadicum majus takes place in the foramen ischiadicum majus (greater sciatic foramen)

28) Humeroular joint and humeroradial joint best describes the following formulations…

a) humeroradial and humeroulnar joints do not share synovial intraarticular space, are functionally separated and are not stabilized by the outside ligaments
b) humeroradial and humeroulnar joint form a functional unit, where the joint is out-stabilized ligamentum annulare
c) humeroulnar and humeroradial joint form a functional unit, where intraarticular joint stabilizes collateral ligaments
d) humeroulnar and humeroradial joint form a functional unit, where the external medial and external laterally the joint is stabilized by collateral ligaments

29) In the newborn, the proximal part of the femoral…

a) formed in the region of the epiphysis exclusively by cartilage, the ossification nucleus is formed only at infant age, the collodiaphysical angle reaches 120 -135 grades in the newborn.
b) in the area of the epiphseal region formed by bone, the growth cartilage remains open, the collodiaphysical angle reaches a significantly greater angle than in adulthood, the angle is around 150 grades
c) in the area of theepiphseal regionformed partly by cartilage, and at the same time an ossification nucleus is present, the collodiaphyseal angle reaches a significantly smaller angle than in adulthood, the angle is around 150 grades
d) formed in the area of the epiphseal region exclusively by cartilage, the ossification nucleus is formed later at infant age, the collodiaphyseal angle reaches a significantly larger angle than in adulthood, the angle is around 150 grades

30) In which area it is possible to compress arteria brachialis:

a) on the radial side of the wrist
b) in axilla
c) in sulcus bicipitalis medialis
d) in sulcus bicipitalis lateralis

31) In which area it is possible to compress arteria femoralis…

a) upper to the inguinal ligament
b) lower to the inguinal ligament
c) against fossa poplitea
d) on the inside of the thigh

32) In which area it is possible to palp arteria radialis:

a) on the pinky edge of the wrist
b) in the snuff box on the dorsal side of the wrist proximally from the saddle joint of the thumb of the hand
c) on the radial side of the wrist on the palmar side of the V. metacarp
d) in sulcus bicipitalis medialis

33) In which area it is possible to palp arteria tibialis posterior…

a) behind the lateral ankle
b) on dorsum pedis tibially
c) on planta pedis against calcaneus
d) behind the medial ankle

34) Interspinous ligaments and supraspine ligament cyharatects best…

a) interspinal ligaments connect apexes of spinal processus, supraspinous ligament corresponds to ligamentum nuchae
b) interspinous ligaments connect the processus spinosi to each other, the longest are in the lumbar region, the spupraspine ligament connects only the lumbar and thoracic vertebrae between them
c) ligamentum spinosum is one stored between the laminate of the vertebrae arches, one is stored on the right, the other on the left, their yellowish color is given by the high content of adipose tissue, therefore allowing the space between spinous protrusions to increase in the clone
d) ligamentum interspinosum is stored between spinal protrusions, yellowish color is given by high elastic fiber content, ligamenta allows to increase the space between lamins in the tilt, ligamentum supraspinosum passes on the neck in ligamentum nuchae

35) Intervertebral foramen is formed by...

a) it is a place of communication between the canalis spinalis and the outer space outside the spine, it is demarginated by an intervertebral disc, cranially pedicle of the upper vertebrae, dorsal yellow ligaments and caural pedicure of the lower vertebrae
b) it is a place of communication between canalis spinalis and external space outside the spine, it is demarginated in front by the vertebral body and disc, cranially pedicle of the upper vertebrae, dorsally interverterbal joint and caudal pedicle of the lower vertebrae
c) contains a dural sac and in it additional meninges and spinal cord, the anterior edge is formed by the vertebral body or interverterral disc, dorsally and laterally it is fixed by the arc of the vertebrae and longitudinal ligaments
d) contains a dural sac and in it additional meninges and spinal cord, the anterior edge is formed by the vertebral body or interverterral disc, dorsally and laterally outlined by the arch of the vertebrae or yellow ligaments

36) knee joint is best described by the following formulations…

a) knee joint is strengthened by intra-articular ligamentum capitis femoris
b) the knee joint is a compound joint, contains two menniscs and intra-articular ligaments
c) Ligamentum collaterale mediale connects femur with fibula, ligamentum collaterale laterale connects femur with tibia
d) The knee joint is the trochlear joint, the pulley of the joint is the patella

37) Knee ligaments are as follows:

a) ligamentum patellae, ligamentum colaterale mediale and colaterale laterale are localized externally of the joint space, inside the joint space are ligamentum cruciatum anterius, ligamentum cruciatum posterius, ligamentum transversum genus
b) ligamentum colaterale mediale , colaterale laterale and ligamentum transversum genus are localized externally of the joint space, inside the joint space are ligamentum cruciatum anterius, ligamentum cruciatum posterius and ligamnetum patellae
c) ligamentum patellae, ligamentum transversum genus, ligamentum colaterale mediale and colaterale laterale are localized externally of the joint space, inside the joint space are ligamentum cruciatum anterius, ligamentum cruciatum posterius
d) ligamentum colaterale mediale and colaterale laterale are localized externally of the joint space, inside the joint space are ligamentum patellae, ligamentum cruciatum anterius, ligamentum cruciatum posterius

38) Lacuna musculorum is characterized by…

a) it is a space stored under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis laterally, contains m. piriformis, n. sciadicus
b) it is a space stored under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis laterally, contains m. iliacus, m. psoas major, n. iliacus
c) it is a space localized under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis lateraly, contains m. iliacus, m. psoas major, n. femoralis.
d) it is a space stored under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis medially, contains m. iliacus and n. iliacus

39) Lacuna vasorum is characterized by…

a) it is a space stored under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis laterally, contains a. femoralis, v. femoralis, n. femoralis and lymphatic vessels and nodules
b) it is a space placed under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis medially, contains a. femoralis, v. femoralis and lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes
c) it is a space placed under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis medial, contains a. femoralis, v. femoralis, n. femoralis and lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes
d) it is a space placed under the ligamentum inguinale above the upper edge of the pubis laterally, contains a. femoralis, v. femoralis and lymphatic vessels and lymphj nodes

