**ColloquimCardiovascularSystem. Nervous system.**

**Список заданий**

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| 1 | |
| 1 | The systemic circulation: |
| | starts in the left ventricle |
| | starts in the right ventricle |
| | ends in the right atrium |
| | ends in the left atrium |
| | the main function is gas exchange |
| | |
| 2 | Pulmonary circulation: |
| | starts in the left ventricle |
| | starts in the right ventricle |
| | ends in the right atrium |
| | ends in the left atrium |
| | the main function is the blood supply to all organs |
| | |
| 3 | Vessels of the systemic circulation: |
| | aorta |
| | pulmonary trunk |
| | pulmonary veins |
| | superior and inferior vena cava |
| | pulmonary arteries |
| | |
| 4 | Vessels of the pulmonary circulation: |
| | portal vein |
| | pulmonary trunk |
| | pulmonary veins |
| | superior and inferior vena cava |
| | pulmonary arteries |
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| 1 | The heart (cor) is located: |
| | in the superior mediastinum (mediastinum superius) |
| | in the anterior (lower) mediastinum (mediastinum anterius) |
| | in the middle (lower) mediastinum (mediastinum midius) |
| | in the posterior (lower) mediastinum (mediastinum posterius) |
| | in the chest cavity (compages thoracis) between two pleural sacs |
| | |
| 2 | The apex of heart (apex cordis) is projected onto the anterior chest: |
| | in the V intercostal space on the left 1 - 1.5 cm medially from the midclavicular line |
| | in the V intercostal space on the left 1 - 1.5 cm outward from the midclavicular line |
| | behind the sternum at the level of the III intercostal space |
| | in the V intercostal space on the left 1 - 1.5 cm medially from the middle axillary line |
| | at the left edge of the sternum at the point of attachment of the V rib cartilage |
| | |
| 3 | Projection onto the anterior chest wall of the upper border of the heart (cor) in an adult: |
| | the line connecting the cartilage of the right and left III ribs |
| | the line connecting the cartilage of the right and left V-ribs |
| | the line connecting the cartilage of the right and left II ribs |
| | the line connecting the cartilage of the right and left IV-x ribs |
| | superior chest opening |
| | |
| 4 | Apex of heart (apex cordis): |
| | facing down, forward and left |
| | projected in the V intercostal space to the left by 1 - 1.5 cm medially from the midclavicular line |
| | facing up, back and right |

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| | located along the line connecting the cartilage of the right and left III-x ribs |
| | located on the left edge of the sternum in the IV and V intercostal spaces |
| | |
| 5 | The lower border of the heart (cor) runs along the line: |
| | from the cartilage of the V right rib to the apex of the heart |
| | from the cartilage of the III right rib to the apex of the heart |
| | from the cartilage of the III left rib to the apex of the heart |
| | from the cartilage of the III right rib to the base of the heart |
| | from the cartilage of the V left rib to the base of the heart |
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| 1 | Heart (cor): |
| | hollow muscular organ |
| | has two atria and two ventricles |
| | the wall consists of three coats |
| | parenchymal organ |
| | outer coat - adventitia |
| | |
| 2 | In the heart (cor) there are: |
| | apex (apex cordis) |
| | basis cordis |
| | sternocostal surface (facies sternocostalis) |
| | diaphragmatic surface (facies diaphragmatica) |
| | vertebral surface (facies vertebralis) |
| | |
| 3 | On the surface of the heart (cor) there are: |
| | coronal sulcus (sulcus coronarius) |
| | posterior interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventricularis posterior) |
| | anterior interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventricularis anterior) |
| | costal sulcus (sulcus costalis) |
| | oblique sulcus (sulcus obliquus) |
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| 4 | The following surfaces are distinguished in the heart (cor): |
| | diaphragmatic (facies diafragmatica) |
| | sternocostal (facies sternocostalis) |
| | pulmonary (facies pulmonals) |
| | vertebrate (facies vertebralis) |
| | superior (facies superior) |
| | |
| 5 | The semilunar valves (valvae semilunares) are located: |
| | in the opening of the aorta (ostium aortae) |
| | in the opening of the pulmonary trunk (ostium trunci pulmonalis) |
| | in the left atrioventricular orifice (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum) |
| | in the right atrioventricular orifice (ostium atrioventriculare dextrum) |
| | at the openings of the superior and inferior vena cava (ostium venae cavae inferioris / superioris) |
| | |
| 6 | The tricuspid valve (valva tricuspidalis) is located: |
| | between the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter) and the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) |
| | in the aortic vestibule (vestibulum aortae) |
| | between the left ventricle (ventriculus cordis sinistrum) and the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum) |
| | between the right and left atriums (atrium cordis dextrum / sinistrum) |
| | at the base of the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis) |
| | |
| 7 | The bicuspid (mitral) valve (valva bicuspidalis, valva mitralis) is located: |
| | between the left ventricle (ventriculus cordis sinistrum) and the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum) |
| | in the aorta (aorta) |
| | at the base of the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis) |
| | between the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter) and the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) |
| | between the right and left atriums (atrium cordis dextrum / sinistrum) |

