

1. Why at removal of the spleen may be in breach as a complication of the blood supply of the stomach?
2. The patient disrupted hemodynamics in a small circle of blood circulation due to tricuspid valve inevitably. What causes a complaint of shortness of breath and cough with copious sputum ?
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4. In which sinus of the pleura the most often appears the blood after lung injury? Give an anatomical explanation
5. Which ligament should be removed in order to see the back wall of the stomach?
6. On examination, a sick child of three years old pediatrician discovered nonclosure of small fontanelle. Why it has been suggested of possible infringement of calcium metabolism? Give an anatomical explanation.
7. The patient has a tumor of the anterior pituitary. Revealed medial visual field loss. Give an anatomical explanation.
8. Why in the rules of fist fighting in Russia were banned strikes in the temple bone? Give an anatomical explanation.
9. The patient has a head injury. Lumbar puncture revealed blood in cerebrospinal fluid. In which area was bleeding? Give an anatomical explanation.
10. Why hematoma (accumulation of blood over the dura mater) of the posterior cranial fossa is so dangerous? Give an anatomical explanation.
11. Why is it possible that in the case of brain damage in the occipital area the patient may have the blindness in the result, but the eyeball reflex may be preserved? Give the anatomical explanation.
12. The patient had undergone cranio-cerebral trauma. In case with closed eye, touching the thing he could not determine the form and recognize it. Where may the damage be? Give the anatomical explanation.
13. The patient had the traumatic rupture of the spleen and as the result of it he had undergone splenectomy (removal of the spleen). After it there appeared the disturbance of blood supply of the stomach fundus. Why has it happened? Give the anatomical explanation.
14. During the examination of a 79-year-old patient in the area of the pineal gland, calcareous deposits were revealed. Is this a manifestation of norm or pathology?
15. The patient after reposition of dislocation of the head of the humerus (shoulder joint) was found to be in breach of shoulder abduction in the shoulder joint. Indicate possible causes from an anatomical point of view.
16. You suppose that the patient has the damage of the radial nerve. How can you find the that, what method will help you? Give the anatomical explanation.
17. During the observation of the patient there was found out the paralysis of plantar bending and disturbance of walking on the toes. What nerve may be damaged? Give the anatomical explanation.
18. The patient revealed a disturbance of the eye movement outward (convergent strabismus), what nerve damage is most likely?
19. The patient had the thrombosis of upper mesentery artery. In what parts of intestine there may be the disturbance of function?
20. The patient had fragmentative fracture of medial epicondyle shoulder bone. What nerve may be damaged? Give the anatomical explanation.
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23. The young man suffered an injury. He has disorders in the sensory innervation of the anterior sections of the mucous membrane of the tongue, lower teeth and gums, and chewing movements are hindered. When he tries to open his mouth and push his jaw, his chin deviates to the side. Which nerve is injured? Give an anatomical explanation.
24. One of the possible injuries in boxers is a fracture of the zygomatic arch.
 1. Zygomatic arch is formed by what?
 2. What fossa limited by lateral side of zygomatic arch?
25. Patient after surgery on the thyroid gland have voice and sensibility impairment of the mucosa of the larynx. What is the most likely mechanism of this damage?
26. In the neurology clinic for examination and treatment are the patients A and B. Patient A revealed impairment of the innervation (paralysis) of facial muscles on one side of the face. In patient B there is a impairment of the innervation (paralysis) of facial muscles on one side, and a impairment of taste sensitivity on the same half of the tongue. At what level is damaged of the facial nerve in the first and second cases?
27. The patient have symptoms of insufficient blood supply of the cervical part of the spinal cord and the brain stem. Pathological changes of what arteries may cause such problems?
28. Why the brain damage in the area of the occipital lobe in a patient observed visual impairment, but the pupillary reflex is preserved? Give an anatomical explanation.
29. What nerves may be affected inflammatory process in the cavernous sinus of the dura matter of the brain? How this may manifest clinically? Give an anatomical explanation.
30. What impairments can occur in the patient with damage of the oculomotor nerve? Give an anatomical explanation.
31. Patient damaged abducens nerve. What symptoms such damage may cause? Give an anatomical explanation.
32. On examination the patient was found in impairment of nasal vision and presence of vision in peripheral area. Pathology in what part of the retina it could be?
33. Patient preserved central vision and acuity, but loss peripheral field of vision. And that changes associated with the process, not developing in the retina, subcortical or cortical centers, but directly in the optic nerve. What you can assume about localization of the pathological process from the anatomical point of view?
34. The patient understands the speech addressed to him, but cannot speak himself. The muscles necessary for pronouncing words are not paralyzed, but the proper sequence and pronunciation is wrong. Where is the lesion localized? Give an anatomical explanation.
35. A patient after a traumatic brain injury with closed eyes, touching an object, can not determine its shape and recognize this object. Where is the lesion localized? Give an anatomical explanation.
36. The patient has significant difficulties in recognizing images. He is not able to navigate in three-dimensional space, can not find his house and his apartment. Where is the lesion localized? Give an anatomical explanation.
37. The patient can not adjust the desired sequence and strength of movements in different muscle groups and therefore is not able to perform fast precision movements. Where are the lesions localized ?
38. The patient recognizes objects, but can not remember their names. Where is the lesion localized?
39. Why a patient with vertebral artery insufficiency may lose consciousness when the head is thrown back. Give an anatomical explanation.
40. The patient had an epidural hematoma in the posterior cranial fossa. The patient is conscious oriented and does not show any special simptoms, however, the patient needs emergency surgery due to possible respiratory arrest. What causes the possibility of stopping breathing and cardiovascular activity. Give an anatomical explanation.

41. The patient was operated on due to an inguinal hernia by an inexperienced surgeon. Unfortunately, the next day, signs of a reducing of the outflow of venous blood in the testicle and scrotum were revealed. What causes this?
42. During catheterization, urethra was damaged. Specify the area of the urethra that is most likely to be damaged.
43. When resecting the thyroid gland, the lower thyroid arteries were bandaged. Subsequently, the patient showed signs of parathyroid insufficiency. What is the reason for this? Give an anatomical explanation.
44. The patient had a left-sided nephrectomy (removal of the left kidney) with ligation of the renal artery and renal vein. During the subsequent examination, the patient was found to have insufficiency of the left testicle blood flow. Possible reasons? Give an anatomical explanation.
45. Why are there often signs of irritation of the vagus nerve when the dura mater is inflamed?
46. How can we explain from an anatomical point of view the occurrence of nystagmus (spontaneous movement of the eyeballs) with irritation of the vestibular nerve ?
47. The patient have a dilated pupil and no reaction to light. Which cranial nerve could be affected?
48. The patient complains of a complete absence of auditory sensations on the right. When examining a patient it was revealed that there was no perception of the tuning fork vibrations transmitted to the organ of Corti through bone. Where the damage of sound sensations is localized from an anatomical point of view?
49. After spinal injury, the patient have an impairment of the sympathetic innervation of the eye. At what level of spinal cord could be damaged?
50. The patient has thrombosis of the upper mesenteric artery. In which parts of the intestine will be affected?
51. The patient has serious hemodynamic disorders in the inferior vena cava system. Will be an increase in the liver and spleen? If they do, why? Give an anatomical explanation.