Section 3. Muscles

1 Trapezius muscle functions (m. trapezius):
brings the scapula to the vertebral column
when the scapulae are stable extends the neck, which is the motion of bending the neck straight back
work as auxiliary respiratory muscles
extends lumbar spine
when unilateral contraction - slightly rotates face in the opposite direction

2 Functions of the latissimus dorsi muscle (m. latissimus dorsi):
flexes the shoulder
extends the shoulder
rotates the shoulder inwards (internal rotation)
adducts the arm to the body
pulls up the body to the arms

3 Levator scapula functions (m. levator scapulae):
takes part in breathing
when the spine is fixed, levator scapulae elevates the scapula and rotates its inferior angle medially
when the shoulder is fixed, levator scapula flexes to the same side the cervical spine
rotates the arm inwards
rotates the arm outward

4 Minor and major rhomboid muscles function: (mm. rhomboidei major et minor)
take part in breathing
retract the scapula, pulling it towards the vertebral column, while moving it upward
bend the head to the same side as the acting muscle
tilt the head in the opposite direction
adducts the arm

5 Serratus posterior superior muscle function (m. serratus posterior superior):
brings the ribs closer to the scapula
lift the arm
depresses the arm
tilts the spine column to its' side
elevates ribs

6 Serratus posterior inferior muscle function (m. serratus posterior inferior):
elevates the ribs
depresses the ribs
lift the shoulder
depresses the shoulder
tilts the spine column to its' side

7 Latissimus dorsi muscle functions (m. latissimus dorsi):
depresses lifted arm
takes part in breathing (auxiliary respiratory muscle)
flexes the shoulder
rotates the arm outward
rotates the arm inwards

8 Sources of muscle development are:
sclerotome
dermatome
truncal myotomes
gill arches mesenchyme
cephalic myotomes

9 Muscle work can be:
addacting
overcoming
ceding
restraining
deflecting

10 Intrinsic back muscles (autochthonous) are:
minor and major rhomboid muscles (mm. rhomboidei minor et major)
transversospinales muscles (mm. transversospinales)
interspinales muscle (mm. interspinales)
levator scapulae muscle (m. levator scapulae)
erector spinae muscles (m. erector spinae)

11 Splenius capitis muscle function (m. splenius capitis):
bilaterally extend the cervical part of the spinal column and the head
unilaterally flexes the head and neck laterally and rotate the head to the same side
tilt the head forward
elevates ribs
elevates scapula

12 Splenius cervicis muscle function (m. splenius cervicis):
elevates ribs
elevates scapula
unilaterally laterally flexes and rotates neck to the same side
bilaterally extends the neck
unilaterally laterally flexes and rotates head to the same side

13 Iliocostalis muscles functions (m. iliocostalis):
elevate ribs
depress ribs
erect the spine
tilts the spine at the same side
depress scapula

14 Transversospinales muscle functions (mm. transversospinales):
rotates the spine
extends spinal column
tilts the spinal column at the same side
depresses ribs
extends the head backward

15 Transversospinales muscles (mm. transversospinales) are divided into:
rotatores muscles (mm. rotatores)
semispinalis muscles (m. semispinalis)
iliocostalis muscles (m. iliocostalis)
spinalis muscle (m. spinalis)
multifidus muscle (mm. multifidi)

16 Antagonists muscle of the erector spinae muscle are:
rotatores muscles

latissimus dorsi muscle
rectus abdominis muscle
diaphragm
serratus anterior muscle

17 Back muscles can develop from:
sclerotome
ventral part of truncal myotome
dorsal part of truncal myotome
cervical myotome
dermatome

18 Muscles that act on the joints of the shoulder girdle and scapula:
latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)
pectoralis major (m. pectoralis major)
pectoralis minor (m. pectoralis minor)
longissimus (m. longissimus)
serratus anterior (m. serratus anterior)

19 Pectoralis major muscle functions (m. pectoralis major):
put a raised hand down
adducts hand to the body
extend the arm
rotates the arm inwards
elevates ribs and sternum

