Exam questions for Operative surgery and topographic anatomy

1. Anatomical and physiological substantiation (background) of local anesthesia.
2. Surgical operation (definition, classification).
3. Classification of operations.
4. Tendon suture. Lange’s, Cuneo’s, Kazakov’s and Bennel’s methods of tendon suture.
5. Theoretical substantiation (background) and technique of nerve suture.
6. Artery ligation in a wound and on an extent.
7. Methods for improving collateral circulation.
8. Vascular suture: classification, Carrel’s and Polyantsev-Gorsley’s methods.
9. Principles of mechanical vascular suture. Vessels transplantation.
10. Operations in the cases of aneurisms and vessels occlusion.
11. Venesection and venous puncture.
12. Anatomical and physiological separation and connection of tissues.
13. Surgical tools (groups, destination, instruction for use).

# Upper limb

1. Topographic anatomy of the scapular region.
2. Incisions in the scapular region phlegmons.
3. Topographic anatomy of the axillary region.
4. Topography of the brachial plexus, clinical presentation of it long branches injury.
5. Exposure and ligation of the axillary artery.
6. Topographic anatomy of the deltoid region.
7. Surgical anatomy of the shoulder joint and ways of periarticular phlegmons spreading. Aspiration of the shoulder joint.
8. Arthrotomy and resection of the shoulder joint.
9. Topographic anatomy of the upper arm.
10. Surgical anatomy and ligation of brachial artery in the upper arm middle third and in the cubital fossa.
11. Exposure of the radial nerve in the middle third of upper arm.
12. The upper arm amputation in the lower third.
13. Surgical anatomy of the elbow joint. Aspiration of the elbow joint
14. Topographic anatomy of the cubital fossa.
15. Topographic anatomy of the forearm anterior region.
16. Forearm amputation.
17. Topographical anatomy of the hand and digits (fingers).
18. Operative technique in the felon and the hand phlegmons.
19. Features of the operations on the limb bones, types and tools.
20. Operations on the limb joints (types, definition, technique).

# Lower limb

1. Topographic anatomy of the gluteal region.
2. Surgical anatomy of the femoral canal.
3. Operative technique in the femoral hernias: Bassini’s and Ruggi-Parlavecco’s methods.
4. Topographic anatomy of the thigh anterior region.
5. Surgical anatomy, exposure and ligation of the femoral artery in the thigh upper and lower thirds.
6. Topographic anatomy of the leg posterior region.
7. Surgical anatomy and exposure of the sciatic nerve in the middle third of thigh.
8. Amputations of the thigh. Supracondylar amputation of the thigh by Gritti-Stockes- Shimanovskii.
9. Surgical anatomy of the knee joint, ways of periarticular phlegmons spreading. Aspiration of the knee joint.
10. Topography of the popliteal fossa.
11. Arthrotomy and resection of the knee joint by Textor.
12. Topographic anatomy of the leg anterior and posterior regions.
13. Surgical anatomy of the anterior tibial artery and its ligation in the leg middle third.
14. Surgical anatomy of the posterior tibial artery and its ligation in the leg middle third.
15. Leg amputations. Osteoplastic amputation of the leg by Pirogoff.
16. Foot amputation by Sharp.
17. Lower limb amputations (types, technique).

# Head

1. Topographic anatomy of the fronto-parieto-occipital region.
2. Technique of primary surgical debridement of the head cerebral part wounds.
3. Surgical anatomy of the meninges and spaces between them.
4. Topographic anatomy of the temporal region.
5. Craniocerebral topography by Crohnlein.
6. Decompressive trepanation of the skull.
7. Topographic anatomy of the mastoid region. Antrotomy.
8. Topography of the dura mater sinuses.
9. Techniques of arrest bleeding from the dura mater sinuses.
10. Topographic anatomy of the lateral facial region (superficial and deep).
11. Surgical anatomy of the trigeminal and facial nerves.
12. Venous anastomosis importance in the inflammatory processes spreading on the face.
13. Fascial spaces of the face.
14. Incisions in the purulent processes on the face.