40) Ligamenta flava are characterized best...

a) ligamentum flavum is one stored between the laminate vertebrae arches, one is stored on the right, the other on the left, their yellow color is given by the high content of adipose tissue, therefore they allow the space between the arches to increase in the lean
b) ligamentum flavum is one stored between the laminae of vertebral arches, one is placed on the right, the other on the left, their yellow color is given by the high content of elastic fibers, ligamenta flava allows to increase the space between the arches in the lean
c) ligamentum flavum is one enbedded between spinous processes, their yellowish color is given by the high content of elastic fibers, ligamenta flava allows to increase the space between the laminas in the tilt
d) one ligamentum flavum is placed in front of the vertebrae body, the other behind the vertebrae body, their yellow color is given by the high content of elastic fibers, ligamenta flava allows to increase the space between the arches in the tilt

41) Ligamentum longitudinale anterius is characterized best…

a) ligamentum longitudinale anterius is placed in a sagittal plane, connects the processus spinosi and fixes them together
b) ligamentum longitudinale anterius is hanged in the frontal plane, attaches to the back of vertebral bodies and interverterral discs, is more firmly fixed in areas where intervertebral discs cross
c) ligamentum longitudinale anterius isplaced in the frontal plane, it is added to the vertebrae arches
d) ligamentum longitudinale anterius is placed in the frontal plane, it is inserted to the anterior aspect of the vertebral bodies and interverterbal discs, it is more firmly fixed in areas where vertebral bodies are crossed

42) Ligamentum longitudinale posterius is characterized at best…

a) ligamentum longitudinale posterius is stored in the frontal plane, it is inserted to the back of the vertebral bodies and interverterbral discs, it is more firmly fixed in areas where vertebral bodies are crossed
b) ligamentum longitudinale posterius is placed in a sagittal plane, connects the processus spinosi and fixes them together
c) ligamentum longitudinale posterius is placed in the frontal plane, it attaches to the back of the vertebral bodies and intervertebral discs, it is more firmly fixed in areas where intervertebral discs are cross
d) ligamentum longitudinale posterius is placed in the frontal plane, it is added to the vertebrae arches

43) Lumbar vertebrae and their connection is characterized…

a) mají tělo širší v příčné ose než v dlouhé ose, obsahují přídatký processus uncinatus, který vychází z laterálního okraje horní části těla, a tvoří přídatný unkovertebrální synoviální kloub, intervertebrální klouby umožňují posun kloubních ploch mezi sebou dopředu a dozadu
b) the bodies are symmetrical, the intervertebral discs are inside intervertebral joints , the intervertebral joints are relatively steep and allow the joints to move forwards and backwards between them, the spinosi processus are branched out
c) have massive bodies, intervertebral joints maniate the curved joint surfaces, do not allow the joint surfaces to move forwards and backwards, to a certain extent allow rotation in the joints and thus tilt between the vertebrae into ventral flexion and dorsal flexion
d) they have a very steep distance processus spinosus causal, intervertebral joints are very steep do not allow the joint surfaces to move between themselves forwards and backwards

44) Membrana interossea cruris...

a) is synchondrosis between tibia medially and fibula laterally. The opening in its upper part is passed forward by a. tibialis anterior and then n. fibularis profundus.
b) is syndesmosis between tibia medially and fibula laterally. The opening at the top is passed forward by a. fibularis and then n. fibularis profundus.
c) is syndesmosis between tibia medially and fibula laterally. The opening at the top is passed forward by a. tibialis anterior and n. fibularis profundus.
d) is syndesmosis between tibia medially and fibula laterally, a. fibularis passes through the opening at the top with n. fibularis profundus towards dorsal side

45) Meninges in the spinal canal is best characterised by…

a) dura mater is separated from the bone canal by the spinal epidural space, where there is a loose cognitive tissue and adipose tissue, between the arachnoidea and the pia mater there is a wide subarachnoid space filled with cerebrospinal fluid
b) dura mater is separated from the bone canal by the spinal epidural space, it is fixed to the periosteum of the vertebrae, between the arachnoidea and the pia mater there is a wide subarachnoid space filled with cerebrospinal fluid
c) dura mater is separated from the bone canal of the spinal epidural space, where there is a ligament and adipose tissue, between dura mater and arachnoidea there is a wide subarachnoid space filled with cerebroscular fluid, pia mater tightly urges inside on the arachnoide and covers the spinal cord
d) dura mater is separated from the bone canal by the spinal epidural space, where there is a loose connective tissue and adipose tissue, between the arachnoidea and the pia mater there is a thin subarachnoid space filled with synovial fluid

46) Meniscs in the knee joint are characterized best…

a) these are two semi-circular formations of hyaline cartilage, which are connected at the front by ligamentum transversum genus, one is stored in the medial, the other is stored laterally
b) these are two disc-shaped formations of connective cartilage, which are connected at the front by snchondroza, are stored along the anterior, lateral and medial edges of the tibia and femoral contact surface
c) these are two semi-lunar formations of fibrocartilage, which are connected at the front by ligamentum transversum genus, one is placed in the medial, the other is placed laterally
d) these are two semi-lunar ligaments, which are connected at the front by another ligamentum transversum genus, one is stored in the media, the other is stored laterally

47) Nervus axillaris innervates...

a) flexor group of forearms
b) ventral flexor arm group
c) flexor group of forearms
d) m. deltoideus

48) Nervus femoralis innervates...

a) dorsal flexor group of the thigh
b) medial group of thigh muscles with the exception of a part of m. adductor magnus
c) m. quadriceps femoris
d) ventral group of the tummy

49) Nervus ischiadicus, sciatic nerve innervates...

a) m. quadriceps femoris
b) medial group of thigh muscles with the exception of a part of m. adductor magnus
c) dorsal flexor group of the thigh
d) ventral group of the tummy

50) Nervus medianus innervates...

a) m. deltoideus
b) thenar
c) hypothenar
d) ventral flexor arm group

51) Nervus musculocutaneus innervates...

a) flexor group of forearms
b) ventral flexor arm group
c) dorsal group of extensors on the forearm
d) m. deltoideus