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| 8 | Holes opening into the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum): |
| | of pulmonary veins (ostium venarum pulmonalium) |
| | left atrioventricular (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum) |
| | of superior vena cava (ostium v. cavae superioris) |
| | of inferior vena cava (ostium v. cava inferioris) |
| | of coronary sinus (ostium sinus coronarii) |
| | |
| 9 | Openings of the left ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis sinistrum): |
| | aortic opening (ostium aortae) |
| | left atrioventricular orifice (ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum) |
| | opening of the inferior vena cava (ostium venae cavae inferioris) |
| | opening of the pulmonary trunk (ostium trunci pulmonalis) |
| | oval hole (foramen ovale) |
| | |
| 10 | Left ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis sinistrum): |
| | its wall is thicker than the wall of the right ventricle |
| | the aorta emerges from it |
| | it is filled with oxygenated blood |
| | the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis) emerges from it |
| | pulmonary veins (vv. pulmonales) flow into it |
| | |
| 11 | Layers of the wall of the heart (cor): |
| | endocardium |
| | myocardium |
| | epicardium |
| | endometrium |
| | perimetrium |
| | |
| 12 | Endocardium: |
| | in structure resembles the wall of a blood vessel |
| | lining all the chambers of the heart from the inside |

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| | covers the papillary muscles and chordae tendineae (mm. papillares et chordae tendineae) |
| | is the outer layer of the heart |
| | is formed by visceral and parietal sheets |
| | |
| 13 | Myocardium: |
| | is formed by striated cardiac muscle tissue |
| | is the middlelayer of the heart |
| | forms papillary muscles (mm. papillares) |
| | is the visceral layer of the pericardium (lamina visceralis pericardii) |
| | lines the heart cavity from the inside |
| | |
| 14 | Pericardial layers: |
| | fibrous |
| | serous |
| | muscular-elastic |
| | muscular |
| | mucous |
| | |
| 15 | Pericardial cavity (cavitas pericardiaca): |
| | is limited by visceral and parietal layers of the serous pericardium |
| | filled with serous fluid |
| | is limited by serous and fibrous pericardium |
| | is filled with fatty tissue |
| | contains transverse and oblique sinuses |
| | |
| 16 | Pericardium (pericardium): |
| | is the fibro-serous sac of the heart |
| | has a cavity filled with serous fluid |
| | consists of 2 sheets (parietal and visceral) |
| | is an adventitia |
| | has no cavity |

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| 17 | Epicardium: |
| | is the outer shell of the heart (cor) |
| | is a visceral layer of the serous pericardium (lamina visceralis pericardii) |
| | in structure resembles the wall of a blood vessel |
| | is the parietal layer of the serous pericardium (lamina parietalis pericardii) |
| | is covered with mesothelium |
| | |
| 18 | The right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) of the heart of an adult: |
| | is filled with deoxygenated blood |
| | connects to the right ventricle through the atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare) |
| | is filled with oxygenated blood |
| | connects to the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum) through the foramen ovale |
| | connects to the left ventricle through the atrioventricular opening (ostium atrioventriculare) |
| | |
| 19 | Auricles of the heart (auriculae atrii): |
| | are in the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) |
| | are in the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum) |
| | are in the left ventricle (ventriculus cordis sinister) |
| | are in the apex cordis |
| | are in the right ventricle (ventriculus cordis dexter) |
| | |
| 20 | Anterior and posterior interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventricularis anterior et posterior): |
| | connect to each other in the area of the notch of the apex of the heart (incisura apicis cordis) |
| | lie along the border of the right and left ventricles of the heart (ventriculus dexter et sinister) |
| | located on the pulmonary surfaces of the heart (facies pulmonales) |

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| | they contain the interventricular branches of the coronary arteries (a. coronaria dextra et sinistra) |
| | connect to each other at the base of the heart (basis cordis) |
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| 1 | The origin of the coronary arteries of the heart is: |
| | the initial part of the ascending aorta (aortic bulb) (bulbus aortae) |
| | arch of the aorta (arcus aorta) |
| | pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis) |
| | left ventricle (ventriculus sinister) |
| | thoracic part of the aorta (pars thoracica aortae) |
| | |
| 2 | Right coronary artery of the heart (a.coronaria dextra): |
| | lies in the coronal sulcus (sulcus coronarius) |
| | starts from the ascending part of the aorta (pars accendens aortae) |
| | lies in the anterior interventricular sulcus (sulcus interventricularis anterior) |
| | starts from the thoracic part of the aorta (pars thoracica aortae) |
| | is divided into two branches |
| | |
| 3 | Veins of the heart flowing into the coronary sinus (sinus coronarius): |
| | middle cardiac vein (v. cordis media) |
| | great vein of the heart (v. cordis magna) |
| | oblique vein of the left atrium (v. obliqua atrii sinistri) |
| | small cardiac vein (v. cordis parva) |
| | superior vena cava (v cava superior) |
| | |
| 4 | Coronary sinus of the heart (sinus coronarius): |
| | is located in the coronary sulcus (sulcus coronarius) |
| | flows into the right atrium (atrium cordis dextrum) |
| | is located in the posterior interventricular groove (sulcus interventricularis posterior) |

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| | collects blood from the anterior and smallest veins of the heart (vv. cordis anteriores et minimae) |
| | flows into the left atrium (atrium cordis sinistrum) |
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| 1 | Branches of the aortic arch (arcus aortae): |
| | left subclavian artery (a. subclavia sinistra) |
| | left common carotid artery (a. carotis communis sinistra) |
| | brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus) |
| | right subclavian artery (a. subclavia dextra) |
| | right common carotid artery (a. carotis communis dextra) |
| | |
| 2 | The parietal branches of the thoracic aorta include: |
| | posterior intercostal arteries (aa. intercostales posteriores) |
| | esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales) |
| | superior phrenic arteries (a.phrenica superior) |
| | pericardial branches (rr. pericardiali) |
| | mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales) |
| | |
| 3 | The visceral branches of the thoracic aorta include: |
| | posterior intercostal arteries (aa. intercostales posterior) |
| | esophageal branches (rr. oesophageales) |
| | superior phrenic arteries (a.phrenica superior) |
| | pericardial branches (rr. pericardiali) |
| | mediastinal branches (rr. mediastinales) |
| | |
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| 1 | The parietal branches of the abdominal aorta include: |
| | lumbar arteries (aa. lumbales) |
| | inferior pancreatoduodenal arteries (aa. pancreatoduodenales) |
| | jejunal arteries (aa. jejunales) |
| | ilial arteries (aa. ileales) |

