n. III. is …

a. nervus trochlearis

b. nervus abducens

c. nervus trigeminus

d. nervus oculomotorius

nervus abducens is ...

a. sixth cranial nerve

b. seventh cranial nerve

c. fourth cranial nerve

d. third cranial nerve

Limbus anterior palpebrae …

a. is the place where the lining of the back of the cap of the body coniuctiva begins and there are outlets of Zeiss's eyelashes on it

b. is the anterior edge of the edge of the eyelid, where the epidermis passes into the spoijvka

c. is the area where it is present in the eyelid m. orbicularis oculi

d. is the anterior edge of the edge of the eyelid, from which the eyelashes (cillia) grow and there are outlets of Zeiss's eyelashes on it

Meatus acusticus internus …

a. into meatus acusticus internus in os tympanicum enters n. acusticus (n. VIII) and n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. into meatus acusticus internus in os temporale enter n. facialis (n. VI) and n. statoacusticus (n. VII)

c. into meatus acusticus internus in os ethmoidale enter n. facialis (n. VII) and n. statoacusticus (n. VIII)

d. into meatus acusticus internus in os temporale enter n. facialis (n. VII) and n. statoacusticus (n. VIII)

The parts of labyrinthus membranaceus are ...

a. utriculus, sacculus, canales semicirculares, ampullae, cochlea

b. utriculus, sacculus, ducti semicirculares, ampullae, ductus cochlearis

c. vestibulum, cochlea, canales semicirculares

d. scala tympani, scala vestibuli, modiolus, helicotrema, acquaeductus vestibularis

Foramen mentale …

a. is deposited on the anterior surface of the mental spur of the mandibulae and protrudes through it from the canalis mandibularis n. mandibularis and mandibularis

b. is deposited on the inner surface of the ramus mandibulae and enters through it into the canalis mandibularis n. alveolaris inferior (branch n. mandibularis) and a. alveolaris inferior

c. it is deposited on the anterior surface of the mental promontory of the mandibulae and protrudes through it from the canalis mandibularis n. mentalis a a. mentalis

d. is deposited on the outer surface of the ramus mandibulae and enters through it into the canalis mandibularis n. alveolaris inferior, branch n. mandibularis and a. alveolaris inferior

n. VI. is …

a. nervus glossopharyngeus

b. nervus trochlearis

c. nervus abducens

d. nervus oculomotorius

The correct statement is ...

a. part of Waldeyer's lymphatic circuit of the pharynx are unpaired tonsilla pharyngica in the nasopharynx, paired tonsilla tubaria in the nasopharynx, paired tonsilla palatina in the oropharynx and unpaired tonsilla lingualis in the oropharynx

b. part of Waldeyer's lymphatic circuit of the pharynx are paired tonsilla palatina in the nasopharynx, paired tonsilla tubaria in the nasopharynx, unpaired tonsilla pharyngica in the nasopharynx and unpaired tonsilla lingualis in the oropharynx

c. part of Waldeyer's lymphatic circuit of the pharynx are unpaired tonsilla pharyngica in the nasopharynx, paired tonsilla tubaria in the nasopharynx, paired tonsilla palatina in the nasopharynx and unpaired tonzilla lingualis in the oropharynx

d. part of Waldeyer's lymphatic circuit of the pharynx are paired tonsilla pharyngica in the nasopharynx, unpaired tonsilla tubaria in the nasopharynx, paired tonsilla palatina in the oropharynx and unpaired tonzilla lingualis in the oropharynx

Splanchnocranium is formed by ...

a. os zygomaticum, os palatinum, ossa lacrimalia, vomer, maxilla, mandibula, conchae inferiores, vomer

b. Splanchnocranium is formed by ...

c. os zygomaticum, ossa suturarum, ossa lacrimalia, vomer, maxilla, mandibula, conchae inferiores, vomer

d. os zygomaticum, os platinum, ossa parietalia vomer, maxilla, mandibula, conchae inferiores, vomer

Fonticulus major …

a. it is also called a large fontanella, it is deposited between the os frontale and the ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, in two years of life

b. it is also called a large fontanella, it is deposited between the os occipitale and ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, in two years of life

c. it is also called a large fontanella, it is deposited between the os frontale and ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, at six months of life

d. it is also called a large fontanella, it is deposited between the os frontale and the ossa temporalia closes, as a rule, at six months of life

Musculus nasalis ...

a. is a cutaneous muscle located on the nose with motor innervation by n. ophtalmicus (n. VII)

b. is a skin muscle located on the nose with motor innervation by n. maxillaris (n. V2)

c. is a skin muscle located on the nose with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

d. is a cutaneous muscle located on the nose with motor innervation by n. mandibullaris (n. V3)

Musculus levator palpebrae superioris ...

a. begins at the anulus tendineus communis and is parasympathetically inerved n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a smooth muscle

b. begins externally anulus tendineus communis and is motorically internalized n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a striated muscle

c. begins externally anulus tendineus communis and is parasympathetically inerved n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a smooth muscle

d. it begins outside the anulus tendineus communis and is motorically inervated n. abducens (n. VI), it is a transverse smooth muscle

The correct statement is ...

a. trigonum Kiliani is a weakening of the anterior part of the pharyngeal wall at the point between the pars thyropharyngea and cricopharyngea m. constrictoris pharyngis inferior, both parts of this muscle are inervated through rami pharyngeales n. vagus (n. X)

b. trigonum Kiliani is a thickening of the posterior part of the pharyngeal wall at the point between pars horizontalis and pars obliqua m. constrictoris pharyngis inferior, both parts of this muscle are inervated through rami pharyngeales n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

c. trigonum Kiliani is a weakening of the posterior part of the wall of the pharynx at the point between the pars thyropharyngea and cricopharyngea m. constrictoris pharyngis inferior, both parts of this muscle are inervated through rami pharyngeales n. vagus (n. X)

d. trigonum Kiliani is a thickening of the posterior part of the wall of the pharynx at the point between pars horizontalis and pars obliqua m. constrictoris pharyngis inferior, both parts of this muscle are inervated through rami pharyngeales n. vagus (n. X)

The nasal cavity is inervated with branches ...

a. from the olfactorius nerve (n. I.), the maxillaris nerve (n. V2), the mandibularis nerve (n. V3)

b. from the olfactorius nerve (n. I.), the opthalmicus nerve (n. II), the maxillaris nerve (n. V2),

c. from the olfactorius nerve (n. I.), opticus nerve (n. II), maxillaris nerve (n. V2),

d. from the olfactorius nerve (n. I.), the ophtalmicus nerve (n. V1.), the maxillaris nerve (n. V2)

Musculus pterygoideus medialis ...

a. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the inner side of the mandible

b. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

c. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

d. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the outer side of the mandible

Musculus rectus oculi medius ...

a. begins at the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III)

b. begins outside the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. trochlearis (n. IV), it is a transverse smooth muscle

c. begins at the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. opticus (n. II)

d. begins externally anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III)

n. XI. is …

a. nervus hypoglossus

b. nervus accesorius

c. nervus vagus

d. nervus glossopharyngeus

n. IV. is …

a. nervus abducens

b. nervus oculomotorius

c. nervus trochlearis

d. nervus trigeminus

Pericranium ..

a. is the tendon part between the venter frontalis and venter occipitalis m. frontooccipitalis, it can be easily separated from the deeper layer of sparse connective tissue

b. is the muscular part between the venter frontalis and venter occipitalis m. frontooccipitalis, it can be easily separated from the deeper layer of loose connective tissue

c. is a connective tissue that adheres tightly to the lamina externa calvae and is actually the periosteum of the cranial bones

d. is a term that includes the individual layers of the scalp that are attached to the skull between the skin cover and the surface of the bone tissue itself

Lamina cribriformis …

a. is part of the ethmoidal bone, the fibers of n. nasociliaris pass through it

b. is part of the ethmoidal bone, the fibers of n. nasofrontalis pass through it

c. is part of the ethmoidal bone, fibers n. olfactorius pass through it

d. is part of the ethmoidal bone, fibers n. ophtalmicus pass through it

Fissura obitalis superior …

a. is an opening in the sphenoidal bone, passes through it the oculomotorius nerve, opticus nerve, abducens nerve, trochlearis nerve, vena ophtalmica superior,

b. is an opening in os sphenoidale, passes through it the oculomotorius nerve, the ohtalmicus nerve, the abducens nerve, the trochlearis nerve, the vena ophtalmica superior,

c. is an opening in the sphenoidal bone, passes through it the oculomotorius nerve, the ohtalmicus nerve, the abducens nerve, the trochlearis nerve, the opticus nerve,

d. is an opening in the frontal bone passes through it the oculomotorius nerve, the ohtalmicus nerve, the abducens nerve, the trochlearis nerve, the vena ophtalmica superior,

the statoacusticus nerve is ...

