

Ligaments

Name the main parts of the intervertebral disc.

Name the ligament located on all vertebrae bodies anterior surface.

Name the ligament located on all vertebrae bodies back surface.

Name the ligament located between overlying and underlying vertebrae arches.

Name a triangular-shaped ligament in the cervical spine, connecting the external occipital protrusion and the spinous process of the VII cervical vertebra.

Name the ligaments between the transverse processes of the vertebrae

Name the auxiliary component of the temporomandibular joint located between the mandibular fossa and the head of the lower jaw.

Name the ligament that strengthens the temporomandibular joint from the lateral side.

List temporomandibular joint extra-articular ligaments located medially (from the inside) from mandible ramus.

Name temporomandibular joint extra-articular ligament, originates from sphenoid bone spine and inserts to mandible lingula.

Name the extra-articular ligament of the temporomandibular joint, starting from the awl-shaped process of the temporal bone, and attaching to the inner surface of the angle of the lower jaw.

Name the connection of pubic bones with each other.

Name the ligament connecting the of the sciatic bone

Name the ligament connecting ischiatic bone tubercle with sacrum lateral part.

Name the ligament connecting sacrum lateral edge with ishiatic spine.

List the formations that limit the large sciatic opening

List the formations limiting small sciatic opening

Name the hole located between sacro-spinous ligament and large ischiatic notch.

Name the hole located between sacro-spinous ligament, sacro-tubercular ligament and small sciatic notch.

Name the ligament originates from femoral head fossa and inserts to acetabular notch.

Name knee joint auxiliary formations located between femur and tibia articular surfaces and connected by knee transverse ligament.

Name the intra-articular ligaments of the knee joint that attach to the anterior and posterior intercondylar fields

Name knee joint ligament originates from femur lateral condyle medial surface and inserts to anterior intercondylar area.

Name knee joint ligament originates from femur medial condyle lateral surface and inserts to posterior intercondylar area.

Muscles

List the chewing muscles

Name muscle originates from zygomatic arch lower surface inserts to the masseter tuberosity.

Name muscle originates from temporal fossa and inserts to lower jaw coronoid process.

Name the muscle originates from subtemporal ridge and sphenoid bone pterygoid process lateral plate outer surface and inserts to lower jaw condyle process pterygoid fossa.

Name muscle originates from sphenoid bone pterygoid fossa and inserts to lower jaw pterygoid tuberosity.

Name the fulcrum – 1 and the attachment point – 2 of the medial pterygoid muscle

1-

2-

Name the muscle, which contraction makes forehead transverse folds and eyebrows rise.

List the muscles that ensure the movement of the auricle

Name the muscle starting from the back of the nose and ending in the skin of the nose bridge, with the contraction of which transverse folds are formed in the area of the nose bridge.

Name the muscle performs closing of eyelids (closing eyes).

Name the muscle that starts from the nasal part of the frontal bone and attaches to the skin of the eyebrow, with the contraction of which longitudinal folds form above the root of the nose and the eyebrow wrinkles.

Name the muscle, which contraction forms dimples on a cheeks.

List the muscles involved in lifting the upper lip and the corner of the mouth

List the muscles that ensure the movement of the lower lip and the corner of the mouth down.

Name muscle that originates from lower jaw incisor area alveolar elevations and inserts to skin of a chin, contraction makes longitudinal folds on a chin.

Name a circular-shaped mimic muscle located in the thickness of upper and lower lips, closing mouth and participating in the act of sucking.

List the muscles starting at the zygomatic bone and involved in lifting the upper lip and corner of the mouth.

List the muscles that begin on the anterior surface of the upper jaw from the subglacial margin and canine fossa, involved in raising the upper lip and corner of the mouth.

List the parts of the circular mouth muscle

Name the facial muscle originates from buccinator's crest and inserts to mouth corner mucous membrane, pressing cheeks to a teeth and pulling mouth corners in dorsolateral direction.

Name the muscle that provides a change in the lumen of the nostrils (compression and expansion).

Name the fascia of the head, starting from the upper temporal line, forming two plates and attaching to the inner and outer surface of the zygomatic arch

Name the plate of the temporal fascia, starting from the upper temporal line and attaching to the inner surface of the zygomatic arch

Name the plate of the temporal fascia, starting from the upper temporal line and attaching to the outer surface of the zygomatic arch

Name the fascia covering the masticatory muscle

Name the fascia covering the outer surface of the buccal muscle, forming the pterygomandibular suture and continuing to the lateral wall of the pharynx

Name the neck muscle pulling mouth corner down and lifting neck skin, protecting superficial veins from compression.

Name muscle originates from sternum manubrium and clavicle sternal end and inserts to mastoid process.

Name the muscle whose unilateral contraction causes the head to tilt in its direction and the simultaneous rotation of the face in the opposite direction. Two-way reduction provides head tilting, nodding

List neck anterior group muscles attached to hyoid bone and located under the hyoid bone

List the neck muscles belonging to the anterior group, located below the hyoid bone, in front of the respiratory tract

List the neck muscles belonging to the supra-lingual group, having one attachment point on the hyoid bone, and the other on the surrounding bone formations

Name the neck muscle, anterior belly originates from lower jaw internal surface fossa and posterior belly inserts to mastoid notch.