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| | sigmoid arteries (aa. sigmoideae) |
| | |
| 2 | Specify the unpaired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta: |
| | coeliac trunk (truncus coeliacus) |
| | common iliac artery (a. iliaca communis) |
| | superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior) |
| | inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior) |
| | splenic artery (a. lienalis) |
| | |
| 3 | Paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta: |
| | coeliac trunk (truncus coeliacus) |
| | renal arteries (aa. renales) |
| | superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior) |
| | inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior) |
| | middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media) |
| | |
| 3 | Coeliac trunk branches (truncus coeliacus): |
| | renal arteries (aa. renales) |
| | common hepatic artery (a. hepatica communis) |
| | splenic artery (a. lienalis) |
| | middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media) |
| | left gastric artery (a. gastrica sinistra) |
| | |
| 4 | The branches of the superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior): |
| | inferior pancreatoduodenal artery (a. pancreatoduodenalis inferior) |
| | superior pancreatoduodenal artery (a. pancreatoduodenalis superior) |
| | right colic artery (a. colica dextra) |
| | intestinal arteries (aa. intestinales) |
| | middle colic artery (a. colica media) |
| | |
| 5 | Branches of the inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior): |
| | left colic artery (a. colica sinistra) |

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| | sigmoid arteries (aa. sigmoideae) |
| | right colic artery (a. colica dextra) |
| | superior rectal artery (a. rectalis superior) |
| | middle colic artery (a. colica media) |
| | |
| 6 | The diaphragm is blood supplied by: |
| | inferior phrenic arteries (aa. phrenicae inferiores) |
| | coeliac trunk (truncus coeliacus) |
| | sternal branches (rr. sternales) |
| | superior phrenic arteries (aa. phrenicae superiores) |
| | superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior) |
| | |
| 7 | The stomach is blood supplied by the branches of: |
| | coeliac trunk (truncus coeliacus) |
| | splenic artery (a. lienalis) |
| | superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior) |
| | inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior) |
| | middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media) |
| | |
| 8 | The large intestine is blood supplied by the branches of: |
| | coeliac trunk (truncus coeliacus) |
| | splenic artery (a. lienalis) |
| | superior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica superior) |
| | inferior mesenteric artery (a. mesenterica inferior) |
| | middle suprarenal artery (a. suprarenalis media) |
| | |
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| 1 | The axillary artery (a. axillaris) is a continuation of: |
| | ulnar artery (a. ulnaris) |
| | radial artery (a. radialis) |
| | deep artery of arm (a. pofunda brachii) |
| | subclavian artery (a. subclavia) |

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| | brachial artery (a. brachialis) |
| | |
| 2 | From the axillary artery (a. axillaris) originate: |
| | radial recurrent artery (a. recurrens radialis) |
| | superior thoracic artery (a.thoracica superior) |
| | posterior circumflex humeral artery (a. circumflexa humeri posterior) |
| | subscapular artery (a. subscapularis) |
| | lateral thoracic artery (a.thoracica lateralis) |
| | |
| 3 | The brachial artery (a. Brachialis) is a continuation of the: |
| | subclavian artery (a. subclavia) |
| | ulnar artery (a.ulnaris) |
| | radial artery (a. radialis) |
| | axillary artery (a. axillaris) |
| | subscapular artery (a. subscapularis) |
| | |
| 4 | The radial artery (a. radialis) ends with: |
| | deep palmar arch (arcus palmaris profundus) |
| | superficial palmar arch (arcus palmaris superficialis) |
| | dorsal network of the wrist (rete carpale dorsale) |
| | palmar network of the wrist (rete carpale palmare) |
| | ulnar artery (a. ulnaris) |
| | |
| 5 | Superficial palmar arch (arcus palmaris superficialis) is formed by: |
| | palmar carpal branch (r. carpalis palmaris) |
| | superficial palmar branch (r. palmaris superficialis) of the radial artery |
| | princeps pollicis artery (a.  princeps pollicis) |
| | ulnar artery (a. ulnaris) |
| | radial artery (a. radialis) |
| | |
| 6 | The terminal arteries of the common palmar digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares communes) are: |

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| | perforating branches (rr. perforantes) |
| | palmar carpal branches (rr. carpales palmares) |
| | dorsal carpal branches (rr. carpales dorsales) |
| | anterior interosseous artery (a. interossea anterior) |
| | proper palmar digital arteries (aa. digitales palmares propriae) |
| | |
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| 1 | In the area of the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale), the femoral artery (a. Femoralis) gives off the following branches: |
| | deep artery of the thigh (a. profunda femoris) |
| | superficial epigastric artery (a. epigastrica superficialis) |
| | inferior epigastric artery (a. epigastrica inferior) |
| | external pudendal arteries (aa. pudendae externae) |
| | perforating arteries (aa. perforantes) |
| | |
| 2 | The deep artery of thigh (a. profunda femoris) gives off the following branches: |
| | the descending genicular artery (a. descendens genus) |
| | the medial circumflex femoral artery (a. circumflexa femoris medialis) |
| | lateral circumflex femoral artery (a. circumflexa femoris lateralis) |
| | Superficial circumflex iliac artery (a. circumflexa ilium superficialis) |
| | perforating arteries (aa. perforantes) |
| | |
| 3 | Posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior): |
| | is a continuation of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea) |
| | is a branch of the femoral artery (a. femoralis) |
| | is a branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior) |
| | passes to the foot behind the lateral malleolus (malleolus lateralis) |
| | on the foot is divided into lateral and medial plantar arteries (a. plantaris lateralis et medialis) |
| | |
| 4 | Anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior): |

