

ONE OF RULES OF SURGERY IS THE REALIZATION OF SECTIONS ALONG THE LINES OF LANGER (LINE OF A TENSION OF A SKIN). WHAT TISSUE FORMS A RETICULAR LAYER OF A DERMIS?

DENSE IRREGULAR CONNECTIVE  
RETICULAR CONNECTIVE  
LOOSE FIBROUS CONNECTIVE  
EPITHELIAL  
DENSE REGULAR CONNECTIVE

ON A SLIDE OF A RED BONE MARROW THE NUMEROUS CAPILLARIES ARE VISIBLE, THROUGH WHICH WALL BLOOD CELLS ENTER A BLOOD. TO WHAT TYPE THE CAPILLARIES CONCERN?

SINUSOIDAL  
LYMPHATIC  
FENESTRATED  
SOMATIC  
VISCERAL

TUNICA INTIMA OF VESSELS IMPREGNATED BY SALTS OF SILVER, OWING TO WHAT THE CELLS WITH ROUGH, IRREGULAR EDGES ARE REVEALED. NAME THESE CELLS.

ENDOTHELIOCYTES  
STELLATE CELLS  
MYOCYTES  
FIBROBLASTS  
ADIPOCYTES

IN A WALL OF BLOOD VESSELS AND WALL OF HEART SOME TUNICS ARE DISTINGUISHED. WHAT TUNIC OF HEART IS SIMILAR TO A WALL OF VESSELS BY A HISTOGENESIS AND STRUCTURE?

ENDOCARDIUM  
MYOCARDIUM  
PERICARDIUM  
EPICARDIUM  
EPICARDIUM AND MYOCARDIUM

THE ORGAN OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM CONTAINS CELLS CONNECTING BY INTERCALATED DISKS. WHAT ORGAN IS IT?

HEART  
MUSCULAR VEIN  
ARTERIOLE  
MUSCULAR ARTERY  
AORTA

ON A SLIDE THE ORGAN OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IS VISIBLE. ONE OF ITS TUNICS IS FORMED BY ANASTOMOSING FIBERS. THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED FROM CELLS CONNECTING WITH INTERCALATED DISKS. WHAT ORGAN OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IS IT?

HEART  
ELASTIC ARTERY  
MUSCULAR VEIN  
MUSCULAR ARTERY  
ARTERIOLE

THE PRESENCE OF FENESTRATED EPITHELIUM AND PUNCHED BASAL MEMBRANE IS CHARACTERISTIC FOR A CAPILLARY. NAME THE TYPE OF CAPILLARY.

SINUSOIDAL  
VISCERAL  
SOMATIC  
LYMPHATIC  
LACUNAR

THE WALLS OF VESSELS HAVE MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN A STRUCTURE OF TUNICA MEDIA. WHAT PROVIDES THESE DIFFERENCES?

HEMODYNAMIC CONDITIONS  
HIGH CONTENTS OF CATECHOLAMINS IN A BLOOD  
INFLUENCE OF ENDOCRINE SYSTEM ORGANS  
REGULATION FROM A CNS  
INDUCTIVE INFLUENCE OF NEURONES OF VEGETATIVE GANGLIA

THE ARTERIES OF LARGE CALIBRE DURING A SYSTOLE ARE DILATED AND COME BACK IN AN INITIAL POSITION DURING A DIASTOLE, PROVIDING STABILITY OF BLOOD STREAM. PRESENCE OF WHAT ELEMENTS IN A WALL OF THEM PROVIDES THIS STABILITY?

ELASTIC FIBERS  
MUSCULAR FIBERS  
RETICULAR FIBERS  
COLLAGEN FIBERS  
FIBROBLASTS

TUNICA INTIMA OF BLOOD VESSELS IS LINED BY AN EPITHELIUM. NAME IT.

ENDOTHELIUM  
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED EPITHELIUM  
MESOTHELIUM  
EPIDERMIS  
TRANSITIONAL EPITHELIUM

AT NEWBORN THE INFRINGEMENT OF A MYOCARDIUM DEVELOPMENT IS DIAGNOSED. DISTURBANCE OF WHAT EMBRYONIC SOURCE TAKES PLACE?

MYOEPICARDIAL PLATE  
MESENCHYME  
SPLANCHNOPLEURA  
ENTODERM  
ECTODERM

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN OF A WALL OF HEART BETWEEN AN ENDOCARDIUM AND MYOCARDIUM THE LARGE CELLS WITH LIGHT CYTOPLASM AND ECCENTRICALLY POSED NUCLEUS ARE DEFINED. WHAT CELLS OF HEART HAVE THESE MORPHOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES?

CELLS OF PURKINJE FIBERS  
LIPOCYTES  
PACEMAKER CELLS  
TYPICAL CARDIOMYOCYTES  
ENDOCRINE CELLS

THE PATIENT HAS A HEART ATTACK. WHAT MORPHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS PROVIDES NEOGENESIS OF A CARDIAC WALL?

CONNECTIVE TISSUE  
INTRACELLULAR NEOGENESIS OF CARDIOMYOCYTES  
PROLIFERATION OF CONTRUCTIVE MYOCYTES  
PROLIFERATION OF CONDUCTING CARDIOMYOCYTES  
PROLIFERATION OF CONTRACTIVE AND CONDUCTING CARDIOOMYOCYTES

IN THE WALL OF A VESSEL THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ELASTIC MEMBRANES AND A PLENTY OF MYOCYTES IN TUNICA MEDIA ARE VISIBLE. WHAT VESSEL IS IT?

ARTERY OF A MUSCULAR TYPE  
ARTERY OF ELASTIC TYPE  
ARTERY OF THE MIXED TYPE  
VEIN WITH STRONG DEVELOPMENT OF MUSCLES  
LYMPHATIC VESSEL

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN HAVE REVEALED BLIND ENDING VESSELS, LOOK LIKE FLATTENED ENDOTHELIAL TUBES, DO NOT CONTAIN A BASAL MEMBRANE AND PERICYTES, THE ENDOTHELIUM OF THESE VESSELS IS FIXED BY COLLAGEN FIBERS. WHAT VESSELS ARE THEY?