Name the muscle that forms the diaphragm of the oral cavity.

Name neck muscle originates with upper belly from hyoid bone lower margin and inserts with lower belly to scapula upper margin.

List the neck muscles attached to the handle of the sternum

Name the neck muscle originates from chin spine and inserts to hyoid bone body.

Name neck muscle originates from temporal bone styloid process and inserts to hyoid bone body.

List the neck muscles belonging to the lateral group and attached to the I and II ribs

List the neck muscles belonging to the lateral group and attached to the I rib

Name lateral group neck muscle, originates from transverse processes anterior tubercles of III – VI cervical vertebrae and inserts to homonymous tubercle on the I rib upper surface.

Name lateral group neck muscle, originates from all cervical vertebrae transverse processes anterior tubercles and inserts behind subclavian artery groove on the I rib upper surface.

Name lateral group neck muscle, originates from cervical vertebrae V – VII transverse processes posterior tubercles and inserts to outer surface of the II rib.

Name the neck muscle belonging to lateral group and attached to II rib.

Specify the boundaries of the anterior neck area

1 upper –

2 lateral –

List the triangles highlighted in the front of the neck

Specify the boundaries of the scapular-sublingual (carotid) triangle

1 upper –

2 lower –

3 rear –

Specify the muscles that limit the scapular-tracheal (muscular) triangle

Specify the boundaries of the submandibular triangle

1 upper –

2 front –

3 rear –

Name the area of the neck bounded by the posterior edge of the lower jaw branch – in front, the mastoid process – from behind, the external auditory canal – from above

Specify the boundaries of the Pirogov triangle

1 front –

2 rear –

3 upper –

Name neck triangle, bounded by mylohyoid muscle posterior edge – in front, digastric muscle posterior belly – behind, hypoglossal nerve – above.

Specify the boundaries of the lateral neck area

1 front –

2 rear –

3 lower –

Specify the boundaries of the scapuloclavicular triangle

1 front –

2 upper –

3 lower –

Specify the boundaries of the scapular-trapezoidal triangle

1 front –

2 rear –

3 lower –

Specify the boundaries of the interstitial space

1 front –

2 rear –

3 lower –

Specify the boundaries of the pre-page space

1 front –

2 rear –

List the fascia of the neck by V.N. Shevkunenko

Name the neck muscles covered by, and located between the leaves of the surface plate of the neck's own fascia

Name the neck muscles covered and located between the leaves of the deep (pretracheal) plate of the neck's own fascia

Name the bone – 1 and muscle – 2, which make up the upper border of the neck sail of Richet (scapuloclavicular aponeurosis)

1-

2-

Name the fascia of the neck according to V.N. Shevkunenko, limiting the supra-thoracic interaponeurotic space

1 front –

2 at the back –

Name the triangle of the neck, bounded by the posterior abdomen of the bicuspid muscle – from above, the upper abdomen of the scapular-hyoid muscle – from below, the sternocleidomastoid muscle from behind

Name the triangle of the neck, bounded by the upper abdomen of the scapula-hyoid muscle – from above, the sternocleidomastoid muscle - from below, the median line – medially

Name the neck area bounded by the lower edge of the lower jaw – from above, the anterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle - laterally, the jugular notch - from below

Name the triangle of the neck, bounded by the body of the lower jaw – from above, the anterior abdomen of the bicuspid muscle – in front, the posterior abdomen of the bicuspid muscle – from behind.

Name the neck area bounded by the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle – in front, the lateral edge of the trapezius muscle – from behind, the collarbone – from below

Name the triangle of the neck, bounded by the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle - in front, the lower abdomen of the scapula-hyoid muscle – from above, the collarbone - from below

Name the triangle of the neck, bounded by the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle - in front, the lateral edge of the trapezius muscle - from behind, the lower abdomen of the scapula-hyoid muscle – from below

Name the space bounded by the anterior stair muscle – in front, the middle stair muscle – in the back, the I rib – from below

Name the space bounded in front by the sterno-thyroid and sterno-hyoid muscles – in front, and the anterior stair muscle – in the back.

Name the neck fascia according to V.N. Shevkunenko, covers sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles with its lamina.

Name the fascia of the neck according to V.N. Shevkunenko, containing between its leaves the sterno-thyroid, sterno-sublingual, thyroid-lingual muscles

Name the fascia of the neck according to V.N. Shevkunenko, covering the lateral and medial group of deep neck muscles

Name the space located between the superficial and deep leaf of the neck's own fascia

Name the aponeurosis of the neck, containing between its leaves the sterno-thyroid, sterno-sublingual, thyroid-lingual muscles

Name the space located between the parietal and visceral leaves (plates) of the inner fascia of the neck

Name the space located behind pharynx and esophagus, between inner and prevertebral neck fascia.