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| | is a branch of the femoral artery (a. femoralis) |
| | is a branch of the popliteal artery (a. poplitea) |
| | is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior) |
| | perforates the interosseous membrane of the leg (membrana interossea cruris) |
| | |
| 5 | Fibular artery (a. fibularis): |
| | gives off lateral malleolar branches (rr. malleolares laterales) |
| | gives off medial malleolar branches (rr. malleolares mediales) |
| | gives off calcaneal branches (rr. calcanei) |
| | is a branch of the posterior tibial artery (a. tibialis posterior) |
| | is a branch of the anterior tibial artery (a. tibialis anterior) |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | Azygos vein (v. azygos) is a continuation of: |
| | right ascending lumbar vein (v. lumbalis ascendes dextra) |
| | superior vena cava (v. sava superior) |
| | hemi-azygos vein (v. hemiazygos) |
| | vertebral veins (v. vertebralis) |
| | deep cervical vein (v. cervicalis profunda) |
| | |
| 2 | Hemi-azygos vein (v. hemiazygos) is a continuation of: |
| | left ascending lumbar vein (v. lumbalis ascendes sinistra) |
| | superior vena cava (v. sava superior) |
| | azygos vein (v. azygos) |
| | vertebral veins (v. vertebralis) |
| | internal thoracic vein (v. thoracica interna) |
| | |
| 3 | The vein flows into the azygos vein (v. azygos): |
| | hemi-azygos vein (v. hemiazygos) |
| | superior vena cava (v. sava superior) |
| | inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior) |

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| | internal thoracic vein (v. thoracica interna) |
| | vertebral vein (v. vertebralis) |
| | |
| 4 | Veins flow into the azygos vein (v. azygos): |
| | posterior intercostal veins (vv. intercostales posteriors) |
| | superior vena cava (v. sava superior) |
| | accessory hemi-azygos vein (v. hemiazygos acessorius) |
| | brachiocephalic veins (vv. brachiocephalicae) |
| | vertebral vein (v. vertebralis) |
| | |
| 5 | The superior vena cava system includes: |
| | hemi-azygos vein (v. hemiazygos) |
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | para-umbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales) |
| | superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior) |
| | left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra) |
| | |
| 6 | The superior vena cava system (v. cava superior) includes: |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) |
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior) |
| | lumbar veins (vv. lumbales) |
| | left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra) |
| | |
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| 1 | Parietal tributaries of the inferior vena cava include: |
| | inferior phrenic veins (vv. phrenicae inferiores) |
| | superior phrenic veins (vv. phrenicae superiors) |
| | lumbar veins (vv. lumbales) |
| | iliolumbar veins (vv. iliolumbales) |
| | lateral sacral veins (vv. sacrales laterales) |
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| 2 | The parietal tributaries of the inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior) include: |
| | lumbar veins (vv. lumbales) |
| | superior phrenic vein (v. phrenica superior) |
| | hepatic veins (vv. hepaticae) |
| | azygos vein (v. azygos) |
| | hemi- azygos vein (v. hemiazygos) |
| | |
| 3 | The system of the inferior vena cava (v. cava inferior) includes: |
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) |
| | azygos vein (v. azygos) |
| | left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra) |
| | hemi-azygos vein (v. hemiazygos) |
| | |
| 4 | On the upper limb, the following large groups of veins (venae membri superioris) are distinguished: |
| | superficial veins (vv. superficiales) |
| | deep veins (vv. profundae) |
| | anterior veins (vv. anteriores) |
| | posterior veins (vv. posteriores) |
| | lateral veins (vv. laterales) |
| | |
| 5 | Specify the superficial veins of the upper limb (vv. superficiales membri superiores): |
| | cephalic vein (v. cephalica) |
| | basilic vein (v. basilica) |
| | great saphenous vein (v. saphena magna) |
| | median cubital vein (v. mediana cubiti) |
| | median vein of forearm (v. mediana antebrachii) |
| | |
| 6 | The cephalic vein (v. cephalica) is connected to the basilic vein (v. basilica) by: |

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| | ulnar vein (v. ulnaris) |
| | radial vein (v. radialis) |
| | brachial veins (vv. brachiales) |
| | median cubital vein (v. mediana cubiti) |
| | median vein of forearm (v. mediana antebrachia) |
| | |
| 7 | Great saphenous vein (v. sapena magna) flows into the: |
| | femoral vein (v. femoralis) |
| | popliteal vein (v. poplitea) |
| | posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior) |
| | external iliac vein (v. iliaca externa) |
| | internal iliac vein (v. iliaca interna) |
| | |
| 8 | Small saphenous vein (v. saphena parva) flows into the: |
| | femoral vein (v. femoralis) |
| | popliteal vein (v. poplitea) |
| | posterior tibial vein (v. tibialis posterior) |
| | external iliac vein (v. iliaca externa) |
| | internal iliac vein (v. iliaca interna) |
| | |
| 9 | Into the femoral vein (v. femoralis) in the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale) flow: |
| | great saphenous vein (v. saphena magna) |
| | deep vein of the thigh (v. profunda femoris) |
| | deep circumflex iliac vein (v. circumflexa ilium profunda) |
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | internal pudendal vein (v. pudenda interna) |
| | |
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| 1 | The portal vein system (v. p ortae) includes: |
| | paraumbilic veins (vv. paraumbilicales) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) |