20 Pectoralis minor muscle functions (m. pectoralis minor):
put a hand down
rotates the arm inwards
tilts scapula forward
flexes the arm
elevates ribs

21 Serratus anterior muscle function (m. serratus anterior):
pull the scapula medially and downward
pull the scapula laterally and forward
depress the arm

expands the thorax
pull the sternum laterally

22 Chest muscle that lowers the raised arm:
rhomboid major muscle (m. rhomboideus major)
external intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales externi)
pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)
serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)
levator scapula muscle (m. levator scapulae)

23 Intrinsic muscles of thorax are:
serratus posterior superior muscle (m. serratus posterior superior)
transversus thoracis muscle (m. transversus thoracis)
subcostales muscles (mm. subcostales)
external intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales externi)
internal intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales interni)

24 External intercostal muscles functions (mm. intercostales externi):
elevate ribs
depress ribs
strengthen sternocostal joints
strengthen costavertebral joints
tilt the vertebral column

25 Internal intercostal muscles functions (mm. intercostales interni):
elevate ribs
depress ribs
strengthen costavertebral joints
strengthen sternocostal joints
tilt the vertebral column at the same side

26 Subcostal muscles (mm. subcostales):
elevate ribs
pull the thoracic vertebrae downward
depress ribs
tilt the vertebral column forward
tilt the vertebral column aside

27 Transversus muscle of thorax (m. transversus thoracis):
elevates ribs
depresses ribs
pulls the sternum down
strengthen costavertebral joints
tilts the body forward

28 The muscles of the thorax are distinguished by their origin:
intercostal muscles
extrinsic muscle
internal thorax muscle
intrinsic muscle
external thorax muscle

29 The superficial muscles of the thorax are:
pectoralis minor muscle (m. pectoralis minor)
subcostal muscle (mm. subcostales)
subclavius muscle (m. subclavius)
serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)
pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)

30 Deep muscles of the back are covered:
deltoid fascia (fascia deltoidea)
superficial fascia (fascia superficialis)
axillary fascia (fascia axillaris)
thoracic fascia (fascia thoracica)
thoracolumbar fascia (fascia thoracolumbalis)

31 Parts of thoracolumbar fascia (fascia thoracolumbalis):
superficial lamina (lamina superficialis)
deep lamina (lamina profunda)
nuchal fascia
axillary fascia (fascia axillaris)
thoracic fascia (fascia thoracica)

32 Parts of pectoralis fascia (fascia pectoralis):
deltoid fascia (fascia deltoidea)
clavipectoral fascia (fascia clavipectoralis)
axillary fascia (fascia axillaris)
superficial lamina (lamina superficialis)
deep lamina (lamina profunda)

33 The pectoral fascia laterally continues in the:
thoracolumbar fascia (fascia thoracolumbalis)
pectoral fascia (fascia thoracica)
endothoracic fascia (fascia endothoracica)
prevertebral fascia (fascia prevertebralis)
axillary fascia (fascia axillaris)

34 The endothoracic fascia (fascia endothoracica) adjacent to:
the ribs (costae)
serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)
internal intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales interni)
external intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales externi)
transversus thoracis (m. transversus thoracis)

35 In the thorax region stands out:
omotracheal triangle (trigonum omotracheale)
clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale)
pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale)
substernal triangle (trigonum substernalis)
subpectoral triangle (trigonum subpectorale)

36 The clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale) is limited by:
clavicle (clavicula)
II rib (costa II)
superior edge of pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)
superior edge of pectoralis minor muscle (m. pectoralis minor)
sternal notch (incisura streni)

37 The pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale) is bordered by:
pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)

pectoralis minor muscle (m. pectoralis minor)
serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)
subclavian muscle (m. subclavius)
intercostal space (spatium intercostale)

38 The subpectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale) is bordered by:
the inferior border of the major and minor pectoral muscles (mm. pectorales major et minor)
the inferior border of the pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major) and superior border of the serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)
two adjacent ribs
pectoralis major muscle (m. pectoralis major)
external and internal intercostal muscles (mm. intercostales interni et externi)