Name the neck space communicating with the anterior mediastinum (purulent-necrotic processes in this space descend into the anterior mediastinum)

Name the neck space communicating with the posterior mediastinum (purulent-necrotic processes in this space descend into the posterior mediastinum)

Name the muscle originates from upper nuchal line, nuchal ligament, VII cervical and all thoracic vertebrae spinous processes, and inserts to scapular spine and acromion.

Name the muscle originates from six lower ribs spinous processes and all lumbar vertebrae, as well as from median sacral and iliac ridges, and inserts to humerus small tubercle crest.

Name the muscle originates from four upper cervical vertebrae transverse processes posterior tubercles, and inserts to scapula upper angle and to scapula medial edge upper part.

Name the muscle starting from the lower part of the thoracic ligament, spinous processes of the VII cervical, I thoracic vertebrae, and attaching to the medial edge of the scapula above the level of the spine

Name the muscle starting from the spinous processes of the four upper thoracic vertebrae and attaching to the medial edge of the scapula below the spine.

Name the back muscle, which includes the iliocostal, longest and spinous muscles.

Name the muscle located between overlying and underlying vertebra spinous processes.

Name the muscle located between overlying and underlying vertebra transverse processes.

Name the muscle originates from clavicle sternal end, sternum manubrium and body, and inserts to humerus large tubercle crest.

Name the muscle originates from scapula coracoid process and inserts to II – V ribs, near their anterior ends.

Name the muscle starting from the cartilage of the I rib, and attaching to the lower surface of the acromial end of the clavicle

Name the muscle originates from I – IX ribs outer (lateral) surface, and inserts to scapula lower angle and medial margin.

Name the muscles located directly between the lower edge of the overlying rib and the upper edge of the underlying rib

Name the muscle separating chest cavity from abdominal cavity.

Name the ligament starting from the anterior superior iliac spine and attaching to the pubic tubercle.

Name the muscle originates from V – VII ribs, xiphoid process, and inserts between pubic tubercles.

List the abdominal muscles belonging to the anterior group

List abdominal muscles belonging to lateral group.

Name the abdominal muscle belonging to posterior group.

Name the muscle originates from supraspinatus fossa and inserts to humerus large tubercle.

Name the muscle originates from infraspinatus fossa and inserts to humerus large tubercle middle part.

Name the muscle originates from scapula lateral margin below infraspinatus muscle, and inserts to humerus large tubercle lower part.

Name the muscle starting from the lower corner of the shoulder blade and attaching to the crest of the small humerus.

Name the muscle originates from scapular fossa and inserts to humerus small tubercle.

Name the muscle originates from scapula supra-glenoidal tubercle and coracoid process, and inserts to radius tuberosity.

Name the muscles of the anterior shoulder group

Name the muscle originates from humerus and intermuscular septum anterior surface, and inserts to ulnar tuberosity.

Name the muscle that attaches its tendon to the tuberosity of the ulna

Name muscle that inserts by its tendon to radius tuberosity.

List the muscles of the posterior shoulder group.

Name the muscles of the anterior shoulder group that will be squeezed when applying a tourniquet to the lower third of the shoulder.

Name the muscles of the anterior shoulder group that will be squeezed when applying a tourniquet to the upper third of the shoulder

Name the muscle of the posterior shoulder group that will be squeezed when applying a tourniquet to the upper third of the shoulder.

Name posterior shoulder (brachium) group muscles. of the that will be squeezed when applying a tourniquet to the lower third of the shoulder

Name the muscle starting from the bodies of the XII thoracic and I – IV lumbar vertebrae, and from the transverse processes of all the lumbar vertebrae, and attaching to the small trochanter of the femur.

Name the muscle originates from iliac fossa and inserts to femur lesser trochanter.

Name the muscle originates from XII thoracic and I lumbar vertebrae bodies, and inserts to the ilio-pubic eminence.

Name muscle originates from sacrum anterior surface, passing through the large ischiatic foramen, and inserts to femur large trochanter.

Name muscle originates from posterior gluteal line, sacrum posterior surface, the sacro-tuberal ligament and inserts to femur gluteal tuberosity.

Name the muscle located on a thigh anteriorly than medially, originates from anterior superior iliac spine, and inserts to tibia tuberosity.

List the muscles of the anterior thigh group.

Name thigh muscle originates from anterior inferior iliac spine, from femur medial and lateral lips, and anterior surface, and inserets to tibia tuberosity, extending knee joint and flexing hip.

Name the head of quadriceps femoral muscle, originates from anterior inferior iliac spine and inserts to tibia tuberosity.

List the muscles of the posterior thigh group.

List the muscles of the anterior shin group.

List the muscles of the anterior group of the lower leg

List the muscles of the lateral group of the lower leg.

Name the place of attachment of the triceps muscle of the lower leg on the foot

Name shin posterior surface muscle, originates from femur medial and lateral condyles, as well as from soleus line and inserts to calcaneus tubercle.

Name the muscles forming shin triceps muscle.

Give a name to the tendon connecting the triceps muscle of the lower leg with the heel bone hillock.

Name the neck muscle attached by the anterior abdomen to the double-abdominal fossa and the posterior abdomen to the mastoid tenderloin.

Name the forearm muscle that performs extension of the phalanges of the II – V fingers.