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|---|---|
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | middle rectal vein (v. media superior) |
| | inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) |
| | |
| 2 | The portal vein system includes: |
| | left gastric vein (v. gastric sinistra) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) |
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | middle rectal vein (v. media superior) |
| | inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) |
| | |
| 3 | A porto-caval anastomosis in the wall of the rectum is formed between: |
| | middle rectal vein (v. rectalis media) and superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales) |
| | esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and left gastric vein (v. gastrica sinistra) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | azygos vein (v. azygos) and lumbar veins (vv. lumbales) |
| | |
| 4 | A cava-caval anastomosis is formed in the anterior abdominal wall between: |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | azygos vein (v. azygos), hemi-azygos veins (v. hemiazygos) and lumbar veins (vv. lumbales) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) and paraumbilical veins (vv. paraumbilicales) |
| | esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and left gastric veins (v. gastrica sinistra) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | inferior rectal veins (v. rectalis inferior) and superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior) |
| | |
| 5 | Veins forming the port-caval anastomosis in the region of esophageal opening of the diaphragm: |
| | esophageal veins (vv. oesophageales) and left gastric veins (v. gastrica sinistra) |
| | azygos vein (v. azygos), semi-unpaired veins (v. hemiazygos) and lumbar veins (vv. lumbales) |
| | upper and lower epigastric veins (vv. epigastricae superiores et inferiores) |
| | lower and upper rectal veins (vv. rectales inferiores et superiores) |
| | middle and superior rectal veins (vv. rectales mediae et superiores) |
| | |
| 6 | The lumbar veins form the cava-caval anastomosis: |
| | on the back of the abdomen |
| | in the thickness of the anterior abdominal wall |
| | inside the spinal canal |
| | in the thickness of the diaphragm |
| | on the side walls of the abdomen |
| | |
| 7 | The portal vein system includes: |
| | superior rectal vein (v. rectalis superior) |
| | superior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica superior) |
| | inferior epigastric vein (v. epigastrica inferior) |
| | middle rectal vein (v. rectalis media) |
| | inferior rectal vein (v. rectalis inferior) |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | Specify 3 groups of lymph nodes into which lymph flows from the breast: |
| | superior diaphragmatic (nodi phrenici superiores) |
| | peristernal (nodi parasternales) |
| | intercostal (nodi intercostales) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | axillary (nodi axillares) |
| | supraclavicular (nodi supraclaviculares) |
| | |
| 2 | The immune system includes: |
| | thymus |
| | spleen |
| | tonsils |
| | liver (hepar) |
| | lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei) |
| | |
| 3 | The central organs of the immune system include: |
| | thymus |
| | spleen |
| | tonsils |
| | bone marrow (medulla ossium) |
| | lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei) |
| | |
| 4 | The peripheral organs of the immune system include: |
| | thymus |
| | spleen |
| | tonsils |
| | bone marrow (medulla ossium) |
| | lymph nodes (nodi lymphatici) |
| | |
| 5 | Thoracic duct (ductus thoracicus): |
| | formed at the level of the XI thoracic - II lumbar vertebrae (Th11 - L2) |
| | formed at the level of X - XII thoracic vertebrae (Th10 - Th12) |
| | flows into the left venous angle |
| | flows into the right venous angle |
| | lies in the posterior mediastinum |
| | |
| 6 | Trunks (truncus) flow into the thoracic lymphatic duct (ductus thoracicus): |