LYMPHATIC CAPILLARIES  
BLOOD CAPILLARIES  
ARTERIOLE  
VENULES  
ARTERIO-VENULAR ANASTOMOSES

ON A SLIDE THE NETWORK OF CAPILLARIES POSED BETWEEN TWO ARTERIOLES (RETE MIRABILE) IS WELL VISIBLE. IN WHAT ORGAN IS IT POSSIBLE TO SEE THIS FENOMENON?

IN A KIDNEY  
IN A RETINA OF AN EYE  
IN A LIVER  
IN ADRENAL  
IN A SPLEEN

ON A SLIDE OF A HEART THE LIGHT ORGANIZED IN CORDS CELLS, CONTAINING SMALL AMOUNT OF MYOFIBRILS, INCLUSIONS OF A GLYCOGEN AND ECCENTRICALLY POSED NUCLEI ARE DISTINGUISHED. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

CELLS OF PURKINJE FIBERS  
CONDUCTING PACEMAKER  
CONDUCTING TRANSITIVE  
ENDOCRINE  
CONTRACTILE

ON AN ELECTRON MICROPHOTOGRAPH OF SKIN EPIDERMIS AMONG CUBOIDAL CELLS ARE LOCATED BRANCHING CELLS, IN HAS CYTOPLASM OF WHICH FOUND WELL ADVANCED GOLGI APPARATUS, A LOT OF RIBOSOMES AND MELANOSOMES. NAME THESE BRANCHING CELLS.

MELANOCYTES  
KERATINOCYTES  
LANGERHANS CELLS  
MERKEL CELLS  
TISSUE BASOPHILS

IN A DERMIS OF A SKIN THE VESSELS ARE FOUND OUT, WITH A THICK LAYER OF SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN TUNICA MEDIA. NAME THESE VESSELS.

ARTERY OF A MUSCULAR TYPE  
ARTERIOLE  
CAPILLARIES  
VENULES  
ARTERIOLO-VENULAR ANASTOMOSES

THE SECRETORY UNITS OF APOCRINE SWEAT GLANDS OF A SKIN CONTAIN MYOEPIHELIAL CELLS. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THESE CELLS?

CONTRACTILE  
PROTECTIVE  
SECRETORY  
REGENERATIVE  
SUPPORTIVE

IN POLICLINICS HAS ADDRESSED THE PATIENT WITH OPEN FRACTURE OF A FINGER. THE FIRST MEDICAL CARE IS GIVEN. WHAT SKIN STRUCTURE FROM INJURED REGENERATES FASTER THAN OTHERS?

EPIDERMIS  
NERVOUS TISSUE  
CONNECTIVE TISSUE  
SMOOTH MUSCLE  
BONE

AT THE PATIENT OF 12 YEARS ON A SKIN ARE FOUND OUT WHITE MACULAE WITHOUT A PIGMENT. ABSENCE OF WHAT CELLS OF A SKIN HAS RESULTED IN OCCURRENCE OF SUCH FORMATIONS?

MELANOCYTES

PLASMOCYTES  
ADIPOCYTES  
FIBROCYTES  
MAST CELLS

AT RESEARCH OF A SLIDE OF A CHILD FINGER SKIN WAS REVEALED, THAT THE EPIDERMIS IS NOT FULLY DEVELOPED. WHAT GERM LAYER WAS DAMAGED DURING DEVELOPMENT?

ECTODERM  
ENDODERM  
MESODERM  
NEUROECTODERM  
MESENCHYME

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERSON IS USED IN CRAMINAL PRACTICE. WHAT STRUCTURE DETERMINES AN INDIVIDUAL PICTURE OF A SKIN.

PAPILLARY LAYER OF A DERMIS  
RETICULAR LAYER OF A DERMIS  
EPIDERMIS  
EPIDERMIS AND DERMIS  
EPIDERMIS, DERMIS AND HYPODERMIS

AT FALL THE CHILD HAS TORN OFF A SKIN OF A PALM. WHAT EPITHELIUM WAS DAMAGED?

STRATIFIED KERATINIZED  
STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED  
TRANSITIONAL  
SIMPLE COLUMNAR  
SIMPLE SQUAMOUS

DURING CONTACT WITH CHROMIUM THE WOMAN HAD ALLERGIC DERMATITIS OF BOTH ARMS. WHAT CELLS OF A SKIN WERE MAINLY INVOLVED AT THIS DISEASE?

TISSUE BASOPHILS  
PLASMOCYTES  
MACROPHAGES  
NEUTROPHILS  
LYMPHOCYTES

AT A TRAUMA OF A SKIN THE RETICULAR LAYER IS DAMAGED. AT THE EXPENSE OF WHAT ACTIVITY OF WHAT CELLS THERE IS A NEOGENESIS OF THIS LAYER?

FIBROBLASTS  
MACROPHAGES  
LYMPHOBLASTIC  
NEUROBLASTIC  
ERYTHROBLASTIC

ON A SITE OF A SKIN EPIDERMIS DUE TO A TRAUMA THERE ARE NO LAYERS DOWN TO GERMINAL. NAME CELLS, WHICH BECOME THE BASIC SOURCE OF EPIDERMIS REGENERATION.

LAYER OF BASAL CELLS  
LAYERS OF SPINOSUM CELLS  
LAYERS OF GRANULAR CELLS  
LAYERS OF SPINOSUM AND GRANULAR CELLS  
CELL OF A STRATUM LUCIDUM

IN CONDITIONS OF EXPERIMENT THE DENSE CONTACT BETWEEN EPITHELIOCYTES OF SKIN IS BROKEN. WHAT FUNCTION OF AN EPITHELIUM WILL DISTURBED?

