**Завдання #93**

A 40-year-old patient had the peritonitis (inflammation of the peritoneum). The surgeon perform the laparotomy (abdominal section) along the linea alba (Hunter's line). What anatomical structures form the linea alba?

1) M. pyramidalis, aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis, m. quadratus lumborum.

2) Aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. quadratus lumborum.

3) Aponeuroses of the mm. obliquus externus abdominis, mm. obliquus internus abdominis, m. quadratus lumborum.

4) Aponeuroses of the mm. obliquus externus abdominis, mm. obnquus internus abdominis, mm. transversus abdominis.

5) Aponeurosis of the m. rectus abdominis, fascia transversalis, m. quadratus lumborum.

**Завдання #94**

A 50-year old patient has the protrusion under the skin of the anterior abdominal wall. The anterior abdominal wall hernia is diagnosed. Name the weak spots of the anterior abdominal wall, where the hernias may develop.

1) The regions of the rectus sheath, umbilical ring

2) The subcostal regions, inguinal rings

3) The regions of the linea alba, umbilical ring, inguinal rings

4) The regions of the femoral ring, umbilical ring

5) The regions of the rectus sheath, linea alba

**Завдання #95**

A 50-year-old patient had the sharp abdominal pain and he was admitted to the hospital. To perform the operation the surgeon must do the section of the anterior abdominal wall. Where must the surgeon do this section to prevent the troublesome bleeding?

1) Through the rectus abdominisЧерез прямий м'яз живота.

2) Above the right inguinal ligament

3) Above the left inguinal ligament

4) Along the linea alba

5) Along the lateral border of the right rectus abdominis muscle

**Завдання #96**

The child had the inguinal hernia and he was admitted to the hospital. The physician revealed the hernia in the superficial inguinal ring region. What anatomical structures form the superficial inguinal ring?

1) Crus mediale, crus laterale, fibrae intercrurales, lig. reflexum.

2) Lig. reflexum. crus mediale, crus laterale, arcus iliopectineus

3) Margo falciformis, cornu superius, cornu inferius

4) Lig. inguinale, lig. reflexum, arcus iliopectineus

5) Lig. inguinale, lig. lacunare, lig. pectineum.

**Завдання #97**

The oblique inguinal hernia was diagnosed. What anatomical structure form the inferior wall of the inguinal canal?

1) Ligamentum lacunare

2) Ligamentum inguinale

3) Fascia transversalis

4) M. transversus abdominis

5) Aponeurosis of the m. obliqui externus abdominis

**Завдання #98**

The child had the right XII rib fracture, transverse processes of the I and II lumbar vertebrae are damaged due to the trauma. As result the function of the abdominal muscle was impaired. What muscle function was impaired?

1) М. quadratus lumborum

2) М. pyramidalis

3) М. obliquus externus abdominis

4) M. obliquus internus abdominis

5) M. transversus abdominis

**Завдання #99**

The 45-old-man complained of rectus abdominis muscle pain due to the proof physical load. What regions of the anterior abdominal wall are occupied by the rectus abdominis muscle?

1) Regiones hypochondriaca dextra el sinistra, regio epigastrica

2) Regio epigastrica, regio umbilicalis, regio pubica

3) Regio umbilicalis, regiones lateralis dextra et sinistra

4) Regiones inguinalis dextra et sinistra, regio pubica

5) Regiones hypochondriaca dextra et sinistra, regiones lateralis dextra et sinistra, regiones inguinalis dextra et sinistra

**Завдання #100**

What anatomical structures form the anterior wall of the rectus abdominis muscle sheath above the umbilicus?

1) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. transversus abdominis, transverse fascia

2) The posterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis, the aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis, transverse fascia

3) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, the anterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis

4) The transverse fascia

5) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis

**Завдання #101**

What anatomical structures form the anterior wall of the rectus abdominis muscle sheath below the umbilicus?

1) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. transversus abdominis

2) The posterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis, the aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis, transverse fascia

3) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, the anterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis

4) The transverse fascia

5) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis

**Завдання #102**

What anatomical structures form the posterior wall of the rectus abdominis muscle sheath above the umbilicus?

1) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. transversus abdominis

2) The posterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis, the aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis, transverse fascia

3) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, the anterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis

4) The transverse fascia

5) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis

**Завдання #103**

What anatomical structures form the posterior wall of the rectus abdominis muscle sheath below the umbilicus?

1) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. transversus abdominis

2) The posterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis, the aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis, transverse fascia

3) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, the anterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis

4) The transverse fascia

5) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis

**Завдання #104**

What anatomical structures form the linea alba?

1) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. transversus abdominis

2) The posterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis, the aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis

3) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, the anterior layer of the aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis

4) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. quadratus lumborum

5) The aponeuroses of the m. obliquus externus abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis, m. rectus abdominis

**Завдання #105**

What anatomical structures form the anterior wall of the inguinal canal?

1) The transverse fascia

2) The curved margin of the inguinal ligament

3) The aponeurosis of the external oblique

4) The medial crus and lateral crus of the inguinal ligament

5) The lower margins of the internal oblique and transversus abdominis

**Завдання #106**

What anatomical structures form the posterior wall of the inguinal canal?

1) The transverse fascia

2) The curved margin of the inguinal ligament

3) The aponeurosis of the external oblique

4) The medial crus and lateral crus of the inguinal ligament

5) The lower margins of the internal oblique and transversus abdominis

**Завдання #107**

What anatomical structures form the superior wall of the inguinal canal?

1) The transverse fascia

2) The curved margin of the inguinal ligament

3) The aponeurosis of the external oblique

4) The medial crus and lateral crus of the inguinal ligament

5) The lower margins of the internal oblique and transversus abdominis

**Завдання #108**

What anatomical structure does the inguinal canal contain in males?

1) deferent duct

2) spermatic cord

3) inguinal ligament

4) spermatic duct

5) cystic duct

**Завдання #109**

What anatomical structure does the inguinal canal contain in females?

1) broad ligament of the uterus

2) round ligament of the uterus

3) oblique ligament

4) curved ligament

5) inguinal ligament

**Завдання #110**

What anatomical structures form the inferior wall of the inguinal canal?

1) The transverse fascia

2) The curved margin of the inguinal ligament

3) The aponeurosis of the external oblique

4) The medial crus and lateral crus of the inguinal ligament

5) The lower margins of the internal oblique and transversus abdominis

**Завдання #111**

What inguinal fossa on the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall does the deep inguinal ring project into?

1) medial inguinal fossa

2) lateral inguinal fossa

3) vesical fossa

4) vesical fossa and lateral inguinal fossa

5) vesical fossa and medial inguinal fossa

**Завдання #112**

What inguinal fossa on the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall does the superficial inguinal ring project into?

1) medial inguinal fossa

2) lateral inguinal fossa

3) vesical fossa

4) vesical fossa and lateral inguinal fossa

5) vesical fossa and medial inguinal fossa

**Завдання #113**

What anatomical structures form the inguinal ligament?

1) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus internus abdominis

2) The aponeurosis of the m. obliquus externus abdominis

3) The aponeurosis of the m. transversus abdominis

4) The aponeurosis of the m. quadratus lumborum

5) The aponeurosis of the m. rectus abdominis

**Завдання #114**

Name the anterior muscle of the abdomen:

1) m. rectus abdominis

2) m. quadratus lumborum

3) m. transversus abdominis

4) m. obliquus externus abdominis

5) m. obliquus internus abdominis

**Завдання #115**

Name the posterior muscle of the abdomen:

1) m. rectus abdominis

2) m. quadratus lumborum

3) m. transversus abdominis

4) m. obliquus externus abdominis

5) m. obliquus internus abdominis

**Завдання #116**

Name the function of the rectus abdominis muscle:

1) bends the trunk forward; when the trunk is fixed, the muscle raises the pelvis

2) bends the trunk towards the opposite side: when the trunk is fixed, draws the pelwis upward

3) flex and rotate the trunk to the corresponding side

4) depresses the ribs, constricts the thoracic cage

5) bends the trunk to the side, maintains the body in the upright position

**Завдання #117**

Name the function of the external oblique muscle:

1) bends the trunk forward; when the trunk is fixed, the muscle raises the pelvis

