Module 1, Stomatology

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

Practical questions with images

The patient has been scheduled surgery that requires opening the skull. In the proposed two schemes of skin incision select one that you think is correct. Justify your answer.

Name shown tool. What is the advantage of this tool over the flat saw?

How many meningeal arteries usually taken to consideration? Draw the branches of middle meningeal artery.
Draw on picture the trepanational Shipot triangle. Which structures are adjusted to the borders of triangle?

Sign labeled triangles. What symptom is checked in the triangle number 5? From which side?

Sign showed structures on tomography of paranasal sinuses.

Point with arrow the place of efficient blockage of arterial bleeding from the cheek. Which artery is blocked? What artery it descends from?
What is the incision name that is shown between two cartilage? Sign labeled cartilages. What is the purpose of this intervention?

What are the causes of torticollis (wry neck)? What muscles are damaged? What types of torticollis you know? Highlight main steps of surgical treatment.

What lip malformation shown? At what age surgical treatment recommended? List the main stages of surgical intervention.

What is the possible operation is shown in figure? Sign numbered objects.
Which rule for removing stitches shown in the image? What is the danger of non-compliance with this requirement?

What complication shown with tracheostomy tube inserted? What other complications associated with the introduction of tracheostomy tube may occur?

The name of the tool shown? What groups of surgical tools do you know? Which group this tool belongs to?

What suture is shown on picture? point its advantages and disadvantages.
The result of which operation shown? What is the preferred age for this intervention? Sign the listed numbers.

Put diagnosis. What surgery is recommended in this case, and its main stages.

Divide pharynx into three anatomically correct parts and sign their names.

Specify the type of local anesthesia, describe its technique and implementation place.
Draw the incision of skin which will be used to open inflamed mastoid cavity.

What type of suture pictured? What is the name of this suture? Advantages of specified suture in comparison to usual intermittent suture?

The pharynx is divided into nasopharings, oropharings, laryngopharings. Check these parts in the picture. Which anatomical benchmarks are between them?

Point with arrows sinus highmori and meatus nasi inferior. Where the maxillary sinus opened to nasal cavity and where it should be punctured?
The human body is studied in three projection planes. Write their names.

What are the teeth according to form? 1), 2), 3), 4). Specify the names of the teeth of the lower jaw according to function. 1), 2), 3), 4), 5), 6), 7), 8).

Test questions

1. What the aim of decompression skull trepanation?

2. What the contents of neuro-vascular bunch of the neck?

3. Which connective tissue layers of the cerebral vault region are more anatomically disposed for large distributed extracranial hematomas and pus collection?

4. In what direction the connection between two thyroid gland lobes should be moved and which rings of trachea dissected for tracheostomy operation?

5. Indicate sources of cranial blood supply?

6. Name sources of blood supply of thyroid gland?

7. Name important cartilages of neck region which are serving as topographic place marks?

8. Give relative estimation to intermittent and continuous sutures: We can stitch quickly with 1) suture, more reliable is 2) suture, the opening can be fastened with 3) suture.

9. Which surgical approached may be suggested to uncover abscesses of retro-pharyngeal space?
10. How inflammation of frontal, maxillary sinus called 1).2). that has developed due to catarrhal inflammation of upper respiratory organs.

11. In what direction the isthmus of thyroid gland should be moved 1). Which trachea rings are to be dissected for the lower tracheostomy?

12. Give the definition for *tracheostomy* term 1).

13. The damage of which layer of the brain will show blood in liquor 1).

14. Why bleeding from sinuses of dura mater does not show tendency for self stopping 1).

15. Name the space between cranial layers where quite a good condition persists for distributed hematomas 1).

16. Which anatomical formations are in charge for production of cerebrospinal liquid?

17. With help of which structures the infection from the inflamed place may be distributed to the sinuses of meningeal layer 1).2).


19. Name neck triangles where one can find sub-clavicle artery 1).2).

20. What the triangle you should know to make operation called mastoidectomy 1).

21. Which triangle serves the place for exposing of external carotid artery 1)

22. Name lymphoid formations of nasopharynx, which frequently involved in inflammation in patients with nasopharyngitis 1).

23. What complications may happen if dissections of recurrent nerves will happen on the operation of thyroid gland removal 1).2).

24. Point the formation where sigmoid sinus is opened 1).

25. Which foramen of skull penetrated by vertebral arteries?

26. What is the projection line for general carotid artery 1).

27. Name layers of cellular tissues of temporal region 1).2).3).

28. What the consequences may happen if internal carotid artery will be ligated instead of external 1).

29. Name layers you will meet during making dissection when conducting lower tracheotomy 1).2).3).

30. Give a name for meningeal artery that can be damaged along with injuries of occipital region 1).
31. Name the main types of tracheostomy. 1).2). The direction of dissection lines of the skin may be 3).4).

32. Name vessel passing jugular foramen 1).

33. What the danger of trachea injuries 1).2).3).

34. Explain what forms the fascial capsule for the thyroid gland 1).

35. Explain why in hair-covered part of the head one can observe formation of scalp wound 1). Which tissue layers are in scalp 2).3).4).