a. ninth cranial nerve

b. seventh cranial nerve

c. eighth cranial nerve

d. tenth cranial nerve

The correct formulation is ...

a. malleus joins the corpus incudis, crus longum incudis joins the caput stapedis, these are syndesmoses, the basis stapedis is attached to the fenestra ovalis (vestibuli), while to the fenestra rotunda (tympani) is freely covered only by a membrane

b. malleus merges with crus anterior incudis, crus posterior incudis joins with basis stapedis, these are synchondrosis, caput stapedis is attached to the fenestra rotunda (tympani), while to fenestra ovalis (vestibuli) is freely covered only by a membrane

c. malleus articulates with the corpus incudis, crus longum incudis articulates with caput stapedis, these are synovial joints, the basis stapedis is attached to the fenestra ovalis (vestibule), while the fenestra rotunda (tympani) is freely covered only by a membrane

d. malleus articulates with crus anterior incudis, crus posterior incudis articulates with caput stapedis, these are synovial joints, basis stapedis is attached to fenestra ovalis (vestibuli), while to fenestra rotunda (tympani) is free covered only by a membrane

Processus clinoidei posteriores …

a. are a continuation ala minor ossis sphenoidalis in the medial direction and bulge above the sulcus prechiasmaticus

b. are a continuation of the dorsum sellae in the anterior direction and bulge above the fossa of the hypophysealis rim

c. are a continuation ala minor ossis sphenoidalis in the medial direction and arch over the impresio trigeminalis

d. are a continuation of the tuberculum hypophysealis and bulge in the posterior direction above the edges of the fossa hypophysealis

Musculus frontooccipitalis ...

a. belongs to the palatinal muscles with motor inervation by n. facialis n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. belongs to the suprahyoid muscles with motor innervated by n. hypoglossus (n. XII)

c. belongs to the muscles with motor inervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

d. belongs to the mastication muscles with motor inervation by n. facialis n. mandibularis (n. V3)

Ductus nasolacrimalis …

a. is a common tendon of circular shape that connects to the periorbitus and is the beginning of the oblique eye muscles

b. is located in the outer inner quadrant of the eye socket in the canal between the zygomaticum axis and the lacrimale axis, its outlet is in the middle nasal passage below the concha inferior

c. is deposited in the lower outer quadrant of the eye socket in the canal between the maxilla and the axis lacrimale, its outlet is in the lower nasal passage below the concha inferior

d. is deposited in the lower inner quadrant of the eye socket in the canal between the maxilla and the os lacrimale, its outlet is in the lower nasal passage under the concha inferior

Canalis caroticus …

a. through canalis caroticus passes a. carotis interna towards the anterior and medial direction

b. through canalis caroticus passes a. carotis interna towards the posterior and medial direction

c. through canalis caroticus passes a. carotis communis towards the posterior and medial direction

d. through canalis caroticus passes a. carotis communis towards the anterior and medial direction

Membrana tympani is made up of parts ...

a. a smaller tense part of the pars tensa on which the manubrium incudis is clamped, and a larger part that is permitted, and is called pars flaccida

b. a larger tense part of the pars tensa on which the manubrium mallei is clamped, and a smaller part that is permitted and is called pars flaccida

c. a larger tense part of the pars tensa on which the manubrium incudis is clamped, and a smaller part that is permitted and is called the pars flaccida

d. a smaller tense part of the pars tensa on which the manubrium mallei is clamped, and the larger part that is permitted, and is called the pars flaccida

Foramen mandibulare …

a. is deposited on the anterior surface of the mental protrusion of the mandibulae and enters through it from the canalis mandibularis n. alveolaris inferior a a. alveolaris inferior

b. is deposited on the inner surface of the ramus mandibulae and enters through it into the canalis mandibularis n. alveolaris inferior (branch n. mandibularis) and a. alveolaris inferior

c. is deposited on the outer surface of the ramus mandibulae and enters through it into the canalis mandibularis n. alveolaris inferior, branch n. mandibularis and a. alveolaris inferior

d. is deposited on the anterior surface of the mental protrusion of the mandibulae and protrudes through it from the canalis mandibularis n. alveolaris inferior a a. alveolaris inferior

Canalis musculotubarius …

a. m. tensor velli palatini inervated n. mandibularis (n. V3) and pharyngotympanica tube connecting epipharynx and cavum tympani run through the canal

b. m. tensor tympani inervated n. mandibularis (n. V3) and pharyngotympanica tube connecting epipharynx and cavum tympani run through the canal

c. m. tensor tympani leads through the canal and the drudric gland connecting the epipharynx and cavum tympani

d. m. tensor tympani centered n. maxillaris (n. V2) leads through the canal and pharyngotympanica tube connecting epipharynx and cavum tympani

Musculus digastricus …

a. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the outer side of the mandible

b. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

c. belongs to the suprahyoid muscles, with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) in the area of the anterior abdomen and through the n. facialis (nVII) in the area of the posterior abdomen

d. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

nervus mandibularis is ...

a. fifth cranial nerve, its third branch

b. the fifth cranial nerve, its first branch

c. seventh cranial nerve

d. the fifth cranial nerve, its second branch

dystopic gl. parathyroidea we must also look for

a. in the area of the root of the tongue

b. along the ductus thyreoglossus

c. in the thymus region

d. behind the left or right lobe of the thyroid gland

Musculus rectus oculi lateralis ...

a. it begins on the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by d n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a stripped muscle

b. it begins outside the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. trochlearis (n. IV), it is a stripped muscle

c. begins externally anulus tendineus communis and is parasympathetically inerved n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a smooth muscle

d. it begins on the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. abducens (n. VI), it is a stripped muscle

Canalis incissivus …

a. is an opening in the palatinal bone through which a. palatina major and n. palatinus major lead

b. is an opening in the mandible through which a. alveolaris inferior and n. n. alveolaris inferior lead

c. is an opening in the maxilla through which a. nasopalatina and n. nasopalatinus lead

d. is an opening in the maxilla through which a. palatina major and n. palatinus major lead

The correct statement is ...

a. epiglottis is the cartilage of the larynx, which is formed by connective tissue cartilage, on its pharyngeal, anterior, surface is present sensory inervation of taste through the n. vagus (n. X)

b. epiglottis is the cartilage of the larynx, which is formed by connective tissue cartilage, on its pharyngeal, anterior, surface is present sensory inervation of taste through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

c. epiglottis is the cartilage of the larynx, which is formed by elastic cartilage, on its pharyngeal, anterior, surface is present sensory inervation of taste through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

d. epiglottis is the cartilage of the larynx, which is formed by elastic cartilage, on its pharyngeal, anterior, surface is present sensory inervation of taste through the n. vagus (n. X)

The correct statement is ...

a. recessus piriformes are deposited on the sides of the larynx on the back of the laryngopharynx inside from the aryepiglottic eyelashes, these are the valves through which the aditus laryngis are closed when swallowing

b. recessus piriformis is another name for ventriculus laryngis, which opens the space under the aditus laryngis between the aryepiglotic rows when the epiglottis is tilted

c. recessus piriformes are deposited on the sides of the larynx on the front of the laryngopharynx externally from the aryepiglottic eyelashes, forming grooves through which fluid is conducted when swallowing outside the aditus laryngis

d. Recessus piriformis is the place of air entry into the larynx, it is usually closed by the epiglottis. When closing the recessus piriformis can not enter the larynx, it is adidnthed to the arepiglotic eyelashes

Tela coniuctiva je …

a. conjunctiva, covers the back of the eyelids, covers the fornix superior and inferior, and also passes to the uveu

b. conjunctiva, covers the back of the eyelids, covers the fornix superior and inferior, and also passes to the sclera

c. conjunctiva, covers the back of the eyelids, covers the fornix superior and inferior, and also passes to the sclera

d. conjunctiva, covers the back of the eyelids, covers the fornix superior and inferior, and also passes to the cornea

Correct statement is ...

a. the mucous membrane throughout the nasal cavity of the nasal cavity is yellowish, since sensory inervation for the sense of smell is present in itc. In the upper two-thirds of the nasal cavity in the upper and middle nasal passage, the mucous membrane is yellowish, because sensory inervation for the sense of smell is present in it, in the lower third the mucous membrane is purple due to the presence of abundant submucosal venous plexus

b. In the upper third of the nasal cavity in the upper nasal passage, the mucous membrane is yellowish, because sensory inervation for the sense of smell is present in it, in the lower two thirds the mucous membrane is purphish due to the presence of abundant submucosal venous plexus

c. In the upper third of the nasal cavity in the upper nasal passage, the mucous membrane is purple, because sensory innervation for the sense of smell is present in it, in the lower two thirds the mucous membrane is yellowish due to the presence of abundant submucosal venous plexus

d. throughout the nasal cavity, the mucous membrane is purphish due to the presence of abundant submucosal venous plexus

nervus trochlearis is ...