MECHANICAL  
SECRETORY  
VITAMIN D SYNTHESIS  
EXCRELORY

ABSORPTIVE

IN A MATERIAL OF A SKIN EPIDERMIS THE CELLS WITH PROCESSES ARE FOUND OUT. THEIR CYTOPLASM CONTAINS GRANULES OF DARK BROWN COLOUR. WHAT ARE THESE CELLS?

MELANOCYTES

KERATINOCYTES

MERKEL'S CELLS

LYMPHOCYTES

EPIDERMAL MACROPHAGES

ON A SLIDE OF AN EYEBALL OF A FETUS THE DAMAGE OF A VASCULAR COAT IS REVEALED. WHAT EMBRYONIC MATERIAL WAS DAMAGED AT DEVELOPMENT OF AN EYE?

MESENCHYME

ECTODERM

ENDODERM

OUTER LAYER OF AN OPTIC CUP

INNER LAYER OF AN OPTIC CUP

ON A SLIDE OF AN EYEBALL THE OUTER EPITHELIUM OF A CORNEA IS NOT FULLY DEVELOPED. WHAT GERM LAYER COULD BE DAMAGED DURING AN EMBRYOGENESIS?

ECTODERM

MESODERM

ENDODERM

OUTER LAYER OF AN OPTIC CUP

INNER LAYER OF AN OPTIC CUP

AS A RESULT OF LASER CORRECTION OF VISION ON A LINE OF A SECTION THE STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM OF A CORNEA IS PARTIALLY DAMAGED. AT THE EXPENSE OF WHAT CELLS THERE WILL BE REGENERATION OF THIS KIND OF AN EPITHELIUM?

BASAL

SPINOSUM

FIBROBLASTS

FIBROCYTES

LYMPHOCYTES

AT THE PATIENT WITH POLIOMYELITIS, WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED BY DAMAGE OF A SPINAL CORD, FUNCTION OF SKELETAL MUSCLES IS BROKEN. WHAT NEURONS ARE DAMAGED?

MOTOR

INTERCALATED

PSEUDO-UNIPOLAR

PSEUDO-UNIPOLAR AND INTERCALATED

INTERCALATED AND MOTOR

THE PATIENT AFTER RECEPTION OF THE LARGE DOSES OF STREPTOMYCINUM HAD HEARING LOSS. WHAT CELLS OF INNER EAR WAS BROKEN IN THIS CASE?

HAIR

PILLAR

PHALANGEAL

MULTIPOLAR

CONNECTIVE TISSUE

ON A TISSUE SPECIMEN THE PART OF NERVOUS SYSTEM CONSISTING OF GREY AND WHITE MATTER IS SUBMITTED. THE GREY MATTER IS POSED ON PERIPHERY. THE NEURONS FORM THREE EXPRESSED LAYERS: MOLECULAR, GANGLIONIC AND GRANULAR. NAME ORGAN.

CEREBELLUM

SPINAL CORD

BRAIN STEM

CORTEX OF THE LARGE HEMISPHERES

OBLONG BRAIN

THE DOCTOR - OCULIST AT INSPECTION HAS FOUND OUT, THAT THE PATIENT DOES NOT DISTINGUISH BLUE AND GREEN COLOURS. WHAT CELLS OF A RETINA ARE DAMAGED?

CONE

AMACRINE

ROD

MULTIPOLAR

HORIZONTAL

AT THE PATIENT OF 14 YEARS IS REVEALED INFRINGEMENT OF TWILIGHT VISION. WHAT VITAMIN IT IS NOT ENOUGH IN AN ORGANISM?

A

B-12

B-1

B-6

C

THE PART OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM HAS A LEVEL-BY-LEVEL LOCATING OF NEURONS, AMONG WHICH THERE ARE CELLS OF SUCH FORMS: STELLATE, FUSIFORM, HORIZONTAL, PYRAMIDAL. WHAT PART OF THE CNS ANSWERS SUCH STRUCTURE?

BRAIN CORTEX

CEREBELLUM

HYPOTHALAMUS

OBLONG BRAIN

SPINAL CORD

AT THE PATIENT IS DAMAGED CILIARY BODY. WHAT APPARATUS OF AN EYEBALL THUS SUFFERS?

ACCOMMODATIVE

PHOTOSENSITIVE

PHOTOTRANSFER

PROTECTIVE

TROPHIC

ON ELECTROPHOTOGRAPH OF A SENSORY ORGAN ARE VISIBLE HAIR CELLS, ON THEIR APICAL SURFACES ARE PLACED SHORT HAIRS - STEREOCILIA AND KINOCILIUM. WHAT ORGAN OF SENSE HAS SUCH CHARACTERISTIC?

EQUILIBRIUM

VISION

OLFACTION

HEARING

TASTE

AT MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH IN A SLIDE THE STRUCTURE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM CONSISTING OF PSEUDOUNIPOLAR NEURONS IS FOUND OUT. NEURONS ARE COVERED BY GLIAL AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE COATS. DEFINE THE GIVEN STRUCTURE:

SPINAL GANGLION

VEGETATIVE GANGLION

CEREBELLUM

SPINAL CORD

BRAIN CORTEX

AT HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF A HUMAN SKIN THE DENSE IRREGULAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE IS FOUND OUT. WHAT LAYER OF THE GIVEN SKIN WAS SUBMITTED FOR STUDY?

RETICULAR OF A DERMIS

EPIDERMIS

MUSCULAR PLATE

PAPILLARY LAYER OF A DERMIS

HYPODERMIS

THE SECRETORY UNITS OF SWEAT GLANDS CONTAIN MYOEPIHELIAL CELLS. WHAT FUNCTION OF THESE CELLS?

CONTRACTILE  
REGENERATIVE  
SECRETORY  
PROTECTIVE  
SUPPORTING

IN A CONSEQUENCE OF A RETINAL APOPLEXY OF AN EYE THE PATIENT HAS LOST ABILITY TO SEE SUBJECTS IN CENTER OF A FIELD OF VISION. IN WHAT PLACE OF A RETINA THERE WAS A HEMORRHAGE?