52) Nervus obturatorius innervates...

a) dorsal flexor group of the thigh
b) medial group of thigh muscles with the exception of a part of m. adductor magnus
c) ventral group of the tummy
d) m. quadriceps femoris

53) Nervus radialis innervates...

a) m. deltoideus
b) dorsal group of extensors on the forearm
c) ventral flexor arm group
d) flexor group of forearms

54) Nervus spinalis is characterized best…

a) nervus spinalis dorsalis arises from the spinal cord and conducts motor fibers, nervus spinalis ventralis arises from the spinal cord and leads sensitive fibers
b) nervus spinalis ventralis arises from the spinal cord and conducts motor fibers, nervus spinalis dorsalis arises from the spinal cord and leads sensitive fibers
c) nervus spinalis is formed by the fusion of radix dorsalis and radix ventralis and ends with the separation of ramus ventralis and ramus dorsalis
d) nervus spinalis is formed by the fusion of ramus ventralis and ramus dorsalis and ends with the separation to radix ventralis and radix dorsalis

55) Nervus tibialis innervates…

a) medial group of thigh muscles with the exception of a part of m. adductor magnus
b) m. gastrocnemius and m. soleus
c) m. quadriceps femoris
d) dorsal flexor group of the thigh

56) Nervus ulnaris innervates…

a) m. deltoideus
b) dorsal extensor group of the arm
c) m. oponens pollicis
d) m. opponens digiti minimi

57) Olecranone is best described in the following formulations:

a) is the joint protrusion of the distal humerus, which is jointed with a trochlea ulnae
b) it is a massive promontory of spinae scapulae, m. deltoideus is inserted here
c) is a massive protrusion of the proximal ulna, which is oriented dorsaly, im. Triceps brachii is inserted on it
d) it is a massive promontory of ulna, m. biceps brachii is inserted here

58) On distal radius is located …

a) capitulum radii with concave joint surface for capitulum humeri
b) ulnar incissura (notch) to which the convex joint surface of the ulna is added
c) circumferentia radii, joint area of the wheeled radioular joint
d) capitulum radii with convex joint surface for capitulum humeri

59) Os pisiforme …

a) is a sesamoid ossicle, localized in the tendon of m. extensor carpi radialis
b) is a sesamoid ossicle, localized in the tendon of m. extensor carpi ulnaris
c) is a sesamoid ossicle, localized in the tendon of m. flexor pollicis longuss
d) is a sesamoid ossicle, localized in the tendon of m. adductor policis

60) Ossa cuneiformia, cuneiforme bones, are…

a) three bones of the distal tarsus row, which are placed between the naviculare and 1st up to 3rd metatarsus, behind the 1st metatarsus is the cuneiforme laterale, behind the 2nd metatarsus is the cuneiforme intermedium, and behind 3rd. metatarsus cuneiforme mediale
b) two bones of the distal tarsus row, which are stored between the naviculare and the 1st and 2nd metatarses, behind the 1. metatarsus is the os cuneiforme laterale, behind the 2nd metatarsus is the cuneiforme mediale, respectively
c) two bones of the distal tarsus series, which are stored between the naviculare and the 1st and 2nd metatarses, behind the 1st metatarsus is the cuneiforme mediale, behind the 2nd metatarsus is the cuneiforme laterale
d) three bones of the distal tarsus row, which are stored between the naviculare and 1. up to 3. metatarsus, behind the 1st metatarsus is the os cuneiforme mediale, behind the 2nd metatarsus is the os cuneiforme intermedium, and behind III. metatarsus cuneiforme laterale, respectively

61) Palmar aponeurosis is characterized at best …

a) is a reinforced connective structure that is stored in the wrist area and transversely overlaps the carpal tunnel, under it are the tendons of the extensors
b) is a triangular structure of condensed connective tissue on the foot into which m. palmaris longus and m. palmaris brevis are attached
c) is a reinforced connective structure that is stored in the wrist area and transversely overlaps the carpal tunnel, under it are the tendons of the flexors
d) is a triangular structure of condensed connective tissue on the palm of the hand into which m. palmaris longus and m. palmaris brevis are attached

62) Pelvic bone ossification is ongoing…

a) from the three main parts, when in the area of acetabula a ypsilon structure is formed, which corresponds to the place of synchondrosis of the parts of the coxae os - os ilium, ischium and os pubis. The pelvic bone has several aphophyses, the last of which closes the apophysis cristae ilii, often around the twentieth year of life
b) from the three main parts, when the area of acetabulum forms an ypsilon structure which corresponds to the point of contact of the parts of the ilium - os coxae, ischium and pubis. The pelvic bone has several aphophyses, the last of which closes the apophysis spina iliaca anterior superior, often around the twentieth year of life
c) from the three main parts, a ypsilon structure is formed inside of acetabulum, it corresponds to the place of the articulation of the main parts of the pelvic bone - os ilium, ischium and pubis. The pelvic bone has several aphophyses, the last of which closes the apophysis cristae ilii, often around the twentieth year of life
d) from the three main parts, when the area of acetabulum forms an ypsilon structure , which corresponds to the point of contact of the parts of the coxae - os ilium, ischium and pubis os. The pelvic bone has several aphophysis, when the apophysis cristae ilii is the first one closed, it is closed regularly until the 14th year of life

63) Pelvic synchondrosis is characterized by…

a) closes the pelvic ring dorsally, it is a connection of two ossa pubes, which includes a disc of fibrocartilage
b) closes the pelvic ring vantage point, it is a connection of two ossa ischii through a disc of loose connective tissue
c) closes the pelvic ring ventrally, it is a articulation that forms two ossa pubes, which includes an intraarticular disc of connective cartilage
d) closes the pelvic ring ventrally, it is a connection of two ossa pubes through a disc of fibrocartilage