a. fourth cranial nerve

b. second cranial nerve

c. third cranial nerve

d. fifth cranial nerve

The correct statement is ...

a. processus vocalis is the promontory of the cartilago cricoidea, attached to it by the ligamentum vocale, which is stretched between it and the cartilago thyroidea, the musculus vocalis is deposited externally from the ligamentum vocale

b. processus vocalis is the promontory of the cartilago arytenoidea, attached to it by the ligamentum vocale, which is stretched between it and the cartilago thyroidea, the musculus vocalis is deposited externally from the ligamentum vocale

c. processus vocalis is the promontory of the cartilago arytenoidea, attached to it by the ligamentum vocale, which is stretched between it and the cartilago thyroidea, the musculus vocalis is deposited inside from the ligamentum vocale

d. processus vocalis is the promontory of the cartilago cricoidea, attached to it by the ligamentum vocale, which is stretched between it and the cartilago thyroidea, the musculus vocalis is deposited inside from the ligamentum vocale

What formulation is correct ...

a. vestibulum oris is externally bounded by labium superius, labium inferius, inside isthmus faucium

b. vestibulum oris is externally bounded by labium superius, labium inferius, inside arcus dentalis and bucca

c. vestibulum oris is externally bounded by labium superius, labium inferius and bucca, inside arcus dentalis

d. vestibulum oris is externally bounded by labium superius, labium inferius, inside by the edge of the tongue

Bregma is

a. landmark on the lateral outer surface of the skull at the point where the squamosa suture and the coronaria suture meet

b. landmark on the upper outer surface of the skull at the point where the sagittalis suture and the coronaria suture meet

c. landmark on the upper outer surface of the skull at the point where squamosa suture and lambdoidea suture meet

d. landmark on the upper outer surface of the skull at the point where the sagittalis suture and lambdoidea suture meet

Musculus styloglossus…

a. belongs to the extrinsic muscles of the tongue with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

b. belongs to the intrinsic muscles of the tonguewith motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

c. belongs to the intrinsic muscles of the tongue with motor innervation by n. hypoglossus (n. XII)

d. belongs to the extrinsic muscles of the tongue with motor innervation by n. hypoglossus (n. XII)

Musculus tensor veli palatini …

a. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by y n. mandibularis (n. V3)

c. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) in the area of the anterior abdomen and through the n. facialis (n. VII) in the area of the posterior abdomen

d. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

Foramen ovale …

a. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it the second branch n. trigeminus - n. maxillaris

b. is an opening in os sphenoidale and a. meningica media passes through it

c. is aa opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it a. cerebri media

d. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it the third branch n. trigeminus - n. mandibularis

Musculus orbitalis ...

a. is a smooth muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis inferior, inerved by the parasympathetic

b. is a smooth muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis superior inervated by the sympathetic

c. is a stripped muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis inferior inervated n. abducens (n. VI)

d. is a smooth muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis inferior inervated by the sympathetic

Galea aponeurotica …

a. is a muscle tissue between the venter frontalis and venter occipitalis m. frontooccipitalis, it can be easily separated from the deeper layer of loose connective tissue

b. is the tendon part between the venter frontalis and venter occipitalis m. frontooccipitalis, it can be easily separated from the deeper layer of loose connective tissue

c. is a tendon between m. teporales, it can be easily separated from a deeper layer of loose connective tissue

d. is a ligament between the venter frontalis and venter occipitalis m. frontooccipitalis, it can be easily separated from the superficial layer of subcutaneous tissue

Camera oculi anterior and camera oculi posterior

a. are covered with conjunctiva

b. are filled with an intraocular fluid called liquor acqueus

c. they are covered with cornea

d. are filled with intraocular fluid called corpus vitreus

Musculus uvulae …

a. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

c. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

d. belongs to the chewingnuslces with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the outer side of the mandible

Glandula tarsalis …

a. is a gland that is deposited in the tarsal disc and comes out through the outlet on the lower edge of the eyelid, its product is tears

b. is a gland that is deposited in the tarsal disc and comes out through the outlet on the lower edge of the eyelid, its product changes the quality of the tears

c. it is stored in orbit in the upper inner quadrant of the ventral third of the orbit, parasympathetically it is innerved by the gl path. pterygopalatinum

d. it is stored in orbit in the upper outer quadrant of the ventral third of the orbit, parasympathetically it is inerved by the gl path. oticum

Sclera …

a. is a highly pervused inner vitreous layer of the eyeball, part is covered with coniuctivous, the sclera is followed by cornea

b. is a fibrous outer layer of the eyeball, part is covered with coniuctivous, the sclera is followed by cornea

c. is a fibrous outer layer of the eyeball, part is covered with uvea, the sclera is followed by coniuctiva

d. is a transparent outer layer of the eyeball, part is covered with coniuctivous, the sclera is followed by cornea

Musculus tarsalis superior …

a. it is a smooth muscle inervated from the cervical sympathetic and is attached to the tarsal disc of the upper eyelid

b. it is a smooth muscle inerved by a parasympathetic from the ganglion ciliare, clamps on the tarsal disc of the upper eyelid

c. it is a striated muscle inervated parasympathetically, clamps on the tarsal disc of the upper eyelid

d. it is a striated muscle inervated by n. oculomotorius (n. III) , clamps on the tarsal disc of the lower eyelid

the vagus nerve is ...

a. seventh cranial nerve

b. ninth cranial nerve

c. tenth cranial nerve

d. eleventh cranial nerve

n. V1. is …

a. nervus ophtalmicus

b. nervus opticus

c. nervus trochlearis

d. nervus oculomotorius

nervus trigeminal is ...

a. third cranial nerve

b. fourth cranial nerve

c. fifth cranial nerve

d. seventh cranial nerve

Cavum tympani communicates directly with ...

a. oropharynx through chorda tympani and with tarantula system processus mastoideus through fenestra ovalis

b. nasopharynx through the pharyngotympanica tube and with the alveal system processus mastoideus through the antrum mastoideum

c. oropharynx through chorda tympani and with the tarantula system processus mastoideus through antrum mastoideum

d. oropharyngx through the pharyngotympanica tube and with the alveal system processus mastoideus through the antrum mastoideum

Fonticulus seu fontanella …

a. is an unssified cartilage, covers the intracranial space in the newborn and infancy, the last of the fontanelles closes around the second year of life

b. is a hard meninx covers the intracranial space in the newborn and infancy, bulges between the bones of the calva, the last of the fontanel closes around the second year of life

c. is a ligamentous membrane, covers the intracranial space in newborn and infancy and is formed by the unssified part of the bones of the neurocranium

d. is bone tissue, covers the intracranial space in newborn and infancy and is given by the as yet unconnected parts of the bones of the neurocria

Musculus rectus oculi inferior ...

a. it begins on the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. opticus (n. II), it is a stripped muscle

b. begins externally anulus tendineus communis and is parasympathetically inerved n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a smooth muscle

c. it begins outside the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. abducens (n. VI), it is a smooth muscle

d. it begins on the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a stripped muscle

nervus facialis is ...

a. twelfth cranial nerve

b. sedmý hlavový nerv

c. ninth cranial nerve

d. tenth cranial nerve

Sulcus terminalis linguae ...

a. separates from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, which belongs to the oral cavity, the basal third of the tongue, which already belongs to the oropharynx, and this contains lymphoepihelial tissue, which we call tonsilla lingualis

b. separates from the anterior third of the tongue, which belongs to the oral cavity, the basal two-thirds of the tongue, which already belongs to the oropharynx, and these contain lymphoeitelial tissue, which we call the goiter lingualis

c. separates from the anterior third of the tongue, which belongs to the oral cavity, the basal two-thirds of the tongue, which already belongs to the oropharynx, and these contain lymphoeeitelial tissue, which we call tonsilla lingualisc.

d. separates from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, which belongs to the oral cavity, the basal third of the tongue, which already belongs to the oropharynx, and this contains lymphoepihelial tissue, which we call the goiter lingualis

n. VII. is ....