IN YELLOW MACULA  
IN AN IRIDESCENT PART OF A RETINA  
IN A CILIAR PART OF A RETINA  
IN A BLIND MACULA  
IN A VASCULAR COAT

DURING EXPERIMENT IN A BRAIN OF AN ANIMAL WAS DESTROYED A LAYER OF GANGLIONIC CELLS AT AN ANTERIOR CENTRAL GYRUS OF A BRAIN. WHAT FUNCTION OF A CORTEX WAS DAMAGED?

MOTOR  
TROPIC  
SENSITIVE  
ASSOCIATIVE  
PROTECTIVE

DURING INSPECTION OF A POSTERIOR PART OF AN EYEBALL THE OPHTHALMOLOGIST HAS PAID HIS ATTENTION ON THE CENTRAL FOSSA OF A RETINA. WHAT FOSSA IS IT?

YELLOW MACULA  
BLIND MACULA  
PLACE OF AN EXIT OF AN OPTICAL NERVE  
A SITE, WHERE THE VEINS OF A RETINA LEAVE EYES  
SITE WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN OF PHOTORECEPTOR CELLS

ON A SLIDE IMPREGNATED BY SILVER, THE LARGE PEAR SHAPED CELLS WITH 2-3 DENDRITES, WHICH BRANCH IN ONE PLANE, ARE DETERMINED. WHAT STRUCTURE IS RESEARCHED?

CORTEX OF A CEREBELLUM  
RETINA OF AN EYE  
SPIRAL GANGLION OF INTERNAL EAR  
CORTEX OF A BRAIN  
SPINAL GANGLION

IN OTOLOGY CLINIC THERE IS A PATIENT WITH LOSS OF HEARING. DURING EXAMINATION WAS REVEALED THAT THIS MIGHT HAPPEN DUE TO TREATMENT OF BIG DOSES OF ANTIBIOTICS. FUNCTION OF WHAT CELLS MIGHT HAVE DISTURBED?

HAIR  
PHALANGEAL  
PILLAR  
HENSEN'S  
CONNECTIVE TISSUE CELLS

ON THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF AN EYE A BICONVEX STRUCTURE, COVERED BY CAPSULE, CONTAINING FIBERS, CONNECTED WITH CILIARY BODY BY SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT IS VISIBLE. NAME THIS STRUCTURE.

LENS  
VITREOUS BODY  
CILIARY BODY  
CORNEA  
SCLERA

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF ONE ORGAN NUMEROUS FOLIA ARE GOOD REVEALED, CORTEX OF ORGAN HAS THREE DISTINCTIVE LAYERS. WHICH ORGAN IS IT?

CEREBELLUM  
CEREBRAL CORTEX  
SPINAL CORD  
BRAIN STEM  
RETICULAR FORMATION

IN MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF AN EYEBALL WALL A STRUCTURE DEVOIDS OF BLOOD VESSELS IS REVEALED. WHICH STRUCTURE IS IT?

CORNEA  
UVEA  
RETINA  
CILIARY BODY  
IRIS

A PATIENT HAS TRAUMATIC INJURY OF THE ANTERIOR ROOTS OF SPINAL CORD. WHAT STRUCTURES FROM LISTED BELOW ARE DISTURBED?

AXONS OF MOTONEURONS AND NEURONS OF LATERAL HORNS  
AXONS OF SENSORY NEURONS OF SPINAL GANGLION  
AXONS OF NEURONS OF LATERAL HORNS  
DENDRITES OF NEURONS OF SPINAL GANGLION  
CENTRAL PROCESSES OF SENSORY NEURONS OF SPINAL GANGLION

MIDDLE PART OF COCHLEA OF INNER EAR WAS DESTROYED IN ANIMAL DURING EXPERIMENT. IT WILL CAUSE ABNORMALITIES OF THE SOUND PERCEPTION OF THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES:

HIGH AND LOW  
HIGH  
MIDDLE  
NO ABNORMALITIES  
LOW

DEFICIENCY OF VITAMIN A LEADS TO DISTURBANCE OF TWILIGHT VISION. WHAT CELLS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PHOTSENSITIVE FUNCTION?

ROD  
HORIZONTAL  
CONE  
BIPOLAR  
GANGLIONIC

A BOXER AFTER TRAUMA OF A NOSE HAS DISTURBANCE OF SMELL. WHAT CELLS FROM LISTED BELOW ARE DAMAGED?

NEUROSENSITIVE  
SUPPORTING  
BASAL  
CILIATED  
CELLS WITH MICROVILLI

AT EYE DISEASE MACULODISTROPHY, THE RETINA OF OLD PEOPLE IS DISTURBED. WHAT SYSTEM OF BLOOD SUPPLY OF THE EYE IS DEPLETED?

RETINAL  
CILIARY  
VISCERAL CAPILLARIES  
SOMATIC CAPILLARIES  
VEIN PLEXUS

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF A RETINA IS REVEALED, THAT CELLS OF THE PIGMENT LAYER OF IT CONTAINS MANY PHAGOSOMES. WHAT FUNCTION OF PIGMENT CELL DOES IT CHARACTERIZE?

PROTECTIVE

REGENERATIVE  
PERMEABILITY  
SENSITIVITY  
ACTIVATION

IN THE SLIDE OF A BRAIN CORTEX THE BIG PYRAMIDAL SHAPE CELLS ARE REVEALED. THE DISCOVERY OF THESE CELLS IS CONNECTED WITH THE NAME OF:

BETZ  
GOLGI  
LENOSHEK  
NISSL  
RAMON-Y-CAJAL

EXAMINATION OF AN EYEBALL REVEALS CONGENITAL PATHOLOGY OF A CORNEAL EPITHELIUM. PART OF WHAT GERM LAYER WAS DAMAGED DURING EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT?

