Module 2, Medical deal and pediatrics
Department of operative surgery and topographic anatomy
Test questions for self training for passing Module 1, writing part

Practical questions with images

**Draw the line for Pfannenstiel incision on abdominal wall. For which surgery this approach may be used?**

**Describe manipulation shown and rules for its implementation.**

**What incisions are marked in the image? Describe the differences in their usage.**
Draw on picture *Bergmann-Israel* and *Fedorov* incision. Which one and when is preferred?

Indicate what is the line on the picture? What surgical interventions may be performed along this line?

Draw a line projection line for femoral artery. Which surgical interventions may be performed on this area?

Draw the projection of the left and right kidneys and 12th pair of ribs. How located left and right kidneys are located relatively to 12th pair of ribs?
Retrograde pyelogram in a patient 48 years. Nephroptosis. Describe surgery possible in this case?

What surgery is shown in the image? Which anatomical structures are used to to kidney to?

Test questions

1. Name the authors of the classic surgical kidney and ureters approaches, which carry their names denoted to 1),2).

2. Name layers of kidney 1),2),3).

3. Name commonly used retroperitoneal approach to kidney 1).

4. Give definition for the term *lumbotomy incision* 1).

5. List the potential dangerous complications and perirenal blockade 1),2),3),4).

6. Specify which major blood vessel can be damaged upon removal of the upper pole of the kidney during nephrectomy 1).

7. Which part of abdominal cavity under roentgenological investigation will show gas allocation when perforation of duodenal ulcer 1). and stomach 2). What is the deepest pocket of abdominal cavity for males 3). and females 4).

8. What are the organs of the urinary system the damage and disease of which may be complicated by inflammation of paranephral tissue 1),2).

9. What formations going out of kidney if we look on kindey from anterior to back direction 1),2),3).
10. Define from which side from femoral artery the femoral vein located near the basis of femoral triangle 1).

11. Name the walls of the adductor canal 1).2).3).

12. What is the name of the upper wall of obturator canal 1).

13. What muscles group and the skin of which surface of the hip gives innervation the obturatorial nerve. 1).2).

14. Name the arteries which give blood supply to uterus. 1).2).

15. Describe what is passing through the anterior opening of Canalis cruropopliteus.

16. By what formations the lacuna musculorum is borderer by.

17. Describe the borders of foramen trilaterum 1).2).3). What vessel is passing through this foramen 4).

18. Name the bunches of the brachial plexus 1).2).3).

19. What of these anatomic formations are in canalis carpi located? 1).

20. What of the formations mentioned below are named as great adductor muscle canal? 1).

21. What muscles form the bottom of Skrapov's (thigh) triangle? 1).2).


23. What ligament passes in the inguinal canal of women? 1).

24. What layer will be the following after the section of m.transversus during Bergman-Israel’s operative approach? 1).

25. What layer will be the following after the section of intra-abdominal fascia during Bergman-Israel’s operative approach? 1).


27. What is tr.pectorele limited by? 1).2).3).


29. What is the source of innervation of muscles of medial group of thigh great adductor muscle? 1).
30. Give the definition of "amputation" 1).

31. With the purposes of baring a.tibialis anterior and n.peroneus a profundus the surgeon determines the projection line of the vascular-nervous bundle. How is it conducted? 1).2).

32. Name of cellular spaces of palm 1)...2)...3)... ...  

33. Show possible ways of puss distribution from the extraperitoneal cellular space 1).2).

34. Specify where rectal-uterine recess is punctured 1). approximate depth of puncture 2). on which syringe needle during the operation is entered.


36. What the vessels and nerves may be damaged on the fracture, disposition or reposition of the clavicle bone 1).2).3).

37. Give explanation of the of pain which raises in external sex organs and in the medial surface of the thigh while patient is suffering with ureteral stone 1).

38. Name main branches of popliteal artery 1).2).3).

39. Specify the operations on organs in which ureters can be accidentally damaged 1).2).3).4).

40. Specify guidelines of insertion of the syringe needle with perirenal blockade 1).2).3). Specify the purpose of this operation, 4).

41. Name essential steps for amputations 1).2).3).

42. What tissues are dissected whilst amputations 1).2).3).4).

43. Name bones that create knee joint 1).2).3).

44. Mention the most frequent localisations of pelvic bones fracture 1).2).

45. Where the biggest cellular space of gluteal area is located? 1).

**Paractical questions**

1. Describe the treatment of soft tissue and bone in the amputation operation.
2. Describe the course of exarticulation of palm fingers.
3. Describe nephrectomy operation.
4. Describe operation of kidney resection.
5. Describe operation of kidney decapsulation.
6. Describe the steps of paraneaphral blockade.
7. Describe steps of epicystostomy.
8. Describe steps of hemorrhoidectomy by Morgan-Milligan.
9. Describe steps of diagnostic lumbar punction.
10. Describe surgical approaches to popliteal artery.
11. Describe dissection of deep phlegmon of the gluteal region.
12. Describe surgical approaches to the posterior neuro-vascular bunch of the leg on different levels.
13. Describe dissection of subaponeurotic phlegmon of the foot.
14. Describe approaches to axillary artery.
15. Describe approaches to brachial artery on different levels.
16. Describe the technique of bone treatment while amputation.
17. Describe cellular spaces of the forearm and hand.
18. Describe steps of urinary bladder punction.
19. Describe surgical approaches to anterior neuro-vascular bunch of the leg on different levels.
20. Describe steps uterine tubes removal.
21. Describe approaches to radial artery.
22. Describe approaches to ulnar artery.
23. Describe surgical access to kindeys and ureters.
24. Describe the technique of Oberst’s anesthesia for finger.
25. Describe surgical approach to neurovascular bunch in the medial ankle canal. (Canalis malleolaris medialis)
26. Describe surgical approaches to femoral artery on different levels of the hip.
27. Describe forbidden areas for dissection of palm and forearm.