36. Explain, why vessels of subcutaneous cellular space of cerebral region are not collapsing after cuts 1).

37. Why retropharyngeal abscess usually are one sided (from the left or from the right) 1).

38. Determine which cellular neck spaces are combined with anterior mediastinum 1).2). What complications may occur in patient having phlegmon in these cellular spaces 3).

39. Name all branches of internal carotid arteries participating in formation of circle of Willis 1).2).

40. Name essential brain grooves 1).2).3).

41. Explain why the damaged vertebral artery bleeding occurs from both proximal and distal ends of the vessel 1).

42. Explain, why cut neck veins are remaining opened 1). and what complications it may bring 2).

43. Which methods of cranial topography are used in clinics to project onto spherical surface grooves and and meningeal layer arteries 1).2).

44. Which nerve damage implies disorders in face skin innervation? 1).

45. Damage of which nerve will bring disorders in mimic muscles innervation 1).

46. An examination of the patient revealed dysfunction of the circular muscle of the eye, the asymmetry of the face and sagging corner of the mouth. What nerve damage which can produce the following symptoms 1).

47. Explain the reason of profound bleeding during traumas of soft tissues of cranial region 1).2).

48. Which anatomical blood supply specifics gives opportunity to use small intestine for plastic and restoration surgery 1).

49. What the cellular space may serve as a source of conduced pus in subtemtoral fossa 1).
50. Name the muscle disposed in the neck, which is used as an external reference when performing operations 1).

51. Name venous sinus, the damage of which may happen upon the injury of the temporal region of the head 1).

52. What the shape of surgical neck dissection line for subtotal thyroid gland dissection 1). The cut line should be higher than the mandible of sternum for 2). cm.

53. Name the place of dissection where we need to make preparation of the neck part of esophagus 1).

54. Specify the pathogenetic factors of acute mastoiditis 1). Where the place of uncovering the antrum 2). in case of mastoiditis surgery?

55. Which parts of thyroid gland are not supposed to be removed when performing thyroidectomy 1). Why 2).

56. The fracture of which bone one can suspect if patient has profound bleeding from ears 1).

57. Explain surgical latin term endings -tomia 1). -stomia 2). -ectomia 3). -raphia 4) -pexia 5). -centesis 6), which are frequently used in the names of surgical manures and operations.

Paractical questions

1. Describe dissection peculiarities on face due to purulent inflammation of parotid gland.
2. Technique to stop bleeding from meningeal artery and from venous sinus of the brain.
3. Describe operation of upper tracheostomy
4. Describe neck fascial layers which can be dissected while performing surgical approach to neck organs
5. What the differential signs of internal and external carotid artery?
6. What are the borders of Shipot triangle? Explain possible complications for its trepanation.
7. Describe operation details of lower tracheostomy
8. Calculate and describe the layers of the temporal region.
9. Describe operation - decompression trepanation of skull
10. Describe the operation of maxillary sinus trepanation
11. Describe, how to perform trepanation of frontal sinus.
12. List and describe the layers of the fronto-parietal-occipital region.
13. Give a rational anatomical justification of the sections with phlegmon and abscesses of the neck.
14. Describe basic steps of osteoplastic trepanation skull trepanation.

Sitational questions

1. Dentist temporarily stopped the bleeding from cheek by pressuring the facial artery to the lower jaw. The half of the jaw he divided into three parts. At what point or part of the lower jaw the pulsing artery can be found?

2. With the purpose of conducting anesthesia and artificial lung ventilation, we need to make intubation through the larynx and trachea. Which structures are forming the entrance to larynx that we need to pay attention on?
3. After intubation with the aim of connection of anesthesiology equipment with following artificial lung ventilation, patient showed enlarged abdomen with tympanic sound on percussion. What the mistake of the anesthesiologist and how you should prevent it?

4. Purulent inflammation in the neck region caused progression of this inflammation to the mediastinum. Which neck cellular spaces may be the primary reason?

5. During subtotal subfascial resection of thyroid gland patient was showing the symptoms of dysphonia. Which anatomical structures were involved and possibly damaged?

6. A child swallowed a coin. Rentgenologic investigation the coin is shadowed on the level of VI vertebra, from the left. Explain such localization of foreign body.

7. The bleeding appeared in the wound while conducting tracheotomy with transverse cut of trachea. The damage of which artery happened here?

8. Which anatomical formations you will meet with while making extraction of thyroid gland from its fascia bag with the aim of gland removal?

9. Children of early age sometimes showing the signs of nasal breath obstruction. This may be associated with enormously big development of lymphoid tissue of mucous layer of pharynx. Overgrowth of which tonsils may cause these symptoms?

10. The venous arc was damaged while surgeon was conducting vertical dissection on neck along white line. The bleeding didn't happen, thus, he left this area without attention. On forthcoming steps of operation, the patient showed symptoms of respiratory insufficiency. Explain what has happened.

11. Male of 40 years in 6 months after the removal of 26 tooth appeared fistula between oral and maxillary sinuses, appeared the first signs of sinusitis. What surgical treatment should be conducted?