39 Diaphragm parts:
costal (pars costalis diaphragmatis)
mediastinal (pars mediastinalis)
thoracic (pars thoracica)
sternal (pars sternalis diaphragmatis)
lumbar (pars lumbalis diaphragmatis)

40 In the region of the diaphragm triangles, the thoracic and abdominal cavities are separated from each other by:
pleura
central tendon (centrum tendineum)
endothoracic fascia (fascia endothoracica)
peritoneum
endoabdominal fascia (fascia endoabdominalis)

41 Diaphragm(diaphragma) develops from:
the septum transversum
pleuroperitoneal membranes
neck myotomes
body myotomes
head myotomes

42 Weak places of diaphragm (diaphragma):
lumbocostal triangle (trigonum lumbocostale)
sternocostal triangle (trigonum sternocostale)

lumbar triangle (trigonum lumbale)
subpectoral triangle
esophageal hiatus (hiatus oesophgeus)

43 Abdominal muscles develop from:
ventral parts of the myotome
dorsal parts of the myotome
neck myotome
lumbar myotome
head myotome

44 Choose the abdominal muscles:
abdominal external oblique muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)
serratus anterior muscle (m. serratus anterior)
transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)
rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)
abdominal internal oblique muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)

45 Structures involved in the formation of the white line of the abdomen (linea alba):
aponeurosis of the external oblique m. abdomen (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)
aponeurosis of the internal oblique m. abdomen (aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdomini)
inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)
transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)
aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. transversi abdomini)

46 Function of rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis):
lowers the thorax (cavum thoracis)
raises the pelvis (pelvis)
stretches white line of the abdomen (linea alba)
flexes the spine
extends the spine

47 Muscle participates in the contralateral (opposite side) rotation of the body:
external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)
internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)
transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)
rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)

pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)

48 Muscle participates in the ipsilateral (same side) rotation of the body:
external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)
internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)
transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)
rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)
pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)

49 Muscle of the posterior abdominal wall:
pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)
external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)
quadratus lumborum muscle (m. quadratus lumborum)
psoas major muscle (m. psoas major)
psoas minor muscle (m. psoas minor)

50 Flat muscles of the anterolateral abdominal wall:
quadratus lumborum muscle (m. quadratus lumborum)
external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)
internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus internus abdominis)
rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)
transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)

51 Vertical muscles of the anterolateral abdominal wall:
external oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquus externus abdominis)
internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. Obliquus internus abdominis)
rectus abdominis (m. rectus abdominis)
transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)
pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)

52 Antagonists muscle of the rectus abdominis muscle
diaphragm
serratus anterior muscle
erector spinae muscle
rotatores muscles
latissimus dorsi muscle

53 There are following regions on the front wall of the abdomen:
epigastrium
suprapubic region (regio suprapubica)
umbilical region (regio umbilicalis)
mesogastrium
hypogastrium

54 Mesogastrium has the following regions:
the subcostal left and right
left and right lumbar
umbilical
suprapubic region
inguinal area

55 Hypogastrium has the following regions:
left and right hypochondrium
hypogastric region
left iliac region
umbilical region
right iliac region

56 Epigastrium has the following regions:
right and left hypochondrium regions
hypogastric region
left iliac region
umbilical region
right iliac region

57 The posterior wall of the rectus sheath above linea arcuata is formed by:
aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle
aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle
transverse fascia
inguinal ligament
aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle

58 Transversalis fascia is part of:
thoracolumbar fascia (fascia thoracolumbalis)

endothoracic fascia (fascia endothoracica)
pectoral fascia (fascia pectoralis)
diaphragmatic fascia (fascia diaphragmatica)
endoabdominal fascia (fascia endoabdominalis)

59 The anterior wall of the rectus sheath above linea arcuata is formed by:
aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle
aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle
transverse fascia
pectoral fascia
aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle

60 Aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen is (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini):
the wall of the lumbar triangle Petit
wall of the femoral canal (canalis femoralis)
superior wall of inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis)
anterior wall of inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis)
the wall of the umbilical ring (anulus umbilicalis)