Situational questions

1. After a brain hemorrhage the patient developed paralysis of certain muscles of the back. This function deteriorated extension of the lumbar region of back. What muscles are affected after a brain hemorrhage?

2. After falling from a big height, the patient was diagnosed with a compression fracture of the lumbar vertebra. This dramatically increased lordosis curvature of the spine. The damage of which ligaments may be accompanied by the change of curvature of the spine?

3. Lumbar puncture revealed cerebrospinal fluid with blood admixture. Specify which inter-meningeal space has cranial hematoma in this case and the amount of liquor one can release while decreasing cerebrospinal pressure.

4. Patient had operation of surgical shoulder amputation in the middle third. The flap of the tissue was formed from the medial surface of the shoulder. After the bleeding had been stopped on its own fascia was stitched with catgut, skin - with silk sutures. The wound healed by primary intention. In 12 months, the patient turned complaining of phantom pain in the stump. What is the causes of this pain and what should be done to remove this pain?

5. With the purposes of baring a.tibialis anterior and n.peroneus a profundus the surgeon determines the projection line of the vascular-nervous bundle. How is it conducted?

6. While measuring arteriotomy a doctor feels the pulse on a.cubitalis. Where is a pulse point?

7. While fulfilling the entry to the humeral artery in middle third of the shoulder a surgeon sets the line of the section of the skin. How must it pass?
8. Where is it necessary to do the sections at the purulent tendovaginitis of the tendons of the extensors of the fingers?

9. Where can the compression of sciatic nerve happen in its transition from the cavity of pelvis into a sciatic area?

10. What will take place at the damage of the «restricted area» in the proximal part of the nor?

11. What ligaments shouldn’t be taken by a clamp in case of salpinx with the wedge-shaped carving of its interstitial part concerning extra-uterine pregnancy?

12. What conditions should be taken into account in case of ureter integrity with the help of “end in end” anastomosis?

13. The surgeon conducts baring a.tibialis anterior and n.peroneus profundus. What muscles does a vessel-nervous bundle lie between in the lower third of the shin?

14. The patient’s diagnosis is a posttraumatic haematoma of right pericolon cellular space. What level will haematoma achieve from above?

15. The patient’s diagnosis is a posttraumatic haematoma of left pericolon of the cellular space. What level will a haematoma achieve from below?

16. In the case of the wound of the armpit artery in the place of its passing into the humeral artery a surgeon made decision about its bandaging. Where is the «critical» area of the collateral circulation of blood, in which to impose a ligature is undesirably?

17. In lymphatic vessels’ way of what formations does the transition of metastases pass in case of cancer of uterus into the perineal lymphatic nodes?

18. From what surfaces of the forearm are the shreds for implementation of double graft amputation of the forearm in the middle third cut out?

19. In a patient with purulent inflammation of first finger of the right hand appeared swelling and edema of the lower third of the forearm. Abscess diagnosed the lower third of the forearm. What pathways purulent process distribution from palm on the forearm, which cut should be done to drain the source of inflammation?

20. Kidney removal surgery performed. After ligation of vessels in the kidneys, while on kidney removal step the bleeding happened from the perirenal tissue. Specify the possible sources of such bleeding.

21. A patient came to the surgeon with inflammatory infiltration of subcutaneous fat underarm area. What pathways of inflammation distribution from the axillary region should predict the surgeon?

22. A patient was enrolled with lesions of the lateral surface of the left shoulder in the lower third and bleeding from the wound. The left hand hangs. What neuro-vascular bunches are possibly damaged. Tactics of the surgeon?

23. A patient which was enrolled with a fractured arm in the upper third, which merges and heals already. He complaints of shortness of fingers and wrist extension. What are the causes of such symptoms, if within 1.5 months after the plaster casting such complaints were not present?

24. During perirenal blockade patient felt dilation pain within waist region, moreover Novocaine passes tissues with difficulties. In the reverse movement of the piston in the syringe blood appears. What is the mistake of a surgeon?
25. In the hospital the patient with a dislocation of the humeral head. The doctor on duty did not call the surgeon. The next day, the surgeon has set dislocation, but the function remains impaired on the limb. What anatomical structures can be damaged by dislocation of the shoulder joint?

26. On the examination of the patient after primary surgical treatment of incised wounds of the palmar surface of the hand doctor has found lesions of skin sensitivity in I-II-III toes, the inability of opposition of the thumb and little finger. What accounts for these functional impairments, if the function of the flexors is not broken?

27. Patient turned to clinic to the surgeon with an infected stab wound of the middle third of the tenor of the right hand. On examination, the patient reported increased temperature up to 38,5°C, flushing, rapid swelling of the palm from the wound, a small quantity of dense pus. Please, put the diagnosis. What treatment is indicated?

28. Patient turned to the surgeon in clinic. on the eve he was operated by doctor-intern due skin felon nail phalanx of the index finger of the right hand. Patient complain of bursting throbbing pain in the finger and the temperature rise. Patient didn't sleep last night. Probable diagnosis? Treatment?

29. In a patient with a stab wound of hand the defect of the side of the brachial artery above the discharge of the deep artery of the shoulder. The surgeon put two ligatures above and below the injury stitched and bandaged vessel. Is the acting surgeon explained to your answer.

Revision date: 14 Nov 2014