64) Plantar aponeurose is best characterized by…

a) it is a square structure of condensed connective tissue, which contains bundles longitudinal and transverse, m. plantaris longus is clamped into it, m. plantaris brevis and m. quadratus plantae are stored at the depth below it
b) it is a triangular structure of condensed connective tissue containing bundles of longitudinal and transverse tissue, unraaling between the inner surface of the heel bone and metatarsophalangeal joints, at the depth below it are stored m. plantaris brevis and m. quadratus plantae
c) it is a triangular structure of condensed connective tissue, which contains bundles longitudinal and transverse, clamps into it m. plantaris longus, in which m. plantaris brevis and m. quadratus plantae are stored
d) it is a square structure of condensed connective tissue, which contains bundles of longitudinal bundles of tendons m. plantaris longus to the 1st to V. finger, at the depth below it are stored m. plantaris brevis and m. quadratus plantae

65) Processus coronoideus on the upper limb …

a) is a hooked protrusion of the proximal ulna, which is placed dorsaly, m. biceps brachii is inserted on it
b) is the hooked process of scapula, m. biceps brachii, long head is inserted to it
c) is a hooked protrusion of the proximal ulna, which is placed ventrally, the tuberositas ulnae, with the insertion of m. brachialis is placed more distaly
d) is the hooked process of scapula, m. biceps brachii, short head is inserted to it

66) Regio cubiti is described at best…

a) medianus nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroradial joint, radial nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroular joint, ulnar nerve passes,dorsally behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus in sulcus nervi ulnaris
b) radial nerve passes dorsaly behind the humeroradial joint, medianus nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroular joint, ulnar nerve passes,dorsally behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus in sulcus nervi ulnaris
c) medianus nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroradial joint, ulnar nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroular joint, radial nerve passes,dorsally behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus in sulcus nervi radialis
d) radial nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroradial joint, medianus nerve passes ventrally in front of the humeroular joint, ulnar nerve passes,dorsally behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus in sulcus nervi ulnaris

67) Retinaculum flexorum is characterized at best …

a) is a triangular structure of condensed connective tissue on the foot plural into which m. palmaris longus and m. palmaris brevis are clamped
b) is a reinforced connective structure that is stored in the wrist area and transversely overlaps the carpal tunnel, under it are the tendons of the flexors
c) is a triangular structure of condensed connective tissue on the palm of the hand into which m. palmaris longus and m. palmaris brevis are clamped
d) is a reinforced connective structure that is stored in the wrist area and transversely overlaps the carpal tunnel, under it are the tendons of the extensors

68) Sacrum and coccygeum are best descibed…

a) typical sacrum is a synostosis of five sacrum vertebrae, contains four pairs of foramina sacralia ventrally and four pairs of foramina sacralia dorsally, the coccygeum (tailbone) is attached to the sacrum consisting of three to four segments
b) typical sacrum is a syndesmosis of five sacrum vertebrae, contains four pairs of foramina sacralia ventrally and four pairs of foramina sacralia dorsally, the coccygeum (tailbone) is attached to the sacrum consisting of three to four segments
c) typical sacrum is a synchondrosis of five sacrum vertebrae, contains five pairs of foramina sacralia ventrally and five pairs of foramina sacralia dorsally, the coccygeum (tailbone) is attached to the sacrum consisting of five to four segments
d) typical sacrum is a synostosis of five sacrum vertebrae, contains five pairs of foramina sacralia ventrally and five pairs of foramina sacralia dorsally, the coccygeum (tailbone) is attached to the sacrum consisting of three to four segments

69) Sternoclavicular joint is best characterized by the following formulation …

a) sternoclavicular joint is a simple joint, the medial end of the clavicle connects to the corpus sterni
b) sternoclavicular joint is a simple joint, the mediaic end of the clavicle attaches to the manubrium sterni
c) sternoclavicular joint is a composed joint and contains an intraarticular disc, the medial end of the clavicle is attached to the manubrium sterni
d) sternoclavicular joint is a joint composed containing an intraarticular disc and the medial end of the clavicle is attached to the corpus sterni

70) The acromioklavicular joint is best characterized …

a) acromioklavicular joint is a joint composed containing an intraarticular disc, the lateral end of the clavicle is attached to the acromion from the lateral side
b) acromioklavicular joint is a joint simple does not contain intraarticular disc, lateral end of clavicle is attached to acromion from the lateral side
c) acromioklavicular joint is a joint simple does not contain intraarticular disc, the medial end of the clavicle is attached to the acromion from the lateral side
d) acromioklavicular joint is a simple flat joint, the lateral end of the clavicle is attributed to the acromion from the medial side

71) The connection of ulna and carpus is formed by...

a) indirect contact between the ulna, the lunate and the triquetrum via the intraarticular disc
b) direct contact between ulna, triquetrum, scaphoideum
c) contact between ulna, the lunatum and the triquetrum via the intraarticular disc
d) indirect contact betweenulna, the lunatum and the scaphoideum via the intraarticular disc

72) The correct satement about clavicle is:

a) the whole clavicle is being ossified by the endesmal way
b) sternal and acromial extremities are being ossified by enchondral way, body of hte clavicle is being ossified by endesmal way
c) sternal and acromial extremities are being ossified by the endesmal way, body of clavicle is being ossified by the enchondral way
d) the whole clavicle is being ossified by the enchondral way

73) The correct satement about clavicle is:

a) medial two thirds are bowed with the convexity anteriorly, lateral one third is bowed with the convexity oriented to dorsal side
b) medial two thirds are convex dorsally, the outer third is convex anteriorly
c) the whole bone creates an arch rotated by convexity ventrally
d) the whole bone forms an arch rotated by convexity dorsally

74) The correct satement about the fourth rib is:

a) articulation facet of the ribs head is divided by crest, the rib is through head attached to two vertebral bodies, the rib cartilage is connecting the rib to sternal body
b) is a false rib, through the rib cartilage is attached to the previuos rib , in the same time, no tubercle is present to be attached to transverse process
c) broad and short, tuberosities are present on the upper surface to attachment of m. scalenus posterior and m. serratus anterior.
d) the articulation facet is not divided by crest, beacuse is being attached to one vertebral body only

75) The correct statement about sternum is:

a) sternum is divided into head, manubrium body, and xiphoid process
b) the first rib and clavicle is attached to the manubrium
c) all true ribs are attached to the body of sternum
d) there is the syndesmosis between manubruim and body of sternum

