**EXAME QUESTIONS**

**TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY.**

1. N.I.Pirogov is the founder of operative surgery and topographic anatomy.

2. Basic concepts and definitions of topographic anatomy. Goals and objectives of the discipline.

3. Topographic anatomy of the armpit.

4. Topographic anatomy of the shoulder.

5. Topographic anatomy of the elbow area.

6. Cross-cutting of the shoulder at different levels (show anat. elements on the drug).

7. Topographic anatomy of the forearm.

8. Topographic anatomy of the hand and fingers.

9. Topographic anatomy of the hip area.

10. Topographic anatomy of the gluteal region.

11. Topographic anatomy of the sub-Cartesian space. (Muscular and vascular lacunae, femoral canal).

12. Topographic anatomy of the popliteal fossa.

13. Topographic anatomy of the knee joint of the bag, ligament inversions.

14. Topographic anatomy of the lower leg.

15. Topographic anatomy of the medial ankle area.

16. Topographic anatomy of the frontal-parietal-occipital region.

17. Topography of the mastoid region. The Shipo trepanation triangle.

18. The membranes of the brain. Epidural and subcellular spaces. Localization and surgical treatment of hematomas.

19. Craniocerebral topography. The Krenlein-Bryusova scheme.

20. The facial part of the head. Topography of the lateral area of the face.

21. Topographic anatomy of the submandibular triangle of the neck, Pirogov triangle.

22. Topographic anatomy of the carotid triangle of the neck.

23. Topographic anatomy of the lateral triangle of the neck. Predlestnichny and interlestnichny intervals.

24. Topographic anatomy of the sternoclavicular-mastoid region.

25. Topography of vagus and recurrent nerves.

26. Frontal breast cutting. Show anatomical elements.

27. Topography of the inguinal triangle and inguinal canal.

28. Topographic anatomy of the inner surface of the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen. Surgical anatomy of straight and oblique inguinal hernias.

29. Oblique-transverse cutting of the pelvis. Show anatomical elements.

30. Topography of the portal vein. Port-caval anastomoses.

31. Topography of the bladder and urethra.

32. Topography of the rectum.

33. Topography of the uterus, vagina of appendages.

34. Topographic anatomy of the neck. Borders, external landmarks, division into regions.

35. Fascia, superficial and deep cellular spaces of the neck and their connections with cellular spaces of neighboring areas.

36. Neck organs: larynx, trachea.

37. Topography of the pharynx. Pirogov's lymphatic ring. Cervical esophagus.

38. Topography of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.

39. Chest wall: boundaries, division into areas. Layered structure. The topography of the intercostal space.

40. Topography of the mammary gland.

41. Topography of the diaphragm.

42. Topography of the pleura. Pleural sinuses.

43. Topography of the lungs: lobes, segments; gate and root of the lung.

44. Topography of the anterior mediastinum.

45. Topography of the posterior mediastinum.

46. Topography of the heart.

47. Topography of the esophagus. Congenital defects of the esophagus; fistulas and atresia of the esophagus.

48. Topography of the pericardium.

49. The anterior side wall of the abdomen. Division into regions. Layers of regions and their characteristics. Anatomically "weak points". Neurovascular bundles, arterial and venous anastomoses.

50. Topography of the peritoneum, its relation to the abdominal organs; ligaments, bags, pockets, sinuses, channels.

51. Topography of the stomach.

52. Topography of the duodenum.

53. Topography of the small and large intestines.

54. Topography of the liver, gallbladder and hepatic-duodenal ligament.

55. Topography of the pancreas.

56. Topography of the lumbar region. Borders, external landmarks. "Weak points".

57. Topography of retroperitoneal space. Boundaries, fascia, cellular spaces and their connections with cellular spaces of neighboring regions.

58. Topography of retroperitoneal organs: kidneys, adrenal glands, ureters.

59. Topography of the abdominal aorta; its visceral and parietal branches: the inferior vena cava and its tributaries.

60. Pelvic topography: boundaries, external landmarks. Floors of the pelvis. Fascia and cellular spaces.

61. Oblique-transverse cutting of the pelvic organs. Show anatomical elements.

**OPERATIVE SURGERY.**

1. The main methods of temporary and final stopping of bleeding.

2. General principles of primary surgical treatment of wounds.

3. Venipuncture and venesection. Indications, technique of execution.

4. Catheterization of the subclavian vein.

5. Ligation of vessels in the wound and throughout.

6. Vascular suture. Bypass surgery and vascular prosthetics.

7. Nerve surgery. Nerve suture, types of nerve sutures.

8. Operations on tendons. Tendon suture, types of tendon suture.

9. Joint operations. Puncture of large joints. Indications, technique of execution.

10. Arthrotomy of the knee and shoulder joint. Indications, technique of execution.

11. The concept of joint resection, arthrodesis, arthrosis, arthroplasty and endoprosthetics.

12. Skeletal traction. Indication, technique of execution. Osteosynthesis: extramedullary, intramedullary, compression-distraction (out-of-focus).

13. Amputations and exarticulations. Types and methods of amputation. Rules and methods of tissue treatment during amputation.

14. Exarticulation of the phalanges and fingers of the hand.

15. Three-stage hip amputation according to Pirogov.

16. Operations for purulent diseases of the fingers and hands.

17. Decompressive trepanation of the skull.

18. Bone-plastic trepanation of the skull.

19. Anatomical and physiological justification of incisions in phlegmon of the face.

20. Cervical vagosympathetic blockade according to A.V. Vishnevsky.

21. Tracheostomy and tracheotomy. Indications, technique of execution.

22. Thyroid surgery.

23. Operations on the esophagus: esophagotomy, suture of the esophageal wound.

24. Incisions for opening the superficial and deep phlegmon of the neck.

25. Breast surgery for benign and malignant diseases.

26. Incisions for breast abscess and mastitis of a newborn.

27. Puncture of the pleural cavity. Active and passive drainage.

28. Types of thoracotomies. Operations for penetrating chest wounds and valvular pneumothorax.

29. The concept of thoracoplasty, surgical treatment of acute and chronic empyema of the pleura.

30. Puncture of the pericardium. Pericardiotomy according to V.M.Mints.

31. Access to the heart. Operations for heart injury.

32. Anatomical and physiological justification of accesses during operations on the abdominal cavity.

33. Surgical treatment of inguinal hernias.

34. Surgical anatomy of inguinal hernias: oblique, straight, congenital, acquired, sliding.

35. Surgical treatment of umbilical and femoral hernias.

36. Pinched hernias. Types of infringements. Features of surgical treatment.

37. Revision of the abdominal cavity with a closed abdominal injury.

38. Theoretical foundations and methods of applying intestinal sutures.

39. Resection of loops of small and large intestines with anastomoses "end to end", "side to side" and "end to side".

40. Fecal fistula, unnatural anal opening.

41. Suturing of a perforated ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.

42. Gastrotomy. Gastrostomy

43. Gastric resection according to Billrot-1, Billrot-2 and in the modification of the Chamberlain-Finsterer.

44. The concept of vagotomy, drainage operations on the stomach.

45. Liver suture. Cholecystotomy. Cholecystectomy.

46. Paranephral novocaine blockade.

47. Suture of the kidney wound; resection of the kidney.

48. Nephrectomy.

49. Puncture of the rectal-uterine and rectal-vesicular recesses. Indications, technique of execution.

50. Operations on the bladder: puncture of the bladder, cystotomy. Cystostomy, suturing of the bladder wound.

51. Displacement of fragments of the humerus and femur, depending on the level of fracture.

52. Anatomy of the venous system of the lower limb. Phlebectomy operations.