

List the surfaces of the heart

Name heart part located on the left in the fifth intercostal space 1.5 cm inside of the midclavicular line.

Name heart part projecting o the level of third rib cartilages.

Name the department of the heart from which the large circle of blood circulation begins.

Name the department of the heart from which the small circle of blood circulation begins.

Name the department of the heart where the great circle of blood circulation ends

Name the department of the heart where the small circle of blood circulation ends

Where does blood normally flow from the left ventricle

Where does blood normally flow from right ventricle?

Where does an adult normally receive blood from the right atrium?

Where does an adult normally receive blood from the left atrium?

Name the depression on the anterior surface of the heart that separates the right and left ventricles.

Name the depression on heart back surface separates right and left ventricles.

Name groove on heart surface separating atria and ventricles.

Give the name of the additional cavity of the right atrium facing forward.

Name left atrium additional cavity facing forward.

Name formation separating right atrium from left one.

Name atrial septum depression on the right atrium side.

List the holes through which blood enters the right atrium.

Name muscles that protrude on right atrium inner surface.

Name the opening through which venous blood flows from the right atrium to the right ventricle.

Name the opening through which venous blood flows from the right ventricle into the pulmonary trunk.

Name the formation separating the right ventricle from the left.

Name the formation that prevents reverse venous blood flow from right ventricle to right atrium.

Give a name to the flaps of the right atrioventricular valve

Name the connective tissue formations on the inside of the ventricle that prevent the flaps of the atrioventricular valve from turning out.

Name the muscle formations that form the unevenness of the inner surface of the ventricle

Name the formation that prevents the reverse flow of venous blood from the pulmonary trunk to the right ventricle.

List the valves of the pulmonary trunk valve

Give a name to the thickening on the free edge of the semilunar flaps, which contributes to their tighter closure

Name the part of the left atrium in which the comb muscles are located.

Name the opening through which arterial blood flows from the left atrium to the left ventricle.

Name formation that prevents arterial blood reverse flow from left ventricle to left atrium.

List the leaves of the left atrioventricular valve

Name the formation that prevents the reverse flow of arterial blood from the aorta to the left ventricle.

List the flaps of the aortic valve

Give a name to the layer lining the heart cavity from the inside.

Name heart layer that represented by striated cardiac muscle tissue.

Name the fibrous formations that support the right and left atrioventricular valves

Name the first two arteries extending from the aortic bulb and supplying blood to the heart.

List the arteries lying on the surface of the heart and supplying blood to it.

Name artery located on heart anterior surface between ventricles.

Name artery located on heart back surface between ventricles.

List the veins of the heart that open into the coronary sinus

Name common venous vessel receives blood from the largest heart veins.

Name the arteries into which the pulmonary trunk divides.

Name the veins flowing into the left atrium.

Name the vessel that receives blood from left ventricle

List the departments of the aorta.

List departments of aorta descending part.

List the arteries extending from the aortic arch.

Name the arteries into which the brachiocephalic trunk divides.

Name the arteries into which the common carotid artery divides.

Name external carotid artery branch passing through lingual triangle and supplying blood to a tongue.

Name external carotid artery branch that runs from lower jaw corner upward to nasolabial fold and rises to eye medial corner.

Name external carotid artery branch that runs along homonymous groove of temporal bone and supplies with blood occipital regio.

Name external carotid artery branch passing behind the auricle and supplying blood to mastoid process and auricle, as well as passing into tympanic cavity.

Name external carotid artery branch passing in front of auricle and supplying blood to temporal muscle, forehead and parietal region skin.

Name maxillary artery branch that passes through lower jaw canal and supplies blood to teeth.

Name maxillary artery branch passing through spinous foramen into cranial cavity and supplying with blood brain meningea.

Name maxillary artery branch that supplies blood to chewing muscle itself.

Name the branch of the maxillary artery, the blood supply to the buccal muscle and the cheek mucosa.

Name the branch of the maxillary artery, the blood supply to the maxillary sinus and the chewing group of the teeth of the upper jaw

Name maxillary artery branch passing through homonymous maxillary canal and supplying blood to facial muscles of upper lip, nose, lower eyelid, as well as teeth frontal group.

Name the branch of the descending palatine artery passing through the canal of the same name and supplying blood to the hard and soft palate.

Name internal carotid artery branch that runs through optic canal and supplies blood to eye and its muscles.

Name the artery connecting anterior cerebral arteries.

Name internal carotid artery largest branch that supplies blood to brain upper-lateral surface.

Name artery passing through interscalenial space and adjacent to homonymous groove of 1st rib.

Name the arteries that are part of the anterior group of branches of the external carotid artery

Name the arteries that are part of the posterior group of branches of the external carotid artery

Name the terminal branches of the external carotid artery

Give the name of the medial branch of the external carotid artery

List the branches of the upper thyroid artery

List the branches of the lingual artery

List the branches extending from the facial artery in the neck

List the branches extending from the facial artery on the face

List the branches of the occipital artery

List the branches of the posterior auricular artery

List the branches extending from the ascending pharyngeal artery

List the branches extending from the superficial temporal artery

List the branches extending from the maxillary artery within its maxillary region

Name inferior alveolar artery branch coming out of lower jaw chin opening.

List the branches extending from the middle meningeal artery

List the branches extending from the maxillary artery within its pterygoid section

List the branches extending from the maxillary artery within its pterygoid-palatine section

Name the departments of the internal carotid artery

List the branches extending from the internal carotid artery

List the branches extending from the ocular artery

Name the branch of the anterior laticed artery that supplies blood to the anterior part of the dura mater

Name the departments of the middle cerebral artery

Name subclavian artery branch passing through cervical vertebrae transverse processes openings, and supplying blood to brain posterior part.