a. nervus statoacusticus

b. nervus facialis

c. nervus trochlearis

d. nervus glossopharyngeus

Fossa cranii anterior …

a. is part of the basis cranii, is formed by os frontale, os sphenoidale and os ethmoidale, is dorsally bounded by the edge of alae minores et processus clinoidei posteriores ossis sphenoidalis

b. is part of the basis cranii, it is formed by os frontale, os sphenoidale and os nasale is dorsally bounded by the edge of alae minores et processus clinoidei medii ossis sphenoidalis

c. is part of the basis cranii, is formed by os frontale, os sphenoidale and os ethmoidale, is dorsally bounded by the edge of alae minores et processus clinoidei anteriores ossis sphenoidalis

d. is part of the calva cranii, is formed by the os frontale, os sphenoidale and os ethmoidale, is dorsally bounded by the edge of the alae minores et processus clinoidei anteriores ossis sphenoidalis

n. V2. is …

a. nervus glossopharyngeus

b. nervus lingualis

c. nervus maxillaris

d. nervus mandibularis

The correct statement is ...

a. prominentia laryngis je hmatná část, která je uložena na hraně lamina thyroidea, pod dolním okrajem lamina thyroidea lze nahmatat plochu, ve které je přítomno ligamentum cricothyroideum, které je součástí conus elasticus, conus elasticus je možné použít jako nouzový přístup pro přívod vzduchu punkcí dutými jehlami

b. prominentia laryngis je hmatná část, která je uložena na hraně lamina thyroidea, pod dolním okrajem lamina thyroidea lze nahmatat plochu, ve které je přítomno ligamentum elasticum, které je součástí membrana quadrangularis, conus elasticus je možné použít jako nouzový přístup tracheostomii

c. prominentia laryngis je hmatná část, která je uložena na hraně lamina thyroidea, pod dolním okrajem lamina thyroidea lze nahmatat plochu, ve které je přítomno ligamentum cricothyroideum, které je součástí conus elasticus, conus elasticus je možné použít jako nouzový přístup pro tracheostomii

d. prominentia laryngis je hmatná část, která je uložena na hraně lamina thyroidea, pod dolním okrajem lamina thyroidea lze nahmatat plochu, ve které je přítomno ligamentum thyrohyoideum, které je součástí conus elasticus, conus elasticus je možné použít jako nouzový přístup pro přívod vzduchu punkcí dutými jehlami

Tuba pharyngotympanica …

a. two-thirds starting from the mouth into the pharynx are cartilaginous, where the cartilaginous part forms about a third of the circumference, about two thirds of the circumference is membranous, on the front part of the membranous part is clamped musculus tensor velli palatini on the dorsal part is clamped musculus salpingopharyngeus

b. two-thirds starting from the mouth into the pharynx are cartilaginous, where the cartilaginous part forms approximately two-thirds of the circumference, about a third of the circumference is membranous, the musculus tensor veli palatini is clamped on the front part of the cartilaginous part, the salpingopharyngeus musculus is clamped on the dorsal part

c. two-thirds starting from the mouth into the pharynx are bony, where the bony part forms approximately two-thirds of the circumference, about a third of the circumference is cartilaginous, the musculus tensor velli palatini is clamped on the front part of the bony part, the salpingopharyngeus musculus is clamped to the dorsal part

d. a third starting from the mouth into the pharynx is cartilaginous, where the cartilaginous part forms approximately two-thirds of the circumference, about a third of the circumference is membranous, the musculus tensor veli palatini is clamped on the back of the cartilaginous part, the salpingopharyngeus musculus is clamped on the dorsal part

Canalis opticus …

a. is an opening in the sphenoidal bone, the ophtalmicus nerve and the ophtalmica artery pass through it

b. is an opening in the ethmoidale axis, the optic nerve and the ophtalmic artery pass through it

c. is an opening in os sphenoidale, the optic nerve and the ophtalmic artery pass through it

d. is an opening in the sphenoidal bone, the optic nerve and optic artery pass through it

n. V. is …

a. nervus facialis

b. nervus oculomotorius

c. nervus hypoglossus

d. nervus trigeminus

Musculus palatoglossus ...

a. belongs to the external muscles of the tongue with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

b. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

c. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

d. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

lymphatic drainage from the right half of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue very often leads

a. transport to submental (IA), submandibular (IB) nodules

b. bilateran along the vasa lingualis behind m. sternocleidomastoideus

c. to the left into the nodules submental (IA), submandibular (IB)

d. bilaterally to the submental (IA), submandibular (IB) nodes

Musculus orbicularis oculi …

a. is a striated muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis inferior inervated n. abducens (n. VI)

b. is a smooth muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis inferior, inerved by the parasympathetic

c. is a smooth muscle attached in orbit to the fissura orbitalis inferior inervated by the sympathetic

d. it is a transversely striated skin muscle of the eye slit internalized motorically n. facialis (n. VII)

Neurocranium is formed by ...

a. os frontale, ossa parietalia, ossa temporalia, os lacrimale, os zygomaticum, os ethmoidale

b. os frontale, ossa parietalia, ossa temporalia, os occipitale, os sphenoidale, os ethmoidale

c. os frontale, ossa parietalia, ossa temporalia, os occipitale,os zygomaticum, os ethmoidale

d. os frontale, ossa parietalia, ossa temporalia, os occipitale, os sphenoidale, os zygomaticum

n. II. is …

a. nervus olfactorius

b. nervus opticus

c. nervus oculomotorius

d. nervus opthalmicus

Musculus levator veli palatini …

a. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

c. belongs to the chewing muscle with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the outer side of the mandible

d. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

In the angulus venosus on the left side of the neck we find

a. plexus thoracicus

b. truncus thoracicus

c. sinus thoracicus

d. ductus thoracicus

Musculus orbicularis oris ...

a. is a circular muscle of the oral opening, belongs to the skin muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

b. is a circular muscle of the eye opening, belongs to the skin muscles with motor innervation by n. ophtalmicus (n. V1)

c. is a circular muscle of the eye opening, belongs to the skin muscles with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

d. is a circular muscle of the oral opening, belongs to the skin muscles with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

foramen lacerum je …

a. irregularly shaped hole, which is filled during life by synchondrosis sphenopetrosa and as an opening is manifested during maceration

b. it begins on the lateral side of the foramen occipitale magnum and leads n. XII.

c. irregularly shaped hole, which is filled during life by synchondrosis sphenofrontalis and as an opening is manifested during maceration

d. is the end of the v. jugularis interna and n. X., n. XI., n. XII also pass through it

Musculus stylohyoideus ...

a. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

c. belongs to the suprahyoid muscles with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

d. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

nervus hypoglossus is …

a. sedmý hlavový nerv

b. ninth cranial nerve

c. tenth cranial nerve

d. twelfth cranial nerve

Foramen stylomastoideum …

a. through this opening comes out of the skull of n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. through this opening comes out of the skull of n. facialis (n. VIII)

c. through this opening comes out of the skull of n. facialis (n. VII)

d. through this opening comes out of the skull n. accesorius (n.) XI

n.VIII. is …

a. nervus statoacusticus

b. nervus facialis

c. nervus glossopharyngeus

d. nervus vagus

Into the space under the concha inferior mouth ...

a. ductus nasolacrimalis

b. sinus frontalis

c. sinus sphenoidalis

d. sinus maxillaris

The correct statement is ...

a. the path of air inhaled through the nose and swallowed food crosses in the area of the oropharynx and laryngopharynx

b. the path of air inhaled through the nose and swallowed food crosses in the area of the oropharynx and nasopharynx

c. the path of air inhaled through the nose and swallowed food crosses in the area of the laryngopharynx

d. the path of air inhaled through the nose and swallowed food crosses in the area of the oropharynx

Foramen palatinum majus

a. is an opening in os palatinum through which a. palatina major and n. palatinus major lead

b. is an opening in the maxilla through which a. nasopalatina and n. nasopalatinus lead

c. is an opening in the os incissivum through which a. incissiva and n. incissivus leads

d. is an opening in the maxilla through which a. palatina major and n. palatinus major lead

Fossa cranii media …

a. is part of the basis crania, it is formed by parts of os sphenoidale, os temporale and ossa parietalia, it is bounded in front by the edge of alae minores et processus clinoidei anteriores ossis sphenoidalis, dorsally dorsum sellae et margo superior ossis petrosi

b. is part of the calva cranii, is formed by the os temporale and os sphenoidale, is dorsally bounded by the edge of the alae majores et processus clinoidei posteriores ossis sphenoidalis

c. is part of the basis cranii, it is formed only by a part of the sphenoidale os, it is bounded in front by the edge of the alae minores et processus clinoidei anteriores ossis sphenoidalis, dorsally margo superior ossis petrosi

d. is part of the basis cranii, it is formed by os frontale, os sphenoidale and os nasale is dorsally bounded by the edge of alae minores et processus clinoidei medii ossis sphenoidalis

The correct formulation is ...