61 The transverse fascia (fascia transversalis) is:
superior wall of inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis)
anterior wall of the femoral canal (canalis femoralis)
the posterior wall of the rectus sheath (vagina m. rectus abdominis)
posterior wall of femoral canal (canalis femoralis)
posterior wall of inguinal cana (canalis inguinalis)

62 The superior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:
aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)
transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)
inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinalis)
the boarder of the internal oblique abdominal muscles
the boarder of the transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)

63 The inferior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:
transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)
inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinalis)
aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdomini)

aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. transversi abdomini)
pyramidalis muscle (m. pyramidalis)

64 The anterior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:
rectus abdominis muscle (m. rectus abdominis)
inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinalis)
aponeurosis of the internal oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdomini)
aponeurosis of the transverse abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. transversi abdomini)
aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)

65 The posterior wall of the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis) is formed by:
free edge of the internal oblique abdominal muscle (m. obliquies internus abdom.)
aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle (aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdomini)
inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)
transverse fascia (fascia transversalis)
transverse abdominal muscle (m. transversus abdominis)

66 The superficial inguinal ring (anulus inguinalis superfacialis) is formed by:
iliac fascia
sternoabdominal fascia
superficial fascia
aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle
aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal muscle

67 Deep inguinal ring (anulus inguinalis profundus) is a recess of:
aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal muscle
aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal muscle
thoracoabdominal fascia
superficial fascia
transverse fascia

68 In the inguinal canal of a woman passes:
inguinal ligament
uterine tube
round ligament of the uterus
spermatic cord

broad ligament of the uterus

69 In the inguinal canal in men passes:
inguinal ligament
spermatic cord
epididymis
convoluted seminiferous tubules
straight seminiferous tubules

70 Masticatory muscles (mm. masticatores):
temporal (m. temporalis)
zygomaticus major (m. zygomaticus major)
lateral pterygoid (m. pterygoideus lateralis)
medial pterygoid (m. pterygoideus medialis)
masseter muscle (m. masseter)

71 The function of the masseter muscle (m. masseter):
depresses the mandible
elevates the mandible
pushes the mandible back (retrusion)
shifts the mandible to the side
provides rotational movements of the mandible

72 Functions of temporal muscle (m. temporalis):
depresses the mandible
elevates the mandible
pushes the mandible back (retrusion)
pushes the mandible forward
provides rotational movements of the mandible

73 Medial pterygoid muscle (m. pterygoideus medialis):
starts from the zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)
starts from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone (processus pterygoideus)
starts from the temporal bone (os temporale)
attached to the mandible (mandibula)
attached to the body of the maxilla (corpus maxillae)

74 Temporal muscle (m. temporalis):
arises from the zygomatic arch (arcus zygomaticus)
arises from the styloid process (processus styloideus)
arises from squamous part of the temporal bone (pars squamosa ossis temporalis)
attached to the neck of the mandible (collum mandibulae)
attached to the coronoid process of the mandible (processus coronoideus)

75 Features of facial muscles are:
not covered with fascia
are covered with fascia
partially located around the natural foramina of the head
are woven into the skin
have tendons

76 The orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi) consists of:
transverse part (pars transversa)
the orbital portion (pars orbitalis)
the palpebral portion (pars palpebralis)
the lacrimal portion (pars profunda)
superficial portion (pars superficialis)

77 The orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi):
closes the orbital fissure
developed from the first branchial arch
expanding the lacrimal sac
developed from the second branchial arch
narrows the lacrimal sac

78 Levator anguli oris muscle (m. levator anguli oris):
arises from the zygomatic arch (arcus zygomaticus)
arises from the canine fossa of the maxilla (fossa canina)
attached to the skin of the cheek
it’s woven into the orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi)
weaves into the mouth angle

79 Depressor labii inferioris muscle (m. depressor labii inferioris):

arises from the base of the mandibula
arises from the maxilla
arises from the inner surface of the jaw mandibula
attached to the skin of the lower lip
attached to the skin of the cheek