76) The correct statement about the first rib is:

a) broad and short, there is the groove of aubcalvian artery on the superior surface being demarginated by tuberosities of m. scalenus anterior and m. scalenus medius
b) less curvated, it has only short cartilage, and htere is no tubercle on the first rib
c) broad nad short, tuberosities are present on the upper surface to attachment of m. scalenus posterior and m. serratus anterior.
d) the second an the third ribs are attached to the first rib with the cartilage

77) The correct statement is...

a) between circumferentia capitis femoris and incissura acetabuli runs ligamentum femoris, contains a. circumflexa femoris, a branch of the arteria obturatoria that supplies a small part of the proximal pineal femur
b) between fovea capitis femoris and incissura acetabuli runs ligamentum capitis femoris, contains a. capitis femoris, a branch of the arteria obturatoria that supplies a small part of the proximal femoral epiphysis
c) between circumferentia capitis femoris and incissura acetabuli takes place tendon of m. biceps femoris, contains a. capitis femoris, a branch of arteria obturatoria that supplies the entire proximal femoral epiphysis
d) between fovea capitis femoris and incissura acetabuli takes place tendo m. biceps femoris, contains a. capitis femoris, a branch of arteria femoralis profunda that supplies a small part of the femoral epiphysis

78) The description of calcaneus is best described in the following formulations...

a) Calcaneus belongs to irregular bones
b) Tendon of calcaneus clings to the back top edge of the calcaneal tuber
c) Calcaneus has a total of four joint surfaces, for tibia, for fibula, for talus, for cuboideum
d) Calcaneus has a total of four joint surfaces, two for talus and two for cuboideum

79) The description of scapula is best described in the following formulation:

a) acromion is a sequel to the lateral part of spina scapulae
b) spina scapulae divides suprascapular fossa is and infrascapular fossa
c) apina scapulae is a crest that is localized on the ventral surface of the scapula
d) the articulation facet for clavicula is stored on the processus coracoideus

80) The description of the distal humerus is best described in the following formulation:

a) trochlea humeri is localized medially, capitulum humeri laterally and medianus nerve groove dorsomedially
b) smaller tubercle is localized medially, greater tubercle laterally, and groove of ulnar nerve dorsomedially
c) ulnar tubercle is localized medially, radial tubercle laterally, and olecranon in between them
d) trochlea humeri is localized medially, capitulum humeri laterally and ulnar nerve groove dorsomedially

81) The description of the fibula is best described in the following formulations...

a) the distal end of the fibula forms the outer ankle
b) m. sartorius is inserted on caput fibulae
c) the fibula, with its lateral edge in the diaphysis area, connects to the membrane of the interossea
d) the distal part of the fibula is associated with calcane fibulocalkaneal joint

82) The description of the proximal humerus is best described in the following formulation:

a) surgical neck is localizeb between articulation surface and greater and smaller tubercle
b) nervus radialis groove sulcus is localized between smaller and greater tubercle
c) fovea capitis humeri is present at the top of the facies articularis capitis humeri
d) intertubercular sulcus is localized between smaller and greater tubercle

83) The description of the proximation femur is best described in the following formulations...

a) on the lateral edge of the proximal metaphysis femoral there is a trochanter minor
b) The joint surface of the femoral head is called condylus femoris
c) the femoral head is spherical, on its joint surface is fovea capitis femoris, the tendon m. biceps femoris inserts on it
d) collum femoris is located between the trochanteric massif and the articulate surface of the femural head

84) The description of the proximation femur is best described in the following formulations...

a) between greater trochanter and smaller trochanter is stored intertrochanteric groove, intertubercular crest takes place on the dorsal side of trochanters, trochanteric line takes place ventrally among trochanters
b) greater tubercle is placed laterally, its peak is cranially more than the top of the medially localized lesser tubercle, intertubercular crest takes place on the dorsal side between the tuberculi, tubercular line takes place ventrally among the tubercles
c) greater tubercle is placed laterally, its peak is cranially more than the top of the medially localized lesser tubercle, intertubercular groove lies between tuberculi
d) greater trochanter is placed laterally, its peak is cranially more than the top of the medially localized lesser trochanter, intertrochanteric crest takes place on the dorsal side between the trochanters, trochanteric line takes place ventrally among the trochanters

85) The description of ulna is best corresponds in the following formulation:

a) acromion is a massive protuberantion on the dorsal part of the ulna, m. triceps brachii is inserted to it
b) styloid process of ulna forms the lateral edge of the wrist
c) styloid process of ulna forms the lateral edge of the elbow
d) coronoid processus is localized on the proximal part of the ulna ventrally

86) The distal end of the tibia is best edited by the following formulations...

a) on the distal part of the tibia is medial incissura fibularis, the distal joint area is facies articularis inferior for calcaneus - it continues lmedially on facies articularis malleoli - ankle articulation facet
b) on the distal part of the tibia is laterally tibial notch, the distal joint area is facies articularis inferior (inferior articulation facet) for calcaneus - it continues medially on facies articularis malleoli - ankle articulation facet
c) on the distal part of the tibia is laterally fibular notch, the distal joint area is facies articularis inferior (inferior articulation facet) for talus - it continues medially on facies articularis malleoli - ankle articulation facet
d) on the distal part of the tibia is medial fibular notch, the distal joint area is facies articularis inferior (inferior articulation facet) for talus - it continues medially on facies articularis malleoli - ankle articulation facet

87) The distal part of the femur is best described by the following formulations…

a) the joint area covered with hyaline cartilage is palced ventrally, where it consists of facies patellae, then it is lowered to the lower and back surface of the articular end of the femur, where artilage covers intercondylar fossa and seamlessly connects to the facies patellaris
b) the joint contact area of the distal femur with tibia consists of medial epicondylus and lateral epicondylus, thigh flexors are attached to the condylus lateralis area, thigh adductors are fixed over the condylus medialis area
c) the joint contact area of the distal femur with the fibula consists of medial condylus and lateral condylus, thigh flexors are attached to the epicondylus lateralis area, thigh adductors are cfixed over the epicondylus medialis area
d) the joint area covered with hyaline cartilage is localized ventrally, where it consists of facies patellae, further it is rolling dorsally to the lower and back surface of the articular end of the femur, where there is no cartilaginous coverage in the intercondylar fossa