Name the artery formed by vertebral arteries junction on the cerebrum (pons) lower surface and located in homonymous groove.

Name the branch of the basilar artery that supplies blood to the posterior cortex of the brain.

Name subclavian artery branch that runs along chest anterior wall inner surface and supplies blood to thymus, intercostal muscles, diaphragm and rectus abdominis muscle.

Name the branch of the thyroid trunk that passes through the scapula tenderloin and supplies blood to the supraspinatus and subcostal muscles.

Name the arteries that directly supply blood to the thyroid gland.

Name the artery subclavian artery continues into in axillary fossa.

Name the artery the axillary artery continues on the shoulder.

Name the artery into which the axillary artery on the shoulder extends.

List the branches extending from the subclavian artery to its entrance into the interstitial space

Name the branch of the subclavian artery extending from it in the intervertebral space

Name the departments of the vertebral artery

List the branches extending from the intracranial part of the vertebral artery

Name a vessel formed by confluence of right and left vertebral arteries.

List the branches extending from the basilar artery

Name the arteries forming the Willis circle of the brain

List the branches extending from the internal thoracic artery

List the branches extending from the shield trunk

List the branches extending from the lower thyroid artery

List the branches of the costal-cervical trunk

List the branches extending from the axillary artery at the level of the clavicular-thoracic triangle

List the branches extending from the thoracic artery

Name axillary artery branch at the level of thoracic triangle supplying with blood anterior serratus muscle.

List the branches extending from the axillary artery in the pectoral triangle

Name the branches into which the brachial artery divides at the level of the ulnar fossa

List the branches extending from the brachial artery at shoulder level

List the branches extending from the deep artery of the shoulder

List the branches extending from the radial artery

List the branches extending from the ulnar artery

List the branches of the common interosseous artery

Name the parietal branches of the thoracic part of the aorta

List the branches extending from the posterior intercostal artery

Name the visceral branches of the thoracic part of the aorta

Name the parietal branches of the abdominal part of the aorta

Name the unpaired visceral branches of the abdominal part of the aorta.

Name the paired visceral branches of the abdominal part of the aorta

Name the branches of the womb trunk

Name the branches into which the common hepatic artery is divided

Name the branches of your own hepatic artery

Name the branches of the gastroduodenal artery

Name the largest vessel extending from the splenic artery

Name the branches of the superior mesenteric artery

Name the branches of the inferior mesenteric artery

Specify the branches into which the aorta divides at the level of the IV lumbar vertebra

Name the branches of the internal iliac artery

Name the branches of the external iliac artery
Name the branches of the inferior epigastric artery
List the branches of the femoral artery located above the knee joint
Name the branches of the deep artery of the thigh
Name the branches of the popliteal artery
Name the branches of the posterior tibial artery
Name the branches of the peroneal artery
Name the branches of the medial plantar artery
Name the branches of the anterior tibial artery
Name the branches of the dorsal artery of the foot
Name blood vessel azygos vein flows into.
Name the vessel into which the semisolar vein flows.
Name the vessel into which the additional semisolar vein flows
Name the vessel into which the vein of the back flows
Name the vessels flowing into the posterior intercostal veins
Name the venous plexus located above the dura mater of the spinal cord.
Name the venous plexus located on the anterior surface of the vertebral bodies.
Name the vessel into which the subclavian vein flows.
Name the vessel into which the jugular vein flows.
List the vessels flowing into the brachiocephalic vein
Name the venous sinuses of the dura mater
Name the intracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein
Name the extracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein
List the vessels flowing into the external jugular vein
Name the subcutaneous veins of the upper limb
Name the parietal tributaries of the inferior vena cava
Name the visceral tributaries of the inferior vena cava
Name the vessels flowing into the portal vein in the thickness of the hepatic-duodenal ligament
Name the tributaries of the portal vein.
Name the vessels flowing into the superior mesenteric vein
Name the vessels flowing into the splenic vein
Name the vessels flowing into the inferior mesenteric vein.
Name the parietal tributaries of the internal iliac vein
Name the visceral tributaries of the internal iliac vein
Name the vessels flowing into the prostatic venous plexus
Name the vessels flowing into the common iliac vein
Name the vessels flowing into the external iliac vein
Name the vessel into which the dorsal finger veins of the foot flow
Name the vessel into which the plantar finger veins of the foot flow
Name the subcutaneous veins of the lower limb
Name medial subcutaneous vein of upper limb.

Name lateral subcutaneous vein of upper limb.

Name the vessels supplying blood to the stomach

Name the vessels supplying blood to the duodenum

Name the branch of the aorta that supplies blood to the jejunum.

Name the branch of the aorta that supplies blood to the ileum.

Name superior mesenteric artery branch that supplies blood to ascending colon.

Name superior mesenteric artery branch that supplies blood to transverse colon.

Name inferior mesenteric artery branch that supplies blood to descending colon.

Name inferior mesenteric artery branch that supplies blood to sigmoid colon.

Name the arteries directly supplying blood to the rectum.

Name the vessel that supplies arterial blood only to the liver

Name common hepatic artery branch passing through hepato-duodenal ligament and supplying with blood liver and gallbladder.

Name the vessel supplying blood to the gallbladder.

Name the vessels supplying blood to the pancreas

Name the vessels supplying blood to the testicle.

Name the vessels supplying blood to the prostate

Name the vessels supplying blood to the penis

Name the arteries directly supplying blood to the scrotum.

Name the vessels supplying blood to the ovary

Name the artery directly supplying the uterus.

Name the vessels supplying blood to the fallopian tube