# Neck

1. Topography of the neck. Reflexogenic zones of the neck.
2. Surgical anatomy of the fasciae and fascial spaces of the neck.
3. Topographic anatomy of the suprahyoid region.
4. Topography of the carotid triangle.
5. Surgical anatomy of the common and external carotid arteries and their exposure and ligation.
6. Topographic anatomy of the sterno-cleido-mastoid region, prescalenic, interscalenic spaces and scalenovertebral triangle.
7. Anatomical and physiological substantiation of the vagosympathetic block by Vishnevsky.
8. Surgical anatomy of the neck organs: larynx, trachea, thyroid and parthyroid glands.
9. Upper and lower tracheostomy: indications, technique, complications.
10. Conicotomy, cricotomy.
11. Operations on the thyroid gland. Thyroid resection by Nikolaev.
12. Surgical anatomy of the esophagus cervical part and its exposure.
13. Topographic anatomy of the lateral triangle of the neck.

# Thorax

1. Surgical anatomy of the thorax.
2. Surgical anatomy of the breast. Incisions at the mastitis.
3. Anatomical substantiation and the technique of the radical mastectomy in breast cancer.
4. Thoracotomy.
5. Topography of the pleura. Pleural cavity puncture.
6. Surgical tactics at the acute and chronic empyema of pleura. Rib resection technique, tools.
7. Open pneumothorax. Methods of closing of open pneumothorax.
8. Technique of the surgical debridement of the penetrating wound of the thorax.
9. Surgical anatomy of the lungs.
10. Anatomical and clinical division of the lung on the lobes and segments.
11. Lung resection: indications, approaches, technique, tools.
12. Mechanical suture in the lung operation.
13. Surgical anatomy of the anterior mediastinum.
14. Topography of the pericardium, puncture of the pericardium.
15. Surgical anatomy of the heart.
16. Operative principles in the valvular heart diseases treatment.
17. Artificial blood circulation.
18. Surgical anatomy of the posterior mediastinum.
19. Surgical anatomy of the esophagus thoracic part, approaches.
20. Operative principles of the artificial esophagus creation.

# Abdomen

1. Topographic anatomy of the lateral abdominal region.
2. Topographic anatomy of the umbilical region.
3. Surgical anatomy of the umbilical hernias, ways of the surgical treatment.
4. Topography of the weak places of the anterior abdominal wall.
5. Ways of the surgical treatment of the “linea alba” hernias.
6. Topographical anatomy of the inguinal region.
7. Surgical anatomy of the oblique and direct inguinal hernias.
8. Ways of the surgical treatment of the inguinal hernias.
9. Operative technique in the treatment of the inguinal hernias.
10. Features of the operation at the inguinal hernias.
11. Topography of the peritoneum: storeys, bursae, sinuses, canals, recesses, ligaments, lesser omentum, greater omentum, mesenteries.
12. Operative technique in the abdominal cavity organs damages.
13. Abdominal cavity revision.
14. Parenchymatous organs suture.
15. Operative strategy of the intestinal suture.
16. End-to-end and side-to-side intestinal resection.
17. Technique of the intestinal stumps forming.
18. Appendectomy.
19. Colostomy and anus preternaturalis forming operation.
20. Surgical anatomy of the stomach.
21. Gastrostomy.
22. Operative strategy (anatomicalal and physiological) of the stomach resection and vagotomy in the peptic gastric ulcer.
23. The stomach resection. Goffmeister-Finsterer’s method of the stomach resection.
24. Gastroenterotomy: indications, technique.
25. Surgical anatomy of the liver and extrahepatic biliary ducts.
26. Cholecystectomy: indications, technique.
27. Surgical anatomy of the portal vein, porto-caval anastomoses.
28. Surgical anatomy of the spleen.
29. Operative principles at the spleen damages.
30. Surgical anatomy of the pancreas.

# Lumbar region and retroperitoneal space

1. Topographic anatomy of the lumbar region.
2. “Weak places” of the lumbar region.
3. Surgical anatomy of the retroperitoneal space.
4. Technique of the perinephral block by Vishnevsky.
5. Surgical anatomy of the kidneys and ureters.
6. Nephrectomy: approaches, indications, technique of the operation.

# Pelvis and the perineum.

1. Fasciae and spaces of the true pelvis.
2. Surgical anatomy of the bladder, prostate, rectum, uterus.
3. Epicystostomy and urinary bladder suture.
4. Topographic anatomy of the perineum, incisions at the paraproctitis.
5. Operative technique in the haemorrhoids.
6. Operative technique in the phimosis.
7. Operations at the criptorchidism by Vinkelmann and Bergman.