88) The distal radioulnar joint is best described by the following formulations …

a) when incissura ulnaris is pronate, it orbits the distal part of the radius in the direction towards dorsal and lateral
b) when ulnar notch orbits the distal part of the radius in the direction towards ventral and medial
c) ulnar notch orbits the distal part of the ulna in the direction towards ventral and medial
d) ulnar notch orbits the distal part of the ulna towards dorsal and lateral

89) The elbow joint is best described by the following formulations…

a) the elbow joint is simple because it does not contain discus or meniscus
b) the elbow joint is a compound joint because it consists of a joining of three bones, a humeroular joint, a humeroradial joint and a distal radioular joint
c) humeroular joint is wheeled (pivot) joint, humeroradial joint is ball and socket joint, proximal radioular joint is hinge joint
d) humeroular joint is hinge joint, humeroradial joint is spherical joint, proximal radioular joint is wheeled (pivot) joint

90) The following formulation best captures interphalange joints…

a) it is a hinge joint, where the more distal phalanx articular facet has a guide edge, the one placed more proximally has a guide groove
b) it is a spherical joint, ligamenta colateralia amplifies it on the medial and lateral side
c) it is a hinge joint, where the more proximal phalanx articular facet has a guide edge, the one placed more distally has a guide groove
d) it is a saddle joint, ligamenta colateralia amplifies it on the medial and lateral side

91) The following formulations are best stated in the navicular bone…

a) concave joint area proximally urges caput tali, distal joint area urges cuboideum, laterally the area for ossa cuneiformia is localized
b) concave joint area distal urges head of talus, proximally joint area urges ossa cuneiformia, laterally the joint area for cuboideum is stored
c) concave joint area distal urges caput tali, proximally joint surface urges ossa cuboidea, laterally the area is stored for cuneiforme
d) concave joint area proximally urges head of talus, distal joint area faces ossa cuneiformia, laterally the joint area for cuboideum is placed

92) The following formulations best capture the joints of the foot...

a) Lisfranc's joint is stored more disally than Chopart's, and consists of proximal tale and calcane, distal os naviculare and os cuboideum
b) Chopart's joint is placed more proximally than Lisfranc's, it is formed by proximal tale and calcane, distal os naviculare and os cuboideum
c) Lisfranc's joint is stored more proximally than Chopat's and consists of proximal tale and calcane, distal os naviculare and cuboideum
d) Lisfranc's joint is stored more distally than Chopart's and consists of proximal tale and calcane, distal of os naviculare and os cuboideum

93) The following formulations best capture the joints of the wrist...

a) the connection between the proximal series and the row of distal carp bones is called Chopart's joint
b) the connection between the proximal series and the row of distal carp bones is called Lisfranc's joint
c) head of capitate bone fits into a conical space formed by the distal edges of the lunatum and scaphoideum os
d) between triquetrum and I. metakarp is a saddle joint, a two-axes joint

94) The following formulations best capture the joints of the wrist...

a) the distal row of carpal bones forms a rigid joint with the bases of the first to fifth metacarpal bones, enartrhosis
b) metacarpal heads connect with the distal row of carpal bones and form a rigid joint, amphiarthrosis
c) metacar heads are combined with a proximal series of carpal bones using hinge joints with guide edge and guide groove
d) distal row of carpal bones with second to fifth metacarpal bases form a rigid joint, amphiarthrosis

95) The hip joint socket is formed by...

a) the joint contact area is a semilunar facet, centrally the fossa glenoidlae is lowered, the lower edge of the glenoid contains a notch of the incissura ischii, around the glenoid circumference is circled with a ring of fibrocartilaginous - labrum
b) the joint contact area is the ellipsoid facies ovalis, the lower edge of the socket contains a notch of the glenoidalis incissura, around the circumference the well is circled with a ring of connective cartilage - labrum glenoidale
c) the joint contact area is the ellipsoid facies ovalis, the lower edge of the well contains a notch of the incissura acetabuli, around the circumference the well is circled with a ring of connective cartilage - labrum acetabuli
d) the joint contact area is a semilunar facet, centrally the fossa acetabuli is lowered, the lower edge of the acetabulum contains a notch of the incissura acetabuli, around the acetabular circumference is circled with a ring of fibrocartilaginous - labrum

96) The hooked protrusion of the scapula, which is elapsed from the ventral side is named and well described by:

a) coronoid process, there are the origines of short head of m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis and the insertion of m. pectoralis minor on it
b) coronoid process, there are the origines of long head of m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis and the insertion of m. pectoralis minor on it
c) coracoid process, there are the origines of short head of m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis and the insertion of m. pectoralis minor on it
d) coracoid process, there are the origines of long head of m. biceps brachii, m. coracobrachialis and the insertion of m. pectoralis minor on it

97) The interosseous membrane is best described by the following formulations...

a) membrana interossea is a synchondrosis between diaphyses of ulna and radius and allows the pronation to be carried out
b) membrana interossea is a syndesmosis between proximal metaphases of the ulna and radius and allows the pronation to be carried out
c) membrana interossea is a synostosis between mnetaphyses of the ulna and radius and allows the pronation
d) membrana interossea is a syndesmosis between diaphyses of the ulna and radius and allows the pronation to be carried out

98) The intervertebral disc is best described...

a) discus intervertebralis consists of ligamntum annulare, connective cartilage, as well as gelatinous nucleus pulposus mass, which is practically impressible
b) discus intervertebralis is formed by the nucleus pulposus ring, as well as gelatinous mass anulus fibrosus, which is practically non-compressible
c) discus intervertebralis consists of anulus fibrosus, connective cartilage, as well as gelatinous nucleus pulposus, which is practically non-compressible
d) discus intervertebralis is formed by anulus fibrosus, elastic ligament, as well as gelatinous mass nucleus pulposus, which is well compressible

99) The longitudinal foot vault is given by...