80 Epicranius muscle (m. epicranius):
has occipitofrontal muscle (m. occipitofrontalis)
unbends the head
has an epicranial aponeurosis (galea aponeurotica)
raises eyebrows and wrinkles the forehead skin
occipital belly (venter occipitalis) starts from the neck skin

81 Platysma muscle (m. platysma):
protects the superficial veins of the neck from collapsing
lowers the hyoid bone
developed from the first branchial arch
draw down the angle of the mouth
elevates ribs

82 Sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus) arises:
from the acromial end of the clavicle (extremitas acromialis)
from the acromion of the scapula (acromion)
from the manubrium (manubrium sterni)
from the sternal end of the clavicle (extremitas sternalis claviculae)
from the middle of the clavicle (clavicula)

83 Sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. Sternocleidomastoideus) is attached:
to the acromial end of the clavicle (extremitas acromialis)
to the styloid process of the temporal bone (processus styloideus)
to the mastoid process of the temporal bone (processus mastoideus)
to the external occipital protuberance (protuberantia occipitalis externa)
to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone (processus pterygoideus)

84 Platysma muscle (m. platysma):
belongs to the superficial muscles of the neck
with a contraction pulls the skin of the neck and depresses the angle of the mouth

located under the sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)
weaves into the corner of the mouth
arises from the hyoid bone (os hyoideum)

85 Suprahyoid muscles are:
digastric muscle (m. digastricus)
mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)
thyrohyoid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)
stylohyoid muscle (m. stylohyoideus)
geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus)

86 Infrahyoid muscles are:
thyrohyoid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)
sternohyoid muscle (m. sternohyoideus)
omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)
sternothyroid muscle (m. sternothyroideus)
mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)

87 Omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus):
arises from the upper border of the scapula
has two bellies
depresses the hyoid bone (os hyoideum)
located between the scalene muscles and sternocleidomastoid muscle
pulls the hyoid bone (os hyoideum) upwards

88 Mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus) attached:
to the maxilla
to the hyoid bone (os hyoideum)
to the oblique line of the mandibula (linea obliqua)
to the boarder of the mandibula
to the mylohyoid line of the mandibula (linea mylohyoidea)

89 Geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus) attached:
to the maxilla
to the hyoid bone (os hyoideum)
to the oblique line of the mandible (linea obliqua)
to the mandible (mandibula)

to the mylohyoid line of the mandibula (linea mylohyoidea)

90 Lateral group of deep muscles of the neck:
anterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus anterior)
omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)
longus colli muscle (m. longus colli)
posterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus posterior)
middle scalene muscle (m. scalenus medius)

91 Scalene muscles (mm. scaleni) arise:
from the bodies of cervical vertebrae (corpus vertebrae)
from the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus transversus)
from the heads of ribs
from the articular processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus articularis)
from the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus spinosus)

92 Anterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus anterior) is attached:
to the head of the second rib (caput costae)
to the first rib (costa prima)
to the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae (processus spinosus)
to the transverse processes of the thoracic vertebrae (processus transversus)
to the manubruium of the sternum (manubrium sterni)

93 Middle scalene muscle (m. scalenus medius) is attached
to the first rib (costa prima)
to the second rib (costa secunda)
to the transverse processes of the thoracic vertebrae (processus transversus)
to the head of the first rib (caput costae)
to the tubercle of third rib (tuberculum costae)

94 Posterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus posterior) is attached:
to the first rib (costa prima)
to the sternum
to the second rib (costa secunda)
to the tubercle of fourth rib (tuberculum costae)
to the clavicle (clavicula)

95 Scalene muscles (mm. scaleni):
with fixed ribs rotate the head
ipsilateral contraction causes ipsilateral flexion of the neck
bilateral contraction causes anterior flexion of the neck
pull the hyoid bone (os hyoideum) downwards
elevate I and II ribs

96 Medial group of deep muscles of the neck:
longus colli muscle (m. longus colli)
scalenus posterior (m. scalenus posterior)
longus capitis muscle (m. longus capitis)
anterior scalene muscle (m. scalenus anterior)
middle scalene muscle (m. scalenus medius)