| | |
|---|---|
| | right lumbar (truncus lumbalis dexter) |
| | right bronchomediastinal (truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter) |
| | left bronchomediastinal (truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister) |
| | right subclavian (truncus subclavius dexter sinister) |
| | left subclavian (truncus subclavius sinister) |
| | |
| 7 | The lymphatic system includes: |
| | liver |
| | red bone marrow |
| | thoracic duct |
| | jugular trunks |
| | subclavian trunks |
| | |
| 8 | Lymphatic system: |
| | ends in large veins of the neck |
| | ends in the right atrium |
| | participates in the functioning of the immune system |
| | includes ducts and trunks |
| | is part of the vascular system |
| | |
| 9 | Into the initial section of the thoracic lymphatic duct (ductus thoracicus) flow: |
| | cysterna chili |
| | lumbar trunks (trunci lumbales) |
| | intestinal trunks (trunci intestinales) |
| | right lymphatic duct (ductus lymphaticus dexter) |
| | bronchomediastinal trunks (trunci bronchomediastinales) |
| | |
| 10 | Specify 3 groups of lymph nodes into which lymph flows from the rectum: |
| | Superior mesenteric (nodi mesenterici superiores) |
| | inferior mesenteric (nodi mesenterici inferiores) |
| | lumbar (nodi lumbales) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | superficial inguinal (nodi lymphoidei inguinales superficiales) |
| | celiac (nodi coeliaci) |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) has: |
| | 4 coats |
| | 5 coats |
| | 3 coats |
| | 1 coat |
| | 2 coats |
| | |
| 2 | Pia mater encephali: |
| | adjacent to the substance of the brain |
| | adjacent to the vertebrae |
| | forms a filum terminale |
| | separated from the arachnoid by the subarachnoid space (spatium subarachnoideum) |
| | forms cauda equina |
| | |
| 3 | Subarachnoid space of the brain (spatium subarachnoideum encephali): |
| | contains the internal venous plexus (plexus venosus internus) |
| | filled with cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) |
| | continues into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord |
| | located between the pia mater and arachnoid mater |
| | forms cauda equina |
| | |
| 4 | The lower border of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) is at the level of: |
| | intervertebral disc between the first and second lumbar vertebrae |
| | promontorium |
| | first coccygeal vertebra (vertebra coccigygea) |
| | last coccygeal vertebra (vertebra coccigygea) |
| | sacral hiatus |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 5 | The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) ends with: |
| | cerebral cone (conus medullaris) |
| | lumbosacral thickening (intumescentia lumbosacralis) |
| | sacral segments (segmentum sacralis) |
| | cauda equina |
| | anterior root (radix anterior) |
| | |
| 6 | The anterior roots (radix anterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) come from: |
| | anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis) |
| | anterior median fissure (fissura mediana anterior) |
| | cerebral cone (conus medullaris) |
| | posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) |
| | filum terminale |
| | |
| 7 | The posterior roots (radix posterior) of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) come from: |
| | posterolateral sulcus (sulcus posterolateralis) |
| | posterior median sulcus (sulcus medianus posterior) |
| | anterolateral sulcus (sulcus anterolateralis) |
| | cerebral cone (conus medullaris) |
| | posterior funiculus |
| | |
| 8 | The position of the body of the interneuron of the somatic reflex arc in the gray matter of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis): |
| | posterior horns (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord |
| | anterior horns (cornu anterius) of the spinal cord |
| | lateral horns (cornu laterale) of the spinal cord |
| | posterior funiculus cords of the spinal cord |
| | spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale) |
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 | The spinal cord (medulla spinalis) contains: |
| | posterior horns (cornu posterius) |
| | anterior horns (cornu anterius) |
| | lateral horns (cornu laterale) |
| | ammon’s horns (cornu ammonis) |
| | inferior horns (cornu inferius) |
| | |
| 10 | Lateral horns (cornu laterale) are found in the segments of the spinal cord: |
| | from VIII cervical to II lumbar (CVIII - LII) |
| | from I cervical to V cervical (CI - CV) |
| | from II cervical to VIII chest (CII - ThVIII) |
| | from V cervical to II sacral (CV - SII) |
| | from I chest to XII chest (ThI - ThXII) |
| | |
| 11 | In the white matter of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis) there are: |
| | posterior funiculus |
| | lateral funiculus |
| | anterior funiculus |
| | anterior root (radix anterior) |
| | posterior root (radix posterior) |
| | |
| 12 | Subarachnoid space of the spinal cord (spatium subarachnoideum): |
| | filled with cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis) |
| | continues into the subarachnoid space of the brain |
| | located between the pia mater and arachnoid mater |
| | contains the internal vertebral venous plexus (plexus venosus spinalis) |
| | forms a cauda equina |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | The spinal nerve (nervus spinalis) is formed by fusion of: |
| | anterior and posterior roots (radix anterior et posterior) |
| | anterior and lateral funiculus (funiculus anterior et lateralis) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | anterior and posterior funiculus (funiculus anterior et posterior) |
| | posterior and lateral funiculus (funiculus posterior et lateralis) |
| | anterior and posterior branches (ramus anterior et posterior) |
| | |
| 2 | Specify the branches of the spinal nerve (nervus spinalis): |
| | anterior ramus |
| | posterior ramus |
| | meningeal branch (ramus meningealis) |
| | superior ramus |
| | inferior ramus |
| | |
| 3 | Anterior ramus of the spinal nerves (nn. spinales): |
| | form intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales) |
| | form the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis) |
| | form the brachial plexus (plexus brachialis) |
| | form the sacral plexus (plexus sacralis) |
| | form the celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus) |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | Brachial plexus (plexus brachialis): |
| | has a supraclavicular part (pars supraclavicularis) |
| | has a subclavian part (pars infraclavicularis) |
| | has short and long branches |
| | innervates Platysma (m. platysma) |
| | innervates Longus capitis (m. longus capitis) |
| | |
| 2 | From the medial cord of the brachial plexus (plexus brachialis) nerves begin: |
| | ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) |
| | medial cutaneous nerve of the shoulder (n. cutaneus brachii medialis) |
| | radial nerve (n. radialis) |
| | medial pectoral nerve (n. pectoralis medialis) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | lateral pectoral nerve (nervus pectoralis lateralis) |
| | |
| 3 | The muscle of anterior compartment of arm are innervated by: |
| | musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus) |
| | median nerve (n. medianus) |
| | ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) |
| | axillary nerve (n. axillaris) |
| | radial nerve (n. radialis) |
| | |
| 4 | The muscle of posterior compartment of arm are innervated by: |
| | radial nerve (n. radialis) |
| | median nerve (n. medianus) |
| | ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) |
| | axillary nerve (n. axillaris) |
| | musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus) |
| | |
| 5 | The ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) innervates: |
| | muscle of anterior compartment of arm |
| | muscle of posterior compartment of arm |
| | muscle of anterior compartment of forearm |
| | muscle of posterior compartment of forearm |
| | muscles of hand |
| | |
| 6 | The median nerve (n. medianus) innervates: |
| | muscle of anterior compartment of arm |
| | muscle of posterior compartment of arm |
| | muscle of anterior compartment of forearm |
| | muscle of posterior compartment of forearm |
| | muscles of hand |
| | |
| 7 | The skin of the hand (manus) is innervated by: |
| | median nerve (n. medianus) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris) |
| | radial nerve (n. radialis) |
| | axillary nerve (n. axillaris) |
| | musculocutaneous nerve (n. musculocutaneus) |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | The anterior branches of the lumbar spinal nerves form: |
| | sacral plexus (plexus sacralis) |
| | lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis) |
| | hypogastric plexus (plexus hypogastricus) |
| | intercostal nerves (nn. intercostales) |
| | celiac plexus (plexus coeliacus) |
| | |
| 2 | Specify the branches of the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis): |
| | obturator nerve (n. obturatorius) |
| | lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris lateralis) |
| | femoral nerve (n. femoralis) |
| | sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus) |
| | subcostal nerve (n. subcostalis) |
| | |
| 3 | Indicate the nerve that innervates the muscle of anterior compartment of thigh: |
| | femoral nerve (n. femoralis) |
| | sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus) |
| | tibial nerve (n. tibialis) |
| | obturator nerve (n. obturatorius) |
| | common peroneal nerve (n. peroneus communis) |
| | |
| 4 | Specify the branches of the sacral plexus (plexus sacralis): |
| | sciatic nerve (n. ischiadicus) |
| | posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (n. cutaneus femoris posterior) |
| | obturator nerve (n. obturatorius) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | pudendal nerve (n. pudendus) |
| | ilio-inguinal nerve (n. ilioinguinalis) |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | Telencephalon (cerebrum) is derived from: |
| | rhombencephalon |
| | midbrain (mesencephalon) |
| | forebrain (prosencephalon) |
| | hindbrain (metencephalon) |
| | diencephalon (diencephalon) |
| | |
| 2 | At the anterior end of the neural tube, at the stage of three cerebral vesicles, the following vesicles form: |
| | prosencephalon |
| | mesencephalon |
| | diencephalon |
| | rhombencephalon |
| | telencephalon |
| | |
| 3 | At the 5 brain vesicles stage, the following vesicles form: |
| | medulla oblongata (myelencephalon) |
| | hindbrain (metencephalon) |
| | diencephalon |
| | rhombencephalon |
| | telencephalon |
| | |
| 4 | The brain stem (truncus encephali) includes: |
| | pons |
| | midbrain (mesencephalon) |
| | diencephalon |
| | medulla oblongata |
| | cerebellum |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 5 | The brain stem (truncus encephali) includes: |
| | midbrain (mesencephalon) |
| | telencephalon |
| | medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) |
| | cerebellum |
| | diencephalon |
| | |
| 6 | The border between the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) and the pons is: |
| | medullopontine sulcus (sulcus bulbopontinus) |
| | the exit site of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus (V)) |
| | inferior cerebellar peduncle |
| | decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum) |
| | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) |
| | |
| 7 | The border between the pons and the middle cerebellar peduncles is: |
| | the exit site of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus (V)) |
| | the exit site of the abducens nerve (n. abducens (VI)) |
| | filum terminale |
| | posterior perforated substance (substantia perforata posterior) |
| | place of exit of the trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis (IV)) |
| | |
| 8 | The relief of the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) includes: |
| | olives (oliva) |
| | pyramids (pyramis medullae oblongatae) |
| | decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum) |
| | cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri) |
| | Inferior cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior) |
| | |
| 9 | In the cerebellum, the following parts are distinguished: |