a) longitudinal vault is supported by the thrust of aponeurosis plantaris and muscle tension m. plantaris revis a m quadratus plantae, has a higher medial arch and a lower and shorter lateral arch
b) the longitudinal vault is supported by the stroke of aponeurosis plantaris and the stroke of m. fibularis longus, has a higher medial arc and a lower and shorter lateral arc
c) longitudinal vault is supported by the thrust of aponeurosis plantaris and muscle tension m. plantaris longus and m. plantaris brevis, has a higher lateral arch and a lower and shorter medial arch
d) longitudinal vault is supported by the thrust of aponeurosis plantaris and muscle tension m. plantaris longus and m. plantaris brevis, has a higher medial arch and a lower and shorter lateral arch

100) The most lateral part of metatarses is...

a) tuberosity of the fifth metatars, to which m. fibularis brevis is clamped
b) tuberosity of the first metatars, to which m. fibularis longus is clamped
c) tuberosity of the first metatars, to which m. fibularis longus is clamped
d) tuberosity of the first metatars, to which m. fibularis brevis is clamped

101) The muscles of the back are best characterized by the formulation...

a) the back intrinsic muscles themselves begin or clamp on the protruses of the vertebrae, or ribs, os ilium or on the skull, they are inervated by rami ventrales of the spinal nerve, on the other hand, the extrinsic muscles are fixed to the apendicular skeleton and they are inervated by the rami dorsales of the spinal nerve
b) the back extrinsic muscles themselves begin or clamp on the protruses of the vertebrae, or ribs, os ilium or on the skull, they are inervated by rami dorsales of the spinal nerve, on the other hand, the intrinsic muscles are fixed to the apendicular skeleton and they are inervated by the rami ventrales of the spinal nerve
c) the back extrinsic muscles themselves begin or clamp on the protruses of the vertebrae, or ribs, os ilium or on the skull, they are inervated by rami ventrales of the spinal nerve, on the other hand, the intrinsic muscles are fixed to the apendicular skeleton and they are inervated by the rami dorsales of the spinal nerve
d) the back intrinsic muscles themselves begin or clamp on the protruses of the vertebrae, or ribs, os ilium or on the skull, they are inervated by rami dorsales of the spinal nerve, on the other hand, the extrinsic muscles are fixed to the apendicular skeleton and they are inervated by the rami ventrales of the spinal nerve

102) The pelvic bone is best suited to the formulation...

a) iliac bone is formed in an adult individual by synchondrosis of the os coxae, ischium os, os pubis. Coxae is articulated with the sacral bone with a rigid joint (amphiarthrosis), with a femur by spherical restricted joint (enarthrosis), with a contralateral pelvic bone is connected with the articulation containing an intraarticular disc
b) pelvic bone - os coxae is formed in an adult individual by synchondrosis of the os ilium, ischium os, os pubis. Coxae is articulated with the sacral bone with a rigid joint (amphiarthrosis), with a femur by spherical free joint (arthrodia), with a contralateral pelvic bone is connected with syndesmosis
c) pelvic bone - os coxae is formed in an adult individual by synostosis of the os ilium, ischium os, os pubis. os coxae is articulated with the sacral bone with a rigid joint (amphiarthrosis), with a femur by spherical restricted joint (enarthrosis), with a contralateral pelvic bone is connected with synchondrosis
d) pelvic bone - os coxae is formed in an adult individual by synchondrosis of the os ilium, ischium os, os pubis. Coxae is articulated with the sacral bone with a rigid joint (amphiarthrosis), with a femur by spherical restricted joint (enarthrosis), with a contralateral pelvic bone is connected with the articulation containing an intraarticular disc

103) The radiocarpal joint is formed by...

a) direct contact between radius, triquetrum and scaphoideum
b) indirect contact between radius, lunatum and scaphoideum via an intraarticular disk
c) direct contact between radius, scaphoideum, lunatum
d) indirect contact between the radius, the lunate and the triquetrum via the intraarticular disc

104) The radioular proximal joint is best described by the following formulation...

a) proximal radioular joint is a spherical joint formed on the side of the radius circumferentia articularis and on the ulna side incissura radii, it is stabilized from the outside with the help of ligamentum annulare
b) proximal radioular joint is a wheeled (pivot) joint formed on the radius circumferentia articularis side and on the ulna side incissura radii, it is stabilized on the outside with the help of ligamentum annulare
c) proximal radioular joint is a spherical joint, which is formed on the side of the radius circumferentia articularis and on the side of the ulna incissura radii, from the outside it is stabilized by ligamentum collaterale
d) proximal radioular joint is a pivotal joint formed on the side of the radius circumferentia articularis and on the ulna side incissura ulnae, it is stabilized from the outside by means of ligamentum collaterale

105) The radius description best corresponds the following formulation

a) proximal metaphysis of radius has a longer circumference than the distal one
b) circumferentia articularis radii is the joint area of the radia that is facing to the incissura radialis
c) tuberositas radii is localized distally on the ventral surface of the radius
d) capitulum radii is formed by a spherical convex surface for humeroular joint

106) The shoulder joint is best described ...

a) the shoulder joint is strengthened by the tendon caput longum m. bicipitis brachii, which is attached to the tuberculum infraglenoidale
b) the shoulder joint is a spherical joint, since the socket covers a larger part of the humerus joint area, a type of spherical joint called enarthrosis
c) the shoulder joint is strengthened by the tendon caput longum m. bicipitis brachii, which is attached to the processus coracoideus
d) the shoulder joint is a free spherical joint, its socket is fossa glenoidalis, around the circumference of which the contact joint area is enlarged by the cartilaginous labrum glenoidale

107) The subtallar joint best describes the following formulations...

a) it is a articulation between the talus and calcaneus laterally, where the ligamentum talocalcaneale interosseum takes place from it medially
b) it is a articulation between talus and calcaneus, where the ligamentum talocalaneale interosseum takes place through the centre of the joint
c) it is a articulation between talus and calcaneus medially, where laterally from the joint the ligamentum talocalcaneale interosseum takes place
d) it is a combination between the talus and calcaneus medially, where the ligamentum talocalcaneale interosseum takes place ouside the joint space

108) The transverse foot vault is given by...