ECTODERM  
ENDODERM  
MESODERM  
DERMATOME  
NEPHROTOME

A PATIENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGIC CLINIC IS EXAMINED. SOME CHANGES WERE REVEALED IN HIS CENTRAL FOVEA OF AN EYE. WHAT STRUCTURE IS CALLED THE CENTRAL FOVEA?

THINNEST REGION OF RETINA  
BLIND MACULA  
NERVE OPTIC EXIT  
PLACE OF RETINAL VEIN EXIT  
REGION OF RETINA WITHOUT PHOTSENSITIVE CELLS

WHICH AFFERENT TRUNK FROM LISTED BELOW REACHES BRAIN CORTEX NOT THROUGH THALAMUS?

OLFACTORY  
ACOUSTIC  
EXTEROCEPTIVE  
VISUAL  
NONICEPTIVE

IN OPHTHALMOLOGIC CLINIC A PHYSICIAN WRITE OUT A PRESCRIPTION WITH EYE DROPS. WHAT PARTICULARITY OF AN ANTERIOR CORNEAL EPITHELIUM IS REALIZED AT THAT?

PERMEABILITY  
REGENERATION  
SENSITIVITY  
PROTECTIVE  
TRANSPARENCY

THE INCREASED INTRAOCULAR TENSION IS OBSERVED IN THE PATIENT WITH GLAUCOMA. SECRETION OF AQUEOUS HUMOR BY THE CILIARY BODY IS NORMAL. INJURY OF WHAT STRUCTURE OF THE EYEBALL WALL CAUSED THE DISORDER OF FLOWOUT FROM THE ANTERIOR CHAMBER?

VENOUS SINUS  
UVEA  
CILIARY MUSCLE  
CILIARY BODY  
POSTERIOR EPITHELIUM OF CORNEA

A PATIENT HAS LOST A SENSIBILITY OF BOTH ARMS FINGERS. WHAT SPINAL CORD STRUCTURES FROM LIST BELOW ARE DAMAGED?

POSTERIOR ROOTS  
ANTERIOR HORNS  
KLARK COLUMNS

LATERAL HORNS  
POSTERIOR COLUMNS

LEFT VENTRAL AFFERENT SPINOTHALAMIC TRUNK HAS DEFICIENCY OF INFORMATION FROM OPPOSITE PART OF CERTAIN BODY SEGMENT. NEURONS OF WHAT NUCLEUS OF SPINAL CORD POSTERIOR HORN ARE DAMAGED?

PROPER NUCLEUS  
SPONGY SUBSTANCE  
GELATINOUS SUBSTANCE  
THORACIC CLARK NUCLEUS  
VENTRAL

NEWBORN HAS A TUMOR IN THE GRAY MATTER OF A BRAIN. WHAT EMBRYONIC SOURCE DOES IT CONNECT TO?

MANTLE LAYER  
EPENDYMA  
MARGINAL LAYER  
NEURAL CREST  
GANGLIONIC PLATE

DIABETES MELLITUS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY LOSS OF TRANSPARENCY OF THE LENS OF EYE. THIS CONDITION IS CALLED CATARACT. THE DISTURBANCE OF WHAT LENS STRUCTURE MAY BE AT THIS CASE AT FIRST TURN?

LENS FIBERS  
SUBCAPSULAR EPITHELIUM  
LENS NUCLEUS  
LENS CAPSULE  
CILARY BODY

DURING CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF A PATIENT WITH PATHOLOGY OF EAR WAS REVEALED ABSENCE OF ENDOLYMPH. WHERE IS THE PLACE OF PATHOLOGY LOCALIZED?

INNER EAR  
MIDDLE EAR  
EXTERNAL EAR  
EUSTACHIAN TUBE  
EAR DRUM

THE VENTRAL ROOTS OF 5 LUMBAR SEGMENT OF SPINAL CORD WERE CUT DURING EXPERIMENT IN THE ANIMAL. WHAT CHANGES WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE INNERVATION REGION?

LOSS OF MOVEMENTS  
LOSS OF TOUCH SENSITIVITY  
LOSS OF PROPRIOCEPTIVE SENSITIVITY  
LOSS OF TEMPERATURE SENSITIVITY  
HYPERSENSITIVITY

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY REVEALS A DISTURBANCE OF A SYNCHRONY CARDIAC CYCLE PHASES AND INCREASED TRANSMISSION OF EXCITEMENT ALONG MYOCARDIUM. WHAT STRUCTURES FROM LISTED BELOW, PROVIDING ELECTRICAL LINK BETWEEN CARDIOMYOCYTES, MAY BE DAMAGED?

GAP JUNCTION  
HEMIDESMOSOME  
PLACE OF CONTACT OF MYOFIBRILS WITH SARCOLEMMMA  
INTERCALATED DISK  
ZONULA ADHERENS

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE, STAINED BY ORSEIN, IN THE MIDDLE TUNIC OF BLOOD VESSEL ARE REVEALED FROM 40 TO 60 ELASTIC MEMBRANES. NAME THIS BLOOD VESSEL.

ELASTIC ARTERY  
MUSCULAR ARTERY  
MUSCULO-ELASTIC ARTERY  
MUSCULAR VEIN  
ATYPICAL VEIN

IN THE MICROSPECIMEN OF RED BONE MARROW THERE WERE REVEALED BIG CAPILLARIES THROUGH THE WALLS OF WHICH MATURE BLOOD CELLS PENETRATE. WHAT TYPE OF CAPILLARY IS IT?

SINUSOIDAL  
FENESTRATED  
LYMPHATIC  
VISCERAL  
SOMATIC

A CONSPICUOUS FEATURE OF THE PACEMAKER'S CELLS OF IMPULSECONDUCTING CARDIAC SYSTEM IS:  
BIG AMOUNT OF FREE CALCIUM IN CYTOPLASM  
PRESENCE OF T-SYSTEMS  
BIG AMOUNT OF MYOFIBRILS  
DENSE ARRANGEMENT OF MYOFILAMENTS  
BIG AMOUNT OF MITOCHONDRIA

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE A BLOOD VESSEL IS VISIBLE, A WALL OF WHICH CONSISTS OF ENDOTHELIUM, BASAL LAMINA AND LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE. NAME THIS BLOOD VESSEL.