| | |
|---|---|
| | worm (vermis) |
| | hemispheres (hemispherium cerebelli) |
| | cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellares) |
| | dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus) |
| | arbor vitae |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | The cortex of the parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) contains sensory areas of: |
| | tactile sensitivity |
| | pain |
| | temperature |
| | conscious proprioceptive |
| | gustatory |
| | |
| 2 | The temporal lobe cortex (lobus temporalis) contains the cortical representations of the analyzers: |
| | auditory |
| | gustatory |
| | olfactory |
| | vestibular |
| | visual |
| | |
| 3 | The occipital cortex (lobus occipitalis) contains the centers: |
| | vision |
| | visual memory |
| | hearing |
| | voluntary movements |
| | motor speech center |
| | |
| 4 | The motor areas of cortex are located in: |
| | precentral gyrus (gyrus precentralis) |
| | paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | postcentral gyrus (gyrus postcentralis) |
| | superior temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis superior) |
| | parahippocampal gyrus (gyrus parahippocampalis) |
| | |
| 5 | The gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres includes: |
| | cerebral cortex (cortex cerebri) |
| | basal nuclei (nuclei basales) |
| | corpus callosum |
| | internal capsule (capsula interna) |
| | claustrum |
| | |
| 6 | Each hemisphere of the brain (hemispherium cerebri) has surfaces: |
| | superolateral (facies superolateralis hemispherii cerebri) |
| | medial (facies medialis hemispherii cerebri) |
| | inferior (facies inferior hemispherii cerebri) |
| | auricular (facies auricularis) |
| | orbital (facies orbitalis) |
| | |
| 7 | The frontal lobe (lobus frontalis) is separated from the parietal lobe (lobus parietalis) by: |
| | central (Roland's) sulcus (sulcus centralis) |
| | lateral (Sylvian) sulcus (sulcus lateralis) |
| | parieto-occipital sulcus (sulcus parietooccipitalis) |
| | superior temporal sulcus (sulcus temporalis superior) |
| | inferior frontal sulcus (sulcus frontalis inferior) |
| | |
| 8 | The temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) is separated from the frontal (lobus frontalis) and parietal lobes (lobus parietalis) by: |
| | lateral (sylvian) sulcus (sulcus lateralis) |
| | central (Roland's) sulcus (sulcus centralis) |
| | parietal-occipital sulcus (sulcus parietooccipitalis) |
| | superior temporal sulcus (sulcus temporalis superior) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | inferior frontal sulcus (sulcus frontalis inferior) |
| | |
| 9 | Elevations on the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres are: |
| | gyrus (gyri cerebri) |
| | notch (incissurae) |
| | sulci (sulci cerebri) |
| | fossae (fossae) |
| | striae |
| | |
| 10 | Depressions on the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres are: |
| | sulci (sulci cerebri) |
| | gyrus (gyri cerebri) |
| | notch (incissurae) |
| | fossae (fossae) |
| | striae |
| | |
| 11 | The basal nuclei include: |
| | caudate nucleus (nucleus caudatus) |
| | external capsule (capsula externa) |
| | lenticular nucleus (nucleus lentiformis) |
| | lamina terminalis |
| | hippocampus |
| | |
| 12 | Third ventricle (ventriculus tertius): |
| | is the cavity of the diencephalon (diencephalon) |
| | has a choroid plexus (plexus chorioideus) |
| | is the cavity of the cerebral hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri) |
| | is the cavity of the midbrain (mesencephalon) |
| | has two walls |
| | |
| 13 | The diencephalon (diencephalon) includes: |
| | thalamus |