a. the ventral edge of the auricle is formed by tragus, from the dorsal edge it protrudes above the external ear canal helix and above the outer mouth of the external ear canal is the concha

b. the dorsal edge of the auricle forms a concha, from the anterior edge protrudes above the external ear canal helix and above the outer mouth of the external ear canal is tragus

c. the dorsal edge of the auricle forms a helix, from the anterior edge protrudes above the external ear canal tragus and above the outer mouth of the external ear canal is the concha

d. the ventral edge of the auricle forms a helix, from the dorsal edge protrudes above the external ear canal tragus and above the outer mouth of the external ear canal is the concha

Impressiones sinuum transversarium et sigmoideum …

a. are imprints of venous sinuses, which are located in the middle fossa of the skull, impressio sinus sigmoidei follows the foramen jugulare

b. are imprints of the paranasal sinuses, located in the anterior fossa, impressio sinus sphenoidalis is deposited under the fossa hypophyseails

c. are imprints of venous sinuses which are located in the posterior cranial fossa, impressio sinus transversi follows to the foramen jugulare

d. are imprints of venous sinuses located in the posterior cranial fossa, impressio sinus sigmoidei follows to the foramen jugulare

the first ventral branch of a. carotis interna is ...

a. a. optica

b. a. meningica media

c. a. ophtalmica

d. a. tympanica

Crista galli …

a. is part of the sphenoidale axes, prominuje into the anterior cranial pit in place dorsally from lamina cribrosa

b. is part of the ethmoidale axis, prominating into the nasal cavity in the place in front of the lamina perpendicullaris

c. is part of the axes ethmoidale, prominuje into the anterior cranial pit in the place in front of the lamina cribrosa

d. is part of the sphenoidale os, prominating into the nasal cavity in the place before the lamina perpendicullaris

The septum of the nose is formed by...

a. cartilago alaris pars nasalis, lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis, vomerem, crista nasalis maxillae rista nasalis ossis sphenoidalis

b. os nasalis, lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis, vomerem, crista nasalis maxillae rista nasalis ossis palatini

c. os septi nasi, lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis, vomerem, crista nasalis maxillae crista nasalis ossis palatini

d. cartilago nasalis pars septalis, lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis, vomerem, crista nasalis maxillae rista nasalis ossis palatini

Foramen rotundum …

a. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it the third branch n. trigeminus - n. mandibularis

b. is a opening in the sphenoidal bone and passes through it the second branch n. trigeminus - n. mandibularis

c. is an opening in the sphenoidal bone and passes through it the second branch n. trigeminus - n. maxillaris

d. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it the first branch n. trigeminus - n. ophtalmicus

The correct statement is ...

a. os hyoideum is connected to the larynx through mebrana laryngohyoidea, which is strengthened ligamentum thyrohyoideum anterius et ligamenta thyrohyoidea lateralia

b. the mandible is connected to the larynx through the mebrana thyrohyoidea, which is thickened by the ligamentum thyrohyoideum anterius et ligamenta thyrohyoidea lateralia

c. the mandibbula is connected to the larynx through the mebrana laryngohyoidea, which is strengthened by the ligamentum thyrohyoideum anterius et ligamenta thyrohyoidea lateralia

d. os hyoideum is connected to the larynx through mebrana thyrohyoidea, which is thickened ligamentum thyrohyoideum medianum et ligamenta thyrohyoidea lateralia

Musculus obliquus oculi superior ...

a. it begins outside the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. trochlearis (n. IV), it is a stripped muscle

b. begins externally anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a stripped muscle

c. begins externally anulus tendineus communis and is parasympathetically inerved n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a smooth muscle

d. it begins on the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a stripped muscle

The salivary glands are parasympathetically inerved through what ganglion and through what cranial nerve ...

a. glandula parotis through ganglion oticum (n. IX), glandula sublingualis through ganglion pterygopalatinum (n. IX), glandula submandibularis through ganglion submandibulare (n. VII), glandulae palatinae through ganglion ciliare (n.III)

b. glandula parotis through ganglion oticum (n. IX), glandula sublingualis through ganglion submandibulare (n. VII), glandula submandibularis through ganglion submandibulare (n. VII), glandulae palatinae through ganglion pterygopalatinum (n. VII)

c. glandula parotis through ganglion oticum (n. IX), glandula sublingualis through ganglion submandibulare (n. VII), glandula submandibularis through ganglion submandibulare (n. VII), glandulae palatinae through ganglion oticum (n. IX)

d. glandula parotis through ganglion oticum (n. IX), glandula sublingualis through ganglion sublinguale (n. VII), glandula submandibularis through ganglion submandibulare (n. VII), glandulae palatinae through ganglion pterygopalatinum (n. VII)

nervus oculomotorius is ...

a. fourth cranial nerve

b. sixth cranial nerve

c. third cranial nerve

d. second cranial nerve

nervus maxillaris is ...

a. the fifth cranial nerve, its second branch

b. seventh cranial nerve

c. the fifth cranial nerve, its first branch

d. fifth cranial nerve, its third branch

Foramen jugulare …

a. is the end of the v. jugularis interna and n. X., n. XI., n. XII also pass through it

b. is the beginning of the v. jugularis interna and n. X., n. XI., n. XII also pass through it

c. is the beginning of the v. jugularis interna and n. IX, n. X., n. XI. also pass through it

d. is the beginning of the v. jugularis interna and n. X., n. XI., n. XII also pass through it

Locus Kieselbachii …

a. is the area of arterial anastomoses in the area of the cartilaginous part of the septum, where nosebleeds most often occur

b. is the area of venous anastomoses in the area of the cartilaginous part of the septum, where nosebleeds most often occur

c. is the area of venous anastomoses in the area of the cartilaginous part of the nasal wing, where nosebleeds most often occur

d. is the area of arterial anastomoses in the area of the cartilaginous part of the nasal wing, where nosebleeds most often occur

vena retromandibularis usually flows directly into

a. v. jugularis interna

b. v. jugularis externa

c. v. jugularis communis

d. v. jugularis anterior

Glandula lacrimalis ...

a. it is stored in orbit in the upper outer quadrant of the ventral third of the orbit, parasympathetically it is inerved by the gl path. oticum

b. it is stored in orbit in the upper inner quadrant of the ventral third of the orbit, parasympathetically it is innerved by the gl path. cilliare

c. it is stored in orbit in the upper inner quadrant of the ventral third of the orbit, parasympathetically it is innerved by the gl path. pterygopalatinum

d. it is stored in orbit in the upper outer quadrant of the ventral third of the orbit, parasympathetically it is inerved by the gl path. pterygopalatinum

Musculus risorius ...

a. belongs to mastication muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

b. is a skin muscle deposited at the angle of the mouth, with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

c. is a cutaneous muscle deposited at the upper edge of the ear, with motor innervation by n. opphtalmicus (n. V1)

d. the skin muscle is located at the upper edge of the ear with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

Foramen magnum …

a. is an opening in the os occipitale and pass through it the transition of the medulla spinalis and the medulla oblongata and further aa. meningicae mediae

b. is an opening in the os occipitale and I pass through it the transition of the medulla spinalis and the medulla oblongata and further aa. basilares

c. is an opening in the occipitale axis and passes through it the transition of the medulla spinalis and medulla oblongata and further aa. Cerebri posteriores

d. is an opening in the os occipitale and I pass through it the transition of medulla spinalis and medulla oblongata and further aa. vertebrales

Cornea is

a. covers the back of the eyelids, covers the fornix superior and inferior, and also passes to the uveu

b. transparent layer of the anterior field of the eyeball, is covered by the conjunctiva

c. transparent layer of the anterior field of the eyeball, not covered by the conjunctiva

d. transparent layer of the anterior field of the eyeball, is covered with a sclera

Through the free space cavum tympani passes in the mucous fold ...

a. chorda tympani, a branch of n. facialis (n. VII) that conducts efferent parasympathetic fibers for ganglion submandibulare and afferent flavor fibers for the front two-thirds of the tongue

b. n. petrosus minor, a branch of n. facialis (n. VII) that conducts efferent sympathetic fibers for the ganglion pterygopalatinum and afferent flavor fibers for the front two-thirds of the tongue

c. m. tensor tympani, which passes through the canalis musculotubarius, strains the tympanic membrane and is ivevated n. facialis (n. VII)

d. chorda tympani, a branch of n. lingualis (branches of n. mandibularis - n. V3) that conducts efferent parasympathetic fibers for the ganglion submandibulare and afferent fibers of taste for the dorsal third of the tongue

n. X. is ....