UNMUSCULAR VEIN  
ARTERY  
MUSCULAR VEIN  
BLOOD CAPILLARY  
LYMPHATIC CAPILLARY

ONE OF BLOOD CAPILLARIES HAS WIDE FENESTRATED EPITHELIUM AND PARTIAL OR TOTAL ABSENCE OF BASAL LAMINA UNDERLYING THE ENDOTHELIUM. NAME THIS TYPE OF CAPILLARY.

SINUSOIDAL  
CONTINUOUS  
VISCERAL  
LYMPHATIC  
LACUNAR

ONE TYPE OF AN ARTERIOLE IS CALLED VASCULAR SYSTEM "TAP". WHAT STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THIS VESSEL CAN PROVIDE SUCH FUNCTION OF ARTERIOLE?

CIRCULAR MYOCYTES  
LONGITUDINAL MYOCYTES  
ELASTIC FIBERS  
LONGITUDINAL MUSCLE FIBERS  
CIRCULAR MUSCLE FIBERS

IN THE WALL OF ONE OF BLOOD VESSEL IS VISIBLE BIG AMOUNT OF ELASTIC FIBERS, LOCATED IN ALL TUNICS. WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THESE PARTICULARITIES OF SUCH BLOOD VESSEL WALL STRUCTURE?

BIG BLOOD PRESSURE  
SMALL BLOOD PRESSURE  
BIG BLOOD SPEED  
SMALL BLOOD SPEED  
OSMOTIC PRESSURE

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF A HEART ONE CAN SEE STAR SHAPED CARDIOMYOCYTES WITH CENTRALLY POSITIONED NUCLEUS, GOOD DEVELOPED ROUGH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, GOLGI APPARATUS AND SPECIFIC GRANULES.THE FUNCTION OF THESE CELLS IS:

ENDOCRINE  
CONTRACTILE  
CONDUCTION OF IMPULSE  
PROTECTIVE  
REGENERATIVE

A PATIENT HAS HEART ATTACK. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY REVEALS A DISTURBANCE OF HEART RHYTHM. WHICH TYPE OF CARDIOMYOCYTES CAN NOT WORK PROPERLY?

PACEMAKER CELLS  
CONTRACTILE CARDIOMYOCYTES  
TRANSITIONAL CONDUCTING  
CONDUCTING BUNDLE OF HIS  
PURKINJE FIBERS

ONE OF A HEART WALL LAYERS IS SIMILAR TO BLOOD VESSEL WALL ACCORDING TO HISTOGENESIS AND TISSUE CONTENTS. WHAT IS THEIR EMBRYONIC SOURCE OF ORIGIN?

MESENCHYME  
SPLANCHNOTOME  
ENDODERM  
ECTODERM  
SOMITES

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE THERE IS A HEART WALL. ONE OF ITS LAYERS CONTAINS CONTRACTILE, CONDUCTING AND SECRETORY MYOCYTES, ENDOMYSIUM WITH BLOOD VESSELS. WHAT STRUCTURE OF THE HEART DOES IT BELONG TO?

MYOCARDIUM OF ATRIUM  
ENDOCARDIUM OF VENTRICLE  
PERICARDIUM  
ADVENTITIA  
EPICARDIUM

DURING HISTOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF A HEART ARE REVEALED CARDIOMYOCYTES, CONTAINING GRANULES ARE RICHED IN GLYCOPROTEINS. NAME THESE CELLS.

SECRETORY  
CONTRACTILE  
P-CELLS  
PURKINJE CELLS  
TRANSITIONAL CELLS

DURING ATHEROSCLEROSIS OBLITERANS IN A PATIENT APPEARED DISTURBANCE OF BLOOD VESSELS OF LEGS. IN A HISTOLOGIC SLIDE ONE OF THESE BLOOD VESSELS HAS GOOD EXPRESSED INNER AND OUTER ELASTIC MEMBRANES, MIDDLE TUNIC CONTAINS MANY MYOCYTES. WHICH BLOOD VESSEL IS IT?

MUSCULAR ARTERY  
ELASTIC ARTERY  
MUSCULO-ELASTIC ARTERY  
AORTA  
LYMPHATIC VESSEL

CHILD IS OF ONE YEAR OLD THAT HAS DISTURBANCE OF EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF A HEART - OPENED BOTALLLO'S DUCT. NAME PLACE OF ITS LOCALIZATION IF THE EMBRYONIC HEART.

VESSEL, CONNECTING PULMONARY ARTERY WITH AORTA  
INTERATRIAL SEPTUM  
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM  
VESSEL, CONNECTING UMBILICAL VEIN AND VENA CAVA INFERIOR  
VESSEL, CONNECTING VENA PORTA WITH VENA CAVA INFERIOR

DURING EXAMINATION OF A BRAIN DURA MATER WAS FOUND BLOOD VESSEL WITH BIG LUMEN, OUTER TUNIC OF THIS VESSEL GROW TOGETHER WITH SURROUNDINGCONNECTIVE TISSUE. NAME THIS BLOOD VESSEL.

ANMUSCULAR VEIN (ANTYPICAL)  
POSTCAPILLARY VENULE  
MEDIUM VEIN (POOR DEVELOPED MUSCLE)  
LARGE VEIN (WELL DEVELOPED MUSCLE)  
VENULE

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE THERE IS AN ORGAN, WALL OF WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE TUNICS. INNERMOST LAYER CONTAINS ENDOTHELIUM AND THIN SUBENDOTHELIUM. OUTERMOST LAYER IS THE THICKEST. WHICH ORGAN IS IT?