97 Functions of longus capitis muscle (m. longus capitis):
flexes the head and neck laterally
flexes the head in the opposite direction
flexes the head forward
throws the head back
rotates the head

98 Neck regions (regiones cervicales):
posterior
superior
anterior
sternocleidomastoid
lateral

99 There are following triangles in the anterior cervical region:
omotracheal (muscular) triangle (trigonum omotracheale)
carotid triangle (trigonum caroticum)
occipital triangle (trigonum omotrapezoideum)
omoclavicular triangle (trigonum omoclaviculare)
submandibular (digastrics) triangle (trigonum submandibulare)

100 There are following triangles in the lateral cervical region:
omoclavicular triangle (trigonum omotracheale)
carotid triangle (trigonum caroticum)
occipital triangle (trigonum omotrapezoideum)
omoclavicular triangle (trigonum omoclaviculare)
submandibular triangle (trigonum submandibulare)

101 Submandibular triangle (trigonum submandibulare) is limited by base of the mandible and:
omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)
bellies of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)
mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)
geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus)
sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)

102 Carotid triangle (trigonum caroticum) is limited by:
sternocleidomastoid muscle behind (m. sternocleidomastoideus)
posterior belly of the digastric muscle above (venter posterior m. digastrici)
inferior belly of omohyoid muscle below (venter inferior m. omohyoidei)
anterior belly of the digastric muscle in the front (venter anterior m. digastrici)
superior belly of omohyoid muscle at the front and below (venter superior m. omohyoidei)

103 Prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia (lamina prevertebralis) forms sheath for:
muscles lying above the hyoid bone (os hyoideum)
muscles lying below the hyoid bone (os hyoideum)
scalene muscles (mm. scaleni)
sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)
platysma muscle (m. platysma)

104 Pretracheal layer of deep cervical fascia (lamina pretrachealis) forms sheath for:
omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)
sternohyoid muscles (m. sternohyoideus)
digastric muscle (m. digastricus)
sternothyroid muscle (m. sternothyroideus)
thyrohyoid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)

105 According to the international anatomical nomenclature the following plates of the cervical fascia are distinguished:
superficial (lamina superficialis)

prevertebral (lamina prevertebralis)
pretracheal (lamina pretrachealis)
temporal (fascia temporalis)
bucco-pharyngeal (fascia buccopharyngealis)

106 The fascia that covers the deep muscles of the neck is:
these muscles are not covered with fascia
bucco-pharyngeal (fascia buccopharyngealis)
superficial fascia (lamina superficialis)
pretracheal layer of cervical fascia (lamina pretrachealis)
prevertebral layer of cervical fascia (lamina prevertebralis)

107 The interscalene space (spatium interscalenum):
is located between the anterior and middle scalene muscles
is limited by first rib (costa prima) below
is limited by clavicula below
contains subclavian vein
contains the trunks of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery

108 Antescalene space (spatium antescalenum):
is limited by anterior scalene muscle in the front
is limited by first rib below (costa prima)
is limited by a scapula below (scapula)
contains subclavian vein
contains the trunks of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery

109 Fascia of the head:
pretracheal fascia (lamina pretrachealis)
masseteric fascia (fascia masseterica)
buccopharyngeal fascia (fascia buccopharyngealis)
temporal (fascia temporalis)
prevertebral fascia (fascia prevertebralis)

110 The fascia that covers the deep muscles of the neck is:
clavipectoral (fascia clavipectoralis)
bucco-pharyngeal (fascia buccopharyngealis)
superficial fascia (lamina superficialis)

pretracheal layer of cervical fascia (lamina pretrachealis)
prevertebral layer of cervical fascia (lamina prevertebralis)

111 Fascia which forms a sheath for the sternoclavicular-mastoid and trapezius muscles (mm. sternocleidomastoideus et trapezius) is:
nuchal fascia (fascia nuchae)
superficial fascia of the neck (fascia superficialis)
superficial layer of the cervical fascia proper (lamina superficialis)
pretracheal layer of cervical fascia (lamina pretrachealis)
prevertebral layer of cervical fascia (lamina prevertebralis)