a. nervus accesorius

b. nervus glossopharyngeus

c. nervus hypoglossus

d. nervus vagus

If there is a lung tumor growing to the left under the arch of the aorta, it is possible to observe in the larynx

a. palsy m. cricothyroideus due to damage to n. laryngeus recurrens and therefore hoarseness

b. paralysis of the same-sided vocal ligament due to damage to the laryngeus recurrens,

c. paralysis of the same-sided vocal ligament due to damage to the laryngeus recurrens, and impaired swallowing due to impaired inervation of m. constrictores pharyngis

d. palsy m. cricothyroideus due to damage to n. laryngeus superior, and therefore hoarseness

Musculus rectus oculi superior ...

a. begins at the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. opticus (n. II)

b. begins externally anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III)

c. begins at the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III)

d. begins outside the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. trochlearis (n. IV)

Limbus posterior palpebrae …

a. is the area where it is present in the eyelid m. orbicularis oculi

b. is the anterior edge of the edge of the eyelid, where the epidermis passes into the spoijvka

c. is the place where the lining of the back of the eyelid of the body coniuctiva begins

d. is the place where the lining of the back of the cap of the body coniuctiva begins and there are outlets of Zeiss's eyelashes on it

Sinus maxillaris flows into ...

a. into the common nasal passage in the hiathus semilunaris through the ductus maxillaris

b. into the middle nasal passage in the canalis maxillaris through the osteomeatal unit

c. into the lower nasal passage in the hiathus semilunaris through the osteomeatal unit

d. into the middle nasal passage in the hiathus semilunaris through the osteomeatal unit

The parts of labyrinthus osseus are ...

a. vestibulum, cochlea, canales semicirculares

b. utriculus, sacculus, ducti semicirculares, ampullae, ductus cochlearis

c. utriculus, sacculus, canales semicirculares, ampullae, cochlea

d. scala tympani, scala vestibuli, modiolus, helicotrema, acquaeductus vestibularis

Musculus stylopharyngeus …

a. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

c. belongs to the muscles of the soft palatewith motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

d. belongs to the muscles of the soft palate with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

nervus opthtalmicus is ...

a. seventh cranial nerve

b. fifth cranial nerve, its third branch

c. the fifth cranial nerve, its first branch

d. the fifth cranial nerve, its second branch

nervus accesorius is ...

a. seventh cranial nerve

b. ninth cranial nerve

c. tenth cranial nerve

d. eleventh cranial nerve

Anulus tendineus …

a. is a common tendon of circular shape that connects to the periorbitus and is the beginning of the oblique eye muscles

b. is a common tendon of the circular shape of the direct eye muscles on the bulbus

c. is a common tendon of the circular shape of the oblique eye muscles on the bulbus

d. is a common tendon of circular shape that connects to the periorbite and is the beginning of the direct eye muscles

Which opinion is correct ...

a. in the ceiling of the cavum tympani there is an opening that leads to the antrum mastoideum, the promontorium is a niche conditioned by the canalis musculotubarius, in the bone of the posterior wall of the middle ear cavity it takes place in the canalis caroticus a. carotis interna, which gives off the branch a. tympanica

b. the ceiling of the cavum tympani forms a tegmen, above which is the area of the intracranial space, the promontorium is a niche conditioned by the thread of the cochley, in the bone of the posterior wall of the middle ear cavity runs n. statoacusticus (n. VII), which emits a branch n. tympanicus

c. ceiling cavum tympani forms pars jugularis, above which is the area where v. jugularis interna begins, promontorium is a niche conditioned by the thread of the cochlea, in the bone of the posterior wall of the middle ear cavity takes place in the canalis caroticus a. carotis interna, which gives off the branch a. tympanica

d. the ceiling of the cavum tympani forms a tegmen, above which is the area of the intracranial space, the promontorium is a niche conditioned by the thread of the cochlea, in the bone of the posterior wall of the middle ear cavity runs n. facialis (n. VII), which emits a motor branch to m. stapedis

The nasal septum is supplied with ...

a. by way of branches: aa. ethmoidales from a. carotis interna, by a. sphenopalatina from a. carotis externa and from a. labii superioris from a. carotis externa

b. by way of branches: aa. ethmoidales from a. carotis externa by a. sphenopalatina from a. carotis externa and from a. labii superioris from a. carotis externa

c. by way of branches: aa. ethmoidales from a. carotis interna, by a. sphenopalatina from a. carotis interna and from a. labii superioris from a. carotis externa

d. by way of branches: aa. ethmoidales from a. carotis externa via a. sphenopalatina from a. carotis interna and from a. labii superioris from a. carotis externa

The correct statement is ...

a. between the more cara-like lung vestibularis and the cranially located plica vocalis is a space called ventriculus laryngis, which protrudes in a ventraonic direction on each side upwards in the sacculus

b. between the more coudal lung vestibularis and the cranial deposited plica vocalis there is a space called sacculus laryngis, which protrudes in a ventraonous direction on each side upwards in the ventriculus

c. between the cranially located lunga vestibularis and the more coudal lunga vocalis there is a space called sacculus laryngis, which protrudes in a ventraonous direction on each side upwards in the ventriculus

d. between the more cranial lung vestibularis and the more coudal lunga vocalis is a space called ventriculus laryngis, which protrudes on each side upwards in the sacculus

Foramen infraorbitale / incissura infraorbitalis …

a. is located at the lower edge of the orbit in the maxilla and contains the output of n. infraorbitalis, branch n. maxilalris, i.e. branch of the 3rd branch n. trigeminus

b. is located at the lower edge of the orbit in the maxilla as and contains the output of n. infraorbitalis, branch n. ophtalmicus, i.e. branch of the 1st branch n. trigeminus

c. is located at the lower edge of the orbit in the zygomaticbone and contains the output of n. infraorbitalis, branch n. maxilalris, i.e. branch of the 2nd branch n. trigeminus

d. is located at the lower edge of the orbit in the maxilla and contains the output of n. infraorbitalis, branch n. maxilalris, i.e. branch of the 2nd branch n. trigeminus

the second ventral branch of a. carotis externa is, as a rule, ...

a. a. lingualis

b. a. thyroidea inferior

c. a. thyroidea superior

d. a. facialis

n. V3. is …

a. nervus mandibularis

b. nervus glossopharyngeus

c. nervus lingualis

d. nervus maxillaris

Musculus pterygoideus lateralis …

a. belongs to the muscles of the pharynx with motor innervation by n. vagus (n. X)

b. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

c. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the inner side of the mandible

d. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the outer side of the mandible

Arcus dentalis mandibulae is different from arcus dentalis maxillae ...

a. arcus dentalis mandibulae differs in ellipsoidal shape from arcus dentalis maxillae hyperbolic shape

b. arcus dentalis mandibulae differs parabolic shape from arcus dentalis maxillae hyperbolic shape

c. arcus dentalis mandibulae differs parabolic form from arcus dentalis maxillae ellipsoidal shape

d. arcus dentalis mandibulae differs in ellipsoidal shape from arcus dentalis maxillae parabolic shape

n. XII. is ...

a. nervus glossopharyngeus

b. nervus hypoglossus

c. nervus accesorius

d. nervus vagus

Foramen supraorbitale / incissura supraorbitalis …

a. is located at the upper edge of the orbit in the frontal bone and contains the outlet of branches n. ophtalmicus, 1st branch n. trigeminus

b. is located at the upper edge of the orbit ithmoidal bone and contains the outlet of the branches n. opticus, 1st branch n. trigeminus

c. is located at the upper edge of the orbit in the maxilla and contains the outlet of the branches of the n. maxillaris of the 2nd branch n. trigeminus

d. is deposited at the upper edge of the orbit in the ethmoidale bone and contains the outlet of branches n. ophtalmicus, 1st branch n. trigeminus

n. IX. is …

a. nervus hypoglossus

b. nervus accesorius

c. nervus vagus

d. nervus glossopharyngeus

Foramen spinosum …

a. is an opening in os sphenoidale and a. cerebri media passes through it

b. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it the third branch n. trigeminus - n. mandibularis

c. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it the second branch n. trigeminus - n. maxillaris

d. is an opening in os sphenoidale and passes through it a. meningica media

Processus clinoidei medii …

a. are a continuation ala minor ossis sphenoidalis in the medial direction and arch over the impresio trigeminalis

b. are a continuation ala minor ossis sphenoidalis in the medial direction and bulge above the sulcus prechiasmaticus

c. are a continuation of the dorsum sellae in the anterior direction and bulge above the fossa of the hypophysealis rim

d. are a continuation of the tuberculum hypophysealis and bulge in the posterior direction above the edges of the fossa hypophysealis