- VEIN
- ARTERY
- URETER
- HEART
- UTERUS

AORTA DURING SYSTOLE IS EXPANDED AND RETURNED IN REFERENCE POSITION DURING DIASTOLE IN THIS, PROVIDING BLOOD STREAM STABILITY. WHAT BLOOD WALL ELEMENTS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS PROCESS?

- ELASTIC FIBERS
- MUSCULAR FIBERS
- RETICULAR FIBERS
- COLLAGEN FIBERS
- BIG AMOUNT OF FIBROBLASTS

IN MICROSCOPIC SLIDE ONE CAN SEE RECTANGULAR CELLS FROM 50 TO 120 MKM MEASUREMENT WITH CENTRALLY POSITIONED NUCLEUS, GOOD EXPRESSED MYOFIBRILS AND ARE CONNECTED WITH EACH OTHER THROUGH THE INTERCALATED DISCS. FUNCTION OF THESE CELLS IS:

- CONTRACTION OF A HEART
- CONDUCTION OF NERVE IMPULSE
- ENDOCRINE
- PROTECTIVE
- REGENERATIVE

IN THE MICROSCOPIC SLIDE OF A HEART ARE VISIBLE CELLS AS LIGHT STAINED BUNDLES, HAVING SMALL AMOUNT OF MYOFIBRILS AND GLYCOGEN. THESE CELLS BELONG TO:

- CONDUCTING BUNDLES
- CONDUCTING PACEMAKER
- CONDUCTING TRANSITIONAL
- ENDOCRINE
- CONTRACTILE

A PATIENT HAS THROMBOPHLEBITIS OF DEEP VEINS OF LEGS. WHAT LAYER OF THE VEIN IS DAMAGED?

- ENDOTHELIUM
- SUBENDOTHELIUM
- LAYER OF ELASTIC FIBERS
- LAYER OF SMOOTH MUSCLES
- LAYER OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE

INNER SURFACE OF ALL BLOOD VESSELS IS LINED OF EPITHELIUM, WHICH SYNTHESIZES SUBSTANCES, PREVENTING PROCESS OF BLOOD CLOTTING IN VESSELS. WHICH TYPE OF EPITHELIUM IS IT?

- SIMPLE SQUAMOUS (ENDOTHELIUM)
- STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NONKERATINIZED
- STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINIZED
- SIMPLE SQUAMOUS (MESOTHELIUM)
- SIMPLE PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNAR

IN ELECTROPHOTOGRAPH OF MYOCARDIUM ARE REVEALED CELLS WITH PROCESSES, CONTAINING SMALL AMOUNT OF ORGANELLES, BUT GOOD DEVELOPED ROUGH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, SECRETORY GRANULES. NAME THESE CELLS.

- ATRIAL CARDIOMYOCYTES
- VENTRICULAR CARDIOMYOCYTES
- PACEMAKER CELLS
- TRANSITIONAL ATYPICAL CELLS
- BUNDLE OF HIS CELLS

IN A PERICARDIAL CAVITY OF A PATIENT WITH EXUDATIVE PERICARDITIS IS REVEALED BIG AMOUNT OF EXUDATE (PATHOLOGY FLUID). DISTURBANCE OF WHICH STRUCTURES CAN LEAD TO THIS APPEARANCE?

MESOTHELIOCYTES  
FIBROBLASTS  
CONTRACTILE CARDIOMYOCYTES  
CONDUCTING MYOCYTES  
ENDOTHELIOCYTES

ARTERIOLES PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN A BLOOD SUPPLY OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL UNITS OF ORGANS. WHAT STRUCTURES FROM LISTED BELOW ARE THE MOST CHARACTERISTICALLY FOR THE MEDIAL TUNIC OF THE ARTERIOLE?

MYOCYTES  
INTERNAL ELASTIC MEMBRANE  
EXTERNAL ELASTIC MEMBRANE  
SPECIAL CONNECTIVE TISSUE CELLS  
ENDOTHELIOCYTES

DURING EXAMINATION OF SLIDE OF BLOOD VESSELS ONE CAN SEE THAT STRUCTURE OF ARTERY WALL DIFFERS FROM STRUCTURE OF WALL OF VEIN. WHAT LIES AT THE BASE OF THESE DIFFERENCES?

DIFFERENT HEMODYNAMIC CONDITIONS  
DIFFERENT DIAMETER  
DIFFERENT LENGTH  
DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS  
DIFFERENT DISTANCE FROM HEART

SOME VACCINATIONS ARE DONE IN SUBSCAPULAR AREA. WHAT IS THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF A SKIN IN THIS AREA?

GREATEST THICKNESS OF A DERMIS  
GREATEST THICKNESS OF A HYPODERMIS  
GREATEST THICKNESS OF AN EPIDERMIS  
GREATEST THICKNESS OF A CORNEAL LAYER OF AN EPIDERMIS  
ABSENCE OF SWEAT GLANDS

IN HOSPITAL THE INJURED PERSON WITH A TRAUMA OF A BACKSPINE WAS DELIVERED. THE DOCTOR HAS FOUND OUT OPENED FRACTURE OF THORACAL VERTEBRA WITH DAMAGE OF POSTERIOR ROOTS OF A SPINAL CORD. WHAT UNDERGOES TO RETROGRADE DEGENERATION AFTER A TRAUMA?

PSEUDO-UNIPOLAR NEURONES  
GLIA  
NEURONES OF DORSAL HORNS OF A SPINAL CORD  
NEURONES OF VENTRAL HORNS OF A SPINAL CORD  
NEURONES OF LATERAL HORNS OF A SPINAL CORD

THE NEUROPATHOLOGIST HAS FOUND OUT DAMAGE OF DORSAL SPINO-CEREBELLAR TRACT. WHAT PROCESSES ARE DAMAGED?