| | |
|---|---|
| | metathalamus |
| | epithalamus |
| | hypothalamus |
| | fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus) |
| | |
| 14 | Specify the parts of the diencephalon: |
| | thalamus |
| | hypothalamus |
| | anterior |
| | back (posterior) |
| | lateral (lateralis) |
| | |
| 15 | The cerebrum is divided into the right and left hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri) by: |
| | longitudinal cerebral fissure (fissura longitudinalis cerebri) |
| | transverse fissure of the brain (fissura transversa cerebri) |
| | central sulcus (sulcus centralis) |
| | parahippocampal gyrus (gyrus parahippocampalis) |
| | gyrus fornicatus |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | The first neuron of the anterior cortical-spinal path (tr. corticospinalis anterior) is located in the cortex of the gyrus: |
| | precentral (g. precentralis) |
| | postcentral (g. postcentralis) |
| | superior frontal (g. frontalis superior) |
| | inferior frontal (g. frontalis inferior) |
| | superior temporal (g. temporalis superior) |
| | |
| 2 | Pyramidal pathways include: |
| | anterior corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis anterior) |
| | lateral corticospinal (tr. corticospinalis lateralis) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | corticonuclear (tr. corticonuclearis) |
| | rubrospinal cord (tr. rubrospinalis) |
| | reticulospinal (tr. reticulospinalis) |
| | |
| 3 | Nerve impulses that provide movement follow the paths: |
| | extrapyramidal |
| | pyramidal |
| | exteroceptive |
| | proprioceptive |
| | interoceptive |
| | |
| 4 | The ascending paths include: |
| | pyramidal |
| | extrapyramidal |
| | pain and temperature sensitivity |
| | proprioceptive |
| | tactile sensitivity |
| | |
| 5 | The descending paths include the following: |
| | spinothalamic |
| | spinocerebellar |
| | corticospinal |
| | corticonuclear |
| | rubrospinal |
| | |
| 6 | The second neuron of the lateral spinothalamic pathway (tr. spinothalamicus lateralis) is located in: |
| | posterior horns (cornu posterius) of the spinal cord |
| | spinal ganglion (ganglion spinale) |
| | anterior horns (cornu anterius) of the spinal cord |
| | lateral horns (cornu laterale) of the spinal cord |
| | thalamus |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 7 | Proprioceptive pathways conduct impulses from receptors: |
| | recording the degree of muscle stretching |
| | recording the degree of sprain |
| | pain |
| | temperature |
| | tactile |
| | |
| 1 | |
| 1 | The main source of parasympathetic fibers (neurofibrae parasympathicae) to the internal organs of the chest and abdominal cavities is: |
| | vagus nerve (n. vagus) |
| | spinal nerve (n. spinalis) |
| | oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) |
| | glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) |
| | facial nerve (n. facialis) |
| | |
| 2 | Specify the nerves extending from the thoracic nodes (gg. thoracica) of the sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus): |
| | greater splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major) |
| | lesser splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus minor) |
| | thoracic cardiac nerves (nervi cardiaci thoracici) |
| | phrenic nerve (n. phrenicus) |
| | jugular nerve (n. jugularis) |
| | |
| 3 | Specify the ganglions related only to the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system: |
| | intramural ganglions (gg. intramurales) |
| | ganglions of the sympathetic trunk (gg. trunci sympathici) |
| | aortorenal ganglions (ganglia aorticorenalia) |
| | celiac plexus ganglions (gg. coeliaca) |
| | ganglions of the superior mesenteric plexus (gg. mesenterici superiores) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 4 | Indicate the effects of the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system (pars parasympathica systematis nervosa autonomici): |
| | stimulates digestion |
| | weakens the work of the heart |
| | stimulates the heart |
| | increases blood pressure |
| | expands the lumen of the bronchi |
| | |
| 5 | Indicate the effects of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system (pars sympathica systematis nervosa autonomici): |
| | stimulates the heart |
| | increases blood pressure |
| | weakens the work of the heart |
| | lowers blood pressure |
| | narrows the lumen of the bronchi |
| | |
| 6 | Anatomical structures related to the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system (pars sympathica systematis nervosa autonomici) |
| | White ramus communicans (ramus communicans albus) |
| | greater splanchnic nerve (n. splanchnicus major) |
| | gray ramus communicans (ramus communicans griseus) |
| | pelvic splanchnic nerves (nn. splanchnici pelvici) |
| | sacral parasympathetic nuclei (nuclei parasympathici sacrales) |
| | |
| 7 | Anatomical structures related to the peripheral autonomic nervous system: |
| | autonomic plexus ganglions (gg. autonomici) |
| | ganglions of the sympathetic trunk (gg. trunci sympathici) |
| | autonomic plexuses (plexus autonomicus) |
| | sacral parasympathetic nuclei (nuclei parasympathici sacrales) |
| | dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve (nuclei dorsales nervi vagi) |
| | |

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| 8 | Parasympathetic innervation of the heart: |
| | cardiac branches of the vagus nerve (rr. cardiaci n. vagi) |
| | lower ganglion of the vagus nerve (ganglion inferius n. vagi) |
| | cervical and thoracic cardiac nerves (nn. cardiaci cervicales et thoracici) |
| | parasympathetic sacral nuclei S2 - S4 segments of the spinal cord (nn. parasympathici sacrales) |
| | dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve (n. dorsalis n. vagi) |
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