112 Muscles of the shoulder girdle:
teres minor (m. teres minor)
infraspinatus (m. infraspinatus)
subclavius (m. subclavius)
anconeus (m. anconeus)
teres major (m. teres major)

113 Deltoid muscle functions (m. deltoideus):
arm abduction
arm adduction
flexion of the arm
extension of the arm
expands the chest at inspiration

114 Teres major muscle functions (m. teres major):
abduction of the arm
adduction of the arm
medial rotation of the arm
extension of the arm
flexion of the arm

115 Teres minor muscle function (m. teres minor):
rotates the arm inward
rotates the arm outward
abducts the arm
adducts the arm
extends the arm

116 Supraspinatus muscle function (m. supraspinatus):
adducts the arm
abducts the arm
rotates the arm outward
rotates the arm inward
extends the arm

117 Subscapularis muscle functions (m. subscapularis):
Adduction of the arm
Rotation of the arm outward
Rotation of the arm inward
Flexion of the arm
Extension of the arm

118 Anterior group of muscles of the arm contains:
coracobrachialis muscle (m. coracobrachialis)
triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)
biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)
brachialis muscle (m. brachialis)
brachioradialis muscle (m. brachioradialis)

119 Posterior group of muscles of the arm contains:
biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)
brachialis muscle (m. brachialis)
anconeus muscle (m. anconeus)
triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)
brachioradialis muscle (m. brachioradialis)

120 Biceps brachii (m. biceps brachii) acts on the:
shoulder joint (art. humeri)
sternoclavicular joint (art. sternoclavicularis)
acromioclavicular joint (art. acromioclavicularis)
elbow joint (art. cubiti)
proximal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris proximalis)

121 Biceps brachii muscle functions (m. biceps brachii):

rotates the arm inwards
flexes the arm
rotates forearm inwards
flexes the forearm
adducts the forearm

122 Triceps brachii muscle functions (m. triceps brachii):
abduct the arm
extends the shoulder
rotates the arm inwards
extends forearm
rotates the arm outward

123 Brachialis muscle function (m. brachialis):
flexes the arm
flexes the forearm
rotates the arm outward
rotates the forearm outward
extends the arm

124 Origin of biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii):
infraglenoid tubercle (tuberculum infraglenoidale)
supraglenoid tubercle (tuberculum supraglenoidale)
acromion
coracoid process (processus coracoideus)
surgical neck of the arm (collum chirurgicum)

125 The heads of the triceps muscle (m. triceps brachii):
long (caput longum)
short (caput breve)
lateral (caput laterale)
medial (caput mediale)
intermediate (caput intermedium)

126 The attachment of the biceps is (m. biceps brachii):
coronoid process (processus coronoideus)
tuberosity of the ulna (tuberositas ulnae)

tuberosity of radius (tuberositas radii)
olecranon
neck of the radius (collum radii)

127 Origin of the triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii):
supraglenoid tubercle (tuberculum supraglenoidale)
infraglenoid tubercle (tuberculum infraglenoidale)
coracoid process (processus coracoideus)
the body of the humerus (corpus humeri)
acromion

128 First layer of anterior muscles of forearm contains:
pronator quadratus (m. pronator quadratus)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)
palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)

129 Second layer of anterior muscles of forearm consists of:
flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)

130 Third layer of anterior muscles of forearm consists of:
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)
flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)
pronator quadratus (m. pronator quadratus)
flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)

131 The muscle involved in flexing only the distal phalanges:
flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)
palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)

flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)

132 Flexor carpi radialis functions (m. flexor carpi radialis):
flexes the forearm
flexes the hand
abducts the hand
adducts the hand
rotates the hand inward

133 Flexor carpi ulnaris functions (m. flexor carpi ulnaris):
rotates the hand inwards
flex the proximal phalanges
flexes the hand
adducts the hand
rotates the hand outward