a) mutual wedge of talu and calcaneu and is supported by the thrust of m. fibularis longus, whose tendon passes through the planta and clamps on the cuneiforme laterale and fifth metatarsus
b) mutual wedge of talu and calcaneu and is supported by the thrust of m. plantaris longus, whose tendon passes through the planta and clings to the cuneiforme mediale and first metatarsus
c) mutual wedge ossa cuneiformia and is supported by the thrust of m. fibularis longus, whose tendon passes through the planta and clamps on the cuneiforme mediale and first metatarsus
d) mutual wedge ossa cuneiformia and is supported by the thrust of m. fibularis longus, whose tendon passes through the planta and clamps on the cuneiforme latrale and fifth metatars

109) The upper ankle joint is best disclosed by the following formulations...

a) between tibia and tale is the saddle joint
b) the joint head consists of caput tali only
c) trochlea tali is mostly facing to the tibia, only a small part laterally attaches to the fibula
d) upper ankle joint contains intraarticular ligaments

110) thoracic vertebrae and their connection are characterized...

a) the bodies are symmetrical, the intervertebral discs are inside intervertebral joints , the intervertebral joints are relatively steep and allow the joints to move forwards and backwards between them, the spinosi processus are branched out
b) have massive bodies, intervertebral joints maniate the curved joint surfaces, do not allow the joint surfaces to move forwards and backwards, to a certain extent allow rotation in the joints and thus tilt between the vertebrae into ventral flexion and dorsal flexion
c) they have a body wider in the transverse axis than in the long axis, contain an additional processus uncinatus, which comes from the lateral edge of the upper body, and form an additional uncovertebral synovial joint, intervertebral joints allow the joints to move between themselves forwards and backwards
d) they have a very steep distance processus spinosus causal, intervertebral are very steep do not allow the joint surfaces to move between themselves forwards and backwards

111) Tibial tuberosity is...

a) massive roughness on the back surface of the tibia, to which the ligamentum patellae is fixed, which is transferred to the knee joint area by the contraction force m. qudriceps femoris
b) massive roughness on the anterior surface of the tibia, to which the tendon m. biceps femoris is clamped, which is transferred to the knee joint area by the force of contraction of this muscle
c) massive roughness on the anterior surface of the tibia, on which the ligamentum patellae is fixed, through which the force of contraction m. qudriceps femoris is transferred to the knee joint area
d) massive roughness on the back surface of the tibia, on which m. gastrocnemius begins, which is transferred to the knee joint area by the strength of contraction of the dorsal group of the muscles of the tummy

112) Vena basilica...

a) is formed on the radial side of the hand
b) on the forearm it is the main deep vein
c) deeps under the clavicle and pours into the axillary vein
d) on the arm becomes the main deep vein and continues along the brachial artery proximally on the arm

113) Vena cephalica...

a) is formed on the ulnar side of the hand
b) on the arm becomes the main deep vein and continues along the brachial artery proximally on the arm
c) on the forearm takes place in the subcutaneues, on the arm it is the main deep vein
d) deeps under the clavicle and pours into the sub-key vein

114) Vena saphena magna (great saphenous vein)…

a) occurs on the lateral side of the leg
b) it is a deep vein that accompanies a. femoralis and can be doubled
c) it is poured below the level of the inguinal ligament into the deep venous system, otherwise it is a superficial vein throughout its course
d) forms on the lateral side of the foot

115) Vena saphena parva (small saphenous vein)…

a) forms on the medial part of the leg and takes place in the front of the medial ankle
b) forms on the lateral part of the leg and takes place in the front of the lateral ankle
c) forms on the medial part of the foot and takes place behind the medial ankle
d) forms on the lateral part of the leg and takes place behind the lateral ankle

116) Where it is possible to touch styloid processus of ulna:

a) in the cubital region
b) on the outer edge of the wrist
c) on the medial edge of the wrist
d) at the elbow joint site on the dorsal aspect

117) Which description is correct:

a) M. iliacus and m. psoas major leave pelvis through greater sciatic foramen accompanied by the sciatic nerve
b) M. iliacus and m. psoas major leave pelvis through obturator foramen accompanied by the obturator nerve
c) M. iliacus and m. psoas major leave pelvis through lacuna musculorum accompanied by the femoral nerve
d) M. iliacus and m. psoas major leave pelvis through lesser sciatic foramen accompanied by the sciatic nerve

118) Which statement corresponds to the reality:

a) suprapatellar bursa, more correctly recessus, is placed under the tendon m. quadriceps femoris, communicates with the joint space, bursa infrapatellaris profunda is localized under the ligament patellae and from the joint space is separated by corpus adiposum (Hoff body)
b) suprapatellar bursa, more correctly recessus, is stored under the tendon m. biceps femoris, communicates with the joint space, bursa infrapatellaris profunda is stored under the ligament patellae and from the joint space is separated by corpus adiposum (Hoff body)
c) suprapatellar bursa, more correctly recessus, is stored under the tendon of m. quadriceps femoris, communicates with the joint space, bursa infrapatellaris profunda, another recessus, is stored under the ligamentum patellae and communicates with the joint space too
d) suprapatellar bursa, is placed under the ligamentum patellae, does not communicate with the joint space, bursa infrapatellaris profunda is placed under the insertion of m. quadriceps femoris and communicates with the inner articular space

119) Which statement is correct:

a) the joint between the trapezium and the base of the first metatarsal bone is the two-axis saddle joint
b) the joint between the trapezoideum and the base of the first metacarpal bone is the tri-axial saddle joint
c) the joint between the trapezium and the base of the first metacarpal bone is the two-axis saddle joint
d) the joint between the first metacarpal bone and the proximal pollex phalanx is the singel-axis saddle joint

120) White and gray matter of spinal cord is best characterized by…

a) gray matter contains mainly somata of neurons and is stored centrally, while white matter contains mainly neuronal processes and is placed peripherally
b) white matter contains mainly somata of neurons and is stored peripherally, gray white matter contains mainly neuronal processes and is placed centrally
c) white matter contains mainly somata of neurons and is stored centrally, gray white matter contains mainly neuronal processes and is placed peripherally
d) white matter contains mainly somata of neurons and is stored peripherally, gray white matter contains mainly neuronal processes and is placed centrally