Foramen caecum linguae …

a. it is a blind beginning of the ductus hyoglossus, which was the trajectory of the descent of the middle part of the glandulae parathyroideae to the neck, is deposited at the top of a cranked line noticeable between the middle and dorsal thirds of the tongue, which is called sulcus terminalis linguae

b. it is the blind beginning of the ductus hyoglossus, which was the trajectory of the descent of the middle part of the glandulae parathyroideae to the neck, is deposited at the top of a cranked line noticeable between the front and middle thirds of the tongue, which is called sulcus terminalis linguae

c. it is a blind beginning of the ductus thyroglossus, which was the trajectory of the descent of the central part of the glandula thyroidea to the neck, is deposited at the top of a cranked line visible between the middle and dorsal thirds of the tongue, which is called sulcus terminalis linguae

d. it is the blind beginning of the ductus thyroglossus, which was the trajectory of the descent of the middle part of the glandula thyroidea to the neck, is deposited at the end of the line noticeable between the ventral and middle third of the tongue, which is called sulcus sagittalis linguae

Clivus…

a. is the bone area on which the connection between the corpus ossis temporalis and the corpus ossis occipitalis is located, a. basilaris and the brain stem are attached to the clivus

b. is the bone area on which the connection between the corpus ossis sphenoidalis and the corpus ossis ethmoidalis is located, on the clive there is a lamina cribriformis and the lower part of the frontal lobes is attached to the knead

c. is the bone area on which the connection between the corpus ossis sphenoidalis and the corpus ossis occipitalis is located and the lower part of the occipital lobes is attached to it

d. is the bone area on which the connection between the corpus ossis sphenoidalis and the corpus ossis occipitalis is located, a. basilaris and the brain stem are dorsaly to the clivus

Musculus sternocleidomastoideus …

a. belongs to the muscles of the neck clamps on the sternum and clavicule and begins on the processus mastoideus and on the linea nuchae superior, its innervation is involved by n. accesorius (n. XI)

b. belongs to the muscles of the neck attaches on the sternum and clavicule and begins on the processus mastoideus and on the linea nuchae superior, its inervation is involved by rami dorsales n. spinalis

c. it belongs to the neck muscles starting at the sternum and clavicule and attaching to the processus mastoideus and linea nuchae superior, rami dorsales are involved in innervation

d. belongs to the muscles of the neck begins on the sternum and clavicule and is attached to the processus mastoideus and on the linea nuchae superior, its innervation is involved by n. accesorius (n. XI)

The nasal glands are inervated by the parasympathetic through ...

a. ganglion oticum through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

b. ganglion submandibulare through n. facialis (n. VII)

c. ganglion pterygopalatinum via n. facialis (n. VII)

d. ganglion pterygopalatinum via n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

The length of the skull in cephalometry is determined by the distance between

a. glabella and opistocranion, glabella is the point in the face between arcus nasociliares, opistocranion is the most dorsal point of the occipitale axes

b. nasion and opistocranion, nasion is the point at the root of the nose, opistocranion is the most dorsal point of the occipitale axes

c. glabella and opistocranion, glabella is the point at the root of the nose, opistocranion is the most dorsal point of the occipitale axes

d. nasion and opistocranion, nasion is the point at the root of the nose, opistocranion is the most dorsal point of the occipitale axes

Suprahyoid muscles include ...

a. m. geniohyoideus, m. stylohyoideus, m. omohyoideus

b. m. thyreoglossus, m. sternohyoideus, m. omohyoideus

c. m. geniohyoideus, m. stylohyoideus, m. mylohyoideus

d. m. mylohyoideus, m. glossohyoideus, m. stylohyoideus

The intrinsic muscles of the tongue are ...

a. musculus longitudinalis, musculus transversus superior, musculus transversus inferior, musculus verticalis

b. musculus longitudinalis superior, musculus longitudinalis inferior, musculus transversus, musculus verticalis

c. musculus hyoglosssus, musculus styloglosssus, musculus genioglossus, musculus, musculus palatoglossus

d. musculus hyoglosssus, musculus myloglossus, musculus genioglossus, musculus, musculus palatoglossus

Musculus temporalis ...

a. belongs to the muscles of the head with motor innervation n. facialis (n. VII)

b. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) attached to the processus coracoideus mandibulae

c. belongs to the chewing muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3) attached to the processus coronoideus mandibulae

d. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

Processus clinoidei anteriores …

a. are a continuation of the tuberculum hypophysealis and bulge in the posterior direction above the edges of the fossa hypophysealis

b. are a continuation ala minor ossis sphenoidalis in the medial direction and bulge above the sulcus prechiasmaticus

c. are a continuation ala minor ossis sphenoidalis in the medial direction and arch over the impresio trigeminalis

d. are a continuation of the dorsum sellae in the anterior direction and bulge above the hypophyseal fossa rim

The correct statement is ...

a. muscles inside the larynx are m. vocalis, m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis posterior, m. thyroarytenoideus, m. arytenoideus transversus, m. arytenoideus obliquus, m. cricothyroideus, m. thyrohyoideus

b. muscles inside the larynx are m. cricoarytenoideus, m. thyroarytenoideus, m. arytenoideus transversus, m. arytenoideus obliquus, m. cricothyroideus, m. thyrohyoideus

c. muscles inside the larynx are m. vocalis, m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis, m. thyroarytenoideus, m. arytenoideus transversus, m. arytenoideus obliquus, m. cricothyroideus

d. muscles inside the larynx are m. vocalis, m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis, m. cricoarytenoideus posterior, m. thyroarytenoideus, m. arytenoideus transversus, m. arytenoideus obliquus

Musculus procerus ...

a. is a cutaneous muscle deposited at the upper edge of the ear, with motor innervation by n. ophtalmicus (n. V1)

b. is a cutaneous muscle located at the upper edge of the ear, with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

c. belongs to mastication muscles with motor innervation by n. mandibularis (n. V3)

d. is a cutaneous muscle located above the root of the nosewith motor ineravation by n. facialis (n. VII)

The correct statement is ...

a. arcus palatoglossus borders the fossa tonsillaris at the back, arcus palatopharyngeus delimits it dorsally, tonsilla pharyngica is deposited in the fossa tonsillaris; vascular supply of fossa tonsillaris is the path of a. lingualis, a. facialis (which is a branch of a. pharyngica ascendens), through branches of a. palatina ascendens from the dorsal side and from above through the branches of a. palatina major (branch of a. maxillaris)

b. arcus palatoglossus delimits the fossa tonsillaris from the front, arcus palatopharyngeus delimits it dorsally, in the fossa tonsillaris is deposited tonsilla palatina; vascular supply of fossa tonsillaris is the path of a. lingualis, a. facialis (or its branch a. palatina ascendens), through branches of a. pharyngica ascendens from the dorsal side and from above through branches of a. palatina minor (branch a. maxillaris)

c. arcus palatoglossus delimits the fossa tonsillaris from the front, arcus palatopharyngeus delimits it dorsally, in the fossa tonsillaris is deposited tonsilla palatina; vascular supply of the fossa tonsillaris is the path of a. lingualis, a. facialis (or its branch a. palatina ascendens), through the branches of a. pharyngica ascendens from the dorsal side and from above through the branches of a. palatina minor (branch a. temporalis superficialis)

d. arcus palatoglossus borders the fossa tonsillaris in front, arcus palatopharyngeus delimits it at the back, tonsilla pharyngica is stored in the fossa tonsillaris; vascular supply of fossa tonsillaris is the path of a. lingualis, a. facialis (resp. its branch a. pharyngica ascendens), through branches of a. palatina ascendens from the dorsal side and from above through branches of a. palatina minor (branch a. maxillaris)

Fonticulus minor …

a. it is also called a small fontanella, it is deposited between the axis occipitale and ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, at six months of life

b. it is also called a small fontanella, it is deposited between the frontale axis and the ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, at six months of life

c. it is also called a small fontanella, it is deposited between the frontale axis and the ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, in two years of life

d. it is also called a small fontanella, it is deposited between the os occipitale and the ossa parietalia, it closes, as a rule, in two years of life

Musculus masseter ...

a. belongs to the mastication muscles n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the inner side of the mandible

b. belongs to the mastication muscles n. mandibularis (n. V3) clamps to the outer side of the mandible

c. belongs to the muscles of the head with motor innervation by n. facialis (n. VII)

d. belongs to the muscles of the palate with motor innervation by n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

v. jugularis externa flows into

a. v. jugularis anterior

b. v. subclavia

c. v. jugularis interna

d. v. brachiocephalica

the dorsal branches of a. carotis externa are ...

a. pouze a. occipitalis

b. a. maxillaris, a. occipitalis

c. a. palatina ascendens, a. occipitalis

d. a. pharyngica ascendens, a. occipitalis

Paranasal sinuses are ...