2) bends the trunk towards the opposite side: when the trunk is fixed, draws the pelwis upward

3) flex and rotate the trunk to the corresponding side

4) depresses the ribs, constricts the thoracic cage

5) bends the trunk to the side, maintains the body in the upright position

**Завдання #118**

Name the function of the internal oblique muscle:

1) bends the trunk forward; when the trunk is fixed, the muscle raises the pelvis

2) bends the trunk towards the opposite side: when the trunk is fixed, draws the pelwis upward

3) flex and rotate the trunk to the corresponding side

4) depresses the ribs, constricts the thoracic cage

5) bends the trunk to the side, maintains the body in the upright position

**Завдання #119**

Name the function of the transversus abdominis muscle:

1) bends the trunk forward; when the trunk is fixed, the muscle raises the pelvis

2) bends the trunk towards the opposite side: when the trunk is fixed, draws the pelwis upward

3) flex and rotate the trunk to the corresponding side

4) depresses the ribs, constricts the thoracic cage

5) bends the trunk to the side, maintains the body in the upright position

**Завдання #120**

Name the function of the quadratus lumborum muscle:

1) bends the trunk forward; when the trunk is fixed, the muscle raises the pelvis

2) bends the trunk towards the opposite side: when the trunk is fixed, draws the pelwis upward

3) flex and rotate the trunk to the corresponding side

4) depresses the ribs, constricts the thoracic cage

5) bends the trunk to the side, maintains the body in the upright position

**Завдання #121**

What anatomical structures is the superficial inguinal ring bounded above?

1) the medial crus

2) the lateral crus

3) the intercrural fibers

4) the reflected ligament

5) the inguinal ligament

**Завдання #122**

What anatomical structures is the superficial inguinal ring bounded below?

1) the medial crus

2) the lateral crus

3) the intercrural fibers

4) the reflected ligament

5) the inguinal ligament

**Завдання #123**

What anatomical structures is the superficial inguinal ring bounded superiorly and lateraly?

1) the medial crus

2) the lateral crus

3) the intercrural fibers

4) the reflected ligament

5) the inguinal ligament

**Завдання #124**

What anatomical structures is the superficial inguinal ring bounded medialy and posteriorly?

1) the medial crus

2) the lateral crus

3) the intercrural fibers

4) the reflected ligament

5) the inguinal ligament

**Завдання #125**

What is the deep inguinal ring?

1) depression in the transverse fascia

2) depression in the retroperitoneal fascia

3) depression in the visceral fascia

4) depression in the lumbar fascia

5) depression in the parietal fascia

**Завдання #126**

What is the arcuate line in the rectus abdominis muscle sheath?

1) the border between the aponeurotic and fascial parts of the rectus abdominis muscle posterior wall

2) the border between the aponeurotic and fascial parts of the rectus abdominis muscle anterior wall

3) the border between the aponeurotic and fascial parts of the rectus abdominis muscle lateral wall

4) the border between the aponeuroses of the external oblique and internal oblique

5) the border between the aponeuroses of the external oblique and transversus abdominis

**Завдання #127**

What is the inguinal canal?

1) the oblique cleft of the anterior abdominal wall

2) the oblique cleft of the lateral abdominal wall

3) the oblique cleft of the posterior abdominal wall

4) the oblique cleft of the anterior umbilical wall

5) the oblique cleft of the posterior umbilical wall

**Завдання #128**

Where is the inguinal canal located?

1) in the inguinal region above the inguinal ligament

2) in the inguinal region below the inguinal ligament

3) in the inguinal region right side to the inguinal ligament

4) in the inguinal region left side to the inguinal ligament

5) in the inguinal region, in the inguinal ligament

**Відповіді:**

93) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 4;

94) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 3;

95) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 4;

96) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

97) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

98) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

99) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

100) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 3;

101) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

102) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

103) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 4;

104) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

105) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 3;

106) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

107) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 5;

108) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

109) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

110) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

111) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

112) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

113) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

114) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

115) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

116) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

117) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

118) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 3;

119) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 4;

120) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 5;

121) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

122) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 2;

123) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 3;

124) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 4;

125) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

126) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

127) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;

128) (1 б.) Правильні відповіді: 1;