AXONS OF A THORACAL CLARK'S NUCLEUS NEURONES  
AXONS OF POSTERIOR NUCLEUS PROPER NEURONES  
DENDRITES OF A THORACAL CLARK'S NUCLEUS NEURONES  
DENDRITES OF POSTERIOR NUCLEUS PROPER NEURONES  
AXONS OF NEURONES OF AN INTERMEDIATE ZONE OF A SPINAL CORD

AT SURVEY OF AN EYE THE DOCTOR - OPHTHALMOLOGIST HAS FOUND OUT A FOREIGN BODY IN A MIDDLE LAYER OF A CORNEA. HOW DOES THIS LAYER REFER TO AS?

SUBSTANTIA PROPRIA  
STRATIFIED NONKERATINIZED EPITHELIUM  
DESCMET'S MEMBRANE  
BOWMEN'S MEMBRANE  
ENDOTHELIUM

THE INHERENT INFRINGEMENT OF FUNCTIONS OF AN INTERMEDIATE PART OF EQUILIBRIUM SENSORY SYSTEM WAS REVEALED. IN NORM IT IS FORMED BY:

AXONS OF BIPOLAR CELLS OF VESTIBULAR GANGLION

DENDRITES OF BIPOLAR CELLS OF VESTIBULAR GANGLION  
AXONS OF CLIMBING FIBERS OF A CEREBELLUM  
AXONS OF MOSSY FIBERS OF A CEREBELLUM  
DENDRITES OF GANGLIONIC CELLS OF A CEREBELLUM

NAME UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS POSED IN A WALL OF A CAPILLARY AROUND PERICYTES:  
ADVENTITIONAL CELLS  
FIBROCYTES  
SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL  
FIBROBLASTS  
MACROPHAGES

THE RESTORATION OF DEFECTS OF A VASCULAR WALL AFTER ITS DAMAGE BEGINS WITH:  
ENDOTHELIUM  
SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS  
ADVENTITIAL CELLS  
BASAL MEMBRANE  
CONNECTIVE TISSUE

THE GRANULES OF NATRIURETIC FACTOR ARE FOUND IN WHAT REGION OF A HEART:  
ATRIAL MUSCLE CELLS  
VENTRICULAR MUSCLE CELLS  
ATRIAL AND VENTRICULAR MUSCLES  
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM  
INTERATRIAL SEPTUM

THE RECEPTORS OF THE PRIMARY TYPE OF SENSORY ORGANS ARE FORMED BY:  
DENDRITES OF NERVE CELLS  
SENSOEPITHELIAL CELLS  
NEUROSECRETORY CELLS  
ENCAPSULATED AND NONCAPSULATED NERVE ENDINGS  
NEUROENDOCRINE CELLS

RETINA OF EYE AND OPTIC NERVE DEVELOP FROM:  
NEURAL TUBE  
ENDODERM  
NEURAL CREST  
MESENCHYME  
ECTODERM

UVEA AND SCLERA OF AN EYEBALL DEVELOP FROM:  
MESENCHYME  
ECTODERM  
NEURAL CREST  
NEURAL TUBE  
ENDODERM

ACCOMMODATIVE APPARATUS OF AN EYE IS SUBMITTED BY:  
IRIS AND CILIARY BODY  
CORNEA AND VITREOUS BODY  
CORNEA, LENS, VITREOUS BODY  
RETINA AND VITREOUS BODY  
IRIS AND VITREOUS BODY

THE PECULIARITY OF CORNEAL CONNECTIVE TISSUE STROMA IS:  
ABSENCE OF BLOOD VESSELS  
ABSENCE OF FIBROBLASTS  
PRESENCE OF GAGS

PRESENCE OF COLLAGEN FIBERS  
PRESENCE OF GROUND SUBSTANCE

HOW IS 1-ST NEURON OF A RETINA CALLED?

PHOTORECEPTOR  
BIPOLAR (ASSOCIATIVE)  
GANGLIONIC  
MULTIPOLAR  
MOTOR

LAYER OF NERVE FIBERS OF A RETINA CONSISTS OF:

AXONS OF GANGLIONIC CELLS  
AXONS OF BIPOLAR CELLS  
DENDRITES OF BIPOLAR CELLS  
DENDRITES OF GANGLIONIC CELLS  
DENDRITES OF PHOTSENSITIVE CELLS

NAME A LAYER ON WHICH LIGHT ENTERS THE RETINA EARLIER IN TOTAL:

INNER LIMITING MEMBRANE  
OUTER LIMITING MEMBRANE  
PHOTORECEPTOR  
GANGLIONIC  
PIGMENT CELLS

NAME THE MAIN DISTINCTIVE ATTRIBUTE IN A STRUCTURE OF RODS AND CONES:

STRUCTURE OF AN OUTER SEGMENT  
CILIUM  
GOLGI COMPLEX  
STRUCTURE OF AN INNER SEGMENT  
MITOCHONDRIA

ROUND WINDOW SEPARATES TYMPANIC CAVITY OF THE MIDDLE EAR FROM:

SCALA TYMPANI  
SCALA VESTIBULI  
EXTERNAL EAR  
SCALAE VESTIBULI AND TYMPANI

-

OVAL WINDOW SEPARATES TYMPANIC CAVITY OF THE MIDDLE EAR FROM:

SCALA VESTIBULI  
SCALAE VESTIBULI AND TYMPANI  
EXTERNAL EAR  
SCALA TYMPANI

-

WHAT CELLS OF AN INNER EAR COCHLEA ARE AFFERENT AND TRANSMIT NERVE IMPULSE TO THE BRAIN?

CELLS OF SPIRAL GANGLION  
INNER HAIR  
OUTER HAIR  
SENSOEPITHELIAL  
PILLAR

WHAT CELLS OF INNER EAR ARE IRRITATED BY MOVEMENTS OF CUPULA?

CELLS OF AMPULAE OF SEMICIRCULAR CANALS  
CELLS OF MACULA OF SACCULE  
CELLS OF ORGAN OF CORTI  
CELLS OF MACULA OF UTRICLE  
CELLS OF VESTIBULE