a. sinus frontalis, sinus sphenoidalis, sinus maxillaris, cellulae ethmoidales, cellulae mastoideae

b. sinus frontalis, sinus petrosus, sinus sphenoidalis, sinus maxillaris, cellulae ethmoidales, cellulae mastoideae

c. sinus frontalis, sinus petrosus, sinus sphenoidalis, sinus maxillaris, cellulae ethmoidales

d. sinus frontalis, sinus sphenoidalis, sinus maxillaris, cellulae ethmoidales

The correct statement is ...

a. this is a list of all cartilages of the larynx: the paired cartilages of the larynx are arrhytenoides, corniculatum, cricoidea, triticaa, unpaired are thyroidea, cuneiformis and epiglottis

b. this is a list of all cartilages of the larynx: the paired cartilages of the larynx are arrhytenoides, corniculatum, cuneiformis, triticaa, unpaired are thyroidea, corniculatum and epiglottis

c. this is a list of all cartilages of the larynx: the paired cartilages of the larynx are arytenoides, corniculatum, cuneiformis, triticaa, unpaired are thyroidea, cricoidea and epiglottis

d. this is a list of all cartilages of the larynx: the paired cartilages of the larynx are arrhytenoides, corniculatum, cricoidea, triticaa, unpaired are hyoidea, thyroidea, cuneiformis and epiglottis

The correct statement is ...

a. the tongue is inervated in the anterior two-thirds sensoric through n. facialis (n.VII), but for taste via chorda tympani (also goes to n. facialis n. VII), the basal third of the tongue is innervated sensitively through n. vagus (n. X), sensory for taste through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX), motorically through n. hypoglossus (n. XII)

b. the tongue is inervated sensoric through the n. vagus (n. X), sensorically for taste through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX) and motorically through n. hypoglossus (n. XII)

c. the tongue is inervated in the front two-thirds sensoric through n. lingualis (branch n. mandibularis n. V3) and for taste through chorda tympani (branch n. facialis n. VII), the basal third of the tongue is intervated both snsoric and for taste through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

d. the tongue is inervated in the anterior two-thirds sensoric through n. facialis (n.VII), but sensorily for taste through chorda tympani (also goes to n. facialis n. VII), basal third of the tongue is inervated snsoric through n. vagus (n. X), for taste through n. glossopharyngeus (n. IX)

On the skull of a newborn we find sutures, which are usually not found on the adult skull

a. Metopica suture in occipital bone, maxillae suture in the middle line of the corpus maxillae

b. Squamosa suture in the temporal bone, maxillae suture in the middle part of the corpus maxillae

c. Sutura metopica in the frontal bone, suture of the mandibula in the middle part of the corpus mandibulae

d. Squamosa suture in the temporal bone, mandibulae suture in the middle part of the corpus mandibulae

the opticus nerve is ...

a. second cranial nerve

b. first cranial nerve

c. fourth cranial nerve

d. third cranial nerve

the thyroid gland is deposited

a. in the front of cartilago thyroidea in front of the trachea and consists of lobus dexter, lobus sinister, isthmus and sometimes lobus pyramidalis, which comes out of the isthmus and protrudes cranially in front of the os hyoideum

b. in front of the trachea and consists of lobus dexter, lobus sinister, isthmus and sometimes lobus pyramidalis, which comes out of the isthmus and protrudes cranially in front of the thyroid cartilage and conus elasticus

c. in front of the trachea and consists of lobus superior, lobus inferior, medius and sometimes lobus pyramidalis, which comes out of the lobus medius and protrudes cranially in front of the thyroid cartilage and conus elasticus

d. retrosternal in front of the trachea and consists of lobus dexter, lobus sinister, isthmus and sometimes lobus pyramidalis, which comes out of the isthmus and protrudes cranially in front of the ringed cartilage and conus elasticus

What formulation is correct ...

a. the inside of the cavum tympani fills the liquor tympanicus, labyrinthus osseus is filled with perilymph, labyrinthus membranaceus is filled with endolymph, in meatus acusticus internus is cerumen, in meatus acusticus externus is liquor cerebrospinalis

b. the interior of the cavum timpani fills the air, labyrinthus osseus is filled with perilymph, labyrinthus membranaceus is filled with endolymph, in meatus acusticus internus is liquor cerebrospinalis, in meatus acusticus externus is cerumen

c. the inside of the cavum tympani fills the liquor tympanicus, labyrinthus osseus is filled with perilymph, labyrinthus membranaceus is filled with endolymph, in meatus acusticus internus is liquor cerebrospinalis, in meatus acusticus externus is cerumen

d. the interior of the cavum timpani fills the air, labyrinthus osseus is filled with endolyph, labyrinthus membranaceus is filled with perilymph, in meatus acusticus internus is liquor cerebrospinalis, in meatus acusticus externus is cerumen

the glossopharyngeal nerve is ...

a. twelfth cranial nerve

b. ninth cranial nerve

c. seventh cranial nerve

d. tenth cranial nerve

Musculus obliquus oculi inferior ...

a. it does not start with the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III)

b. begins externally anulus tendineus communis and is parasympathetically inerved n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a smooth muscle

c. begins externally anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a striated muscle

d. it begins on the anulus tendineus communis with motor innervation by n. oculomotorius (n. III), it is a striated muscle

Dura mater on the inside of the skull ...

a. is separated from the lamina interna calvae by the periosteum is formed by two layers, the outer endocal tissue and the inner own tissue of the meninx

b. firmly adheres to the lamina interna calvae, is formed by two layers - the outside galea aponeurotica and the internal own tissue of the meninx

c. is separated from the lamina interna calvae by epidural fat, it is formed by two layers, the outer periosteal tissue and the internal own tissue of the meninx

d. adheres tightly to the lamina interna calvae, is formed by two layers, the outer periosteal tissue and the inner own tissue of the brain coverages

Infrahyoid muscles include ...

a. m. geniohyoideus, m. stylohyoideus, m. mylohyoideus

b. m. mylohyoideus, m. glossohyoideus, m. stylohyoideus

c. m. geniohyoideus, m. stylohyoideus, m. mylohyoideus

d. m. thyrohyoideus, m. sternohyoideus, m. omohyoideus

Fossa cranii posterior …

a. is part of the calvae crania, it is formed only by the os occipitale, os temporale and, unlike the fossa anterior and fossa media, it does not contain any part of the parts of the os sphenoidale, it is bounded in front by the dorsum sellae et margo superior ossis petrosi

b. is part of the basis cranii, it is formed only by the os occipitale is bounded in front by the edge of the alae minores et processus clinoidei posteriores ossis sphenoidalis, dorsally margo superior ossis petrosi

c. is part of the basis cranii, it is formed by the os frontale, the os sphenoidale and the os occipitale is dorsally bounded by the edge of the foramen magnum ossis occipitalis

d. is part of the basis cranii, consisting of os occipitale, os temporale and a small part of os sphenoidale and ossa parietalia, it is bounded in front by dorsum sellae et margo superior ossis petrosi

vagina carotica contains

a. a. carotis interna (a. carotis communis), v. jugularis interna, truncus sympathicus

b. a. carotis interna (a. carotis communis), v. jugularis interna, n. vagus (X), truncus sympathicus

c. a. carotis externa (a. carotis communis), v. jugularis externa, n. vagus (X), n. glossopharyngeus (IX)

d. a. carotis interna (a. carotis communis), v. jugularis interna, n. vagus (X)

nervus olfactorius is ...

a. second cranial nerve

b. fourth cranial nerve

c. první hlavový nerv

d. third cranial nerve

n. I. is …

a. nervus olfactorius

b. nervus opthalmicus

c. nervus oculomotorius

d. nervus opticus

Meatus nasi inferior is bordered by ...

a. from above concha media from below maxilla and os palatinum, externally lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis and lamina perpendicullaris ossis palatini

b. from above concha inferior, from below maxilla and os palatinum, externally processus frontalis maxillae and lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis

c. from above concha media from below maxilla and os palatinum, externally lamina perpendicularis ossis ethmoidalis and lamina perpendicullaris ossis maxillae

d. from above concha media from below conchainferior a os palatinum externally os ethmoidale, externally lamina perpendicularis ossis sphenoidalis and lamina perpendicullaris ossis palatini

Fissura orbitalis inferior …

a. is an opening in the frontal bone passes through it the oculomotorius nerve, the ohtalmicus nerve, the abducens nerve, the trochlearis nerve, the vena ophtalmica superior,

b. is a crevice between the maxilla and the frontal bone and passes through it v. ophtalmica inferior, through which the basin area of v. retromandibularis and the basin of intracranial veins are connected

c. is an opening in os sphenoidale passing through it the oculomotorius nerve, the ohtalmicus nerve, the abducens nerve, the trochlearis nerve, the vena ophtalmica inferior

d. is a slit between the maxilla and the sphenoidal bone and passes through it v. optica inferior, through which the basin area of v. retromandibularis and the basin of intracranial veins are connected