134 Extensor carpi ulnaris functions (m. extensor carpi ulnaris):
extends the hand
rotates the hand inward
rotates the hand outward
adducts the hand
abducts the hand

135 Brachioradialis muscle functions (m. brachioradialis):
flexes the forearm
extends forearm
puts the forearm in the midposition between pronation and supination
rotates the arm inwards
rotates the arm outwards

136 Muscle of thenar eminence (thenar):
palmaris brevis (m. palmaris brevis)
abductor pollicis brevis (m. abductor pollicis brevis)
adductor pollicis (m. adductor pollicis)
flexor pollicis brevis (m. flexor pollicis brevis)
opponens pollicis (m. opponens pollicis)

137 Muscle of hypothenar eminence (hypothenar):
palmaris brevis (m. palmaris brevis)
flexor digiti minimi brevis (m. flexor digiti minimi brevis)
opponens digiti minimi (m. opponens digiti minimi)
palmar interossei (mm. interossei palmares)
abductor digiti minimi (m. abductor digiti minimi)

138 Middle group of muscles of the hand consists of:
flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)
lumbrical (mm. lumbricales)
extensor digitorum brevis (m. extensor digitorum brevis)
palmar interossei (mm. interossei palmares)
dorsal interossei (mm. interossei dorsales)

139 Palmar interossei muscles functions (mm. interossei palmares):
abduct fingers from the middle finger
adduct index and ring fingers to the middle
flex middle phalanges
extend middle and distal phalanges
adduct all fingers to the middle

140 Lumbrical muscles functions (mm. lumbricales):
extend proximal phalanges
flex the proximal phalanx
adduct all fingers to the middle
extend the middle and distal phalanges
abduct fingers of the middle

141 The posterior boarder of the axilla is formed by:
teres minor (m. teres minor)
teres major (m. teres major)
subscapularis (m. subscapularis)
latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)
deltoid muscle (m. deltoideus)

142 The anterior boarder of the axilla is formed by:
serratus anterior (m. serratus anterior)

pectoralis major (m. pectoralis major)
pectoralis minor (m. pectoralis minor)
subclavius (m. subclavius)
coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)

143 The lateral boarder of the axilla is formed by:
deltoid muscle (m. deltoideus)
coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)
brachialis (m. brachialis)
biceps brachii (m. biceps brachii)
subclavius (m. subclavius)

144 The medial boarder of the axilla is formed by:
teres major (m. teres major)
teres minor (m. teres minor)
latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)
serratus anterior (m. serratus anterior)
subscapularis (m. subscapularis)

145 Topographic formations on the anterior wall of the axilla:
triangular space (foramen trilaterium)
clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale)
quadrangular space (foramen quadrilaterum)
pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale)
subpectoral triangle (trigonum subpectorale)

146 Topographic formations on the posterior wall of the axilla:
clavipectoral triangle (trigonum clavipectorale)
triangular space (foramen trilaterum)
pectoral triangle (trigonum pectorale)
quadrangular space (foramen quadrilaterum)
subpectoral triangle (trigonum subpectorale)

147 Walls of the triangular space are formed by (foramen trilaterum):
subscapularis (m. subscapularis)
teres minor (m. teres minor)
teres major (m. teres major)

long head of the triceps brachii (m. triceps brachii)
coracobrachialis (m. coracobrachialis)

148 Walls of quadrangular space (foramen quadrilaterum) are formed by:
subscapularis muscle (m. subscapularis)
latissimus dorsi (m. latissimus dorsi)
long head of the triceps brachii (m. triceps brachii)
teres major (m. teres major)
surgical neck of humerus

149 The walls of the radial nerve canal (canalis nervi radialis):
brachialis (m. brachialis)
humerus
radius
biceps brachii (m. biceps brachii)
triceps brachii (m. triceps brachii)

150 The outlet from the radial nerve canal (canalis nervi radialis) is located:
at the border of the middle and lower third of the arm
at the upper and middle third of the arm
between the brachialis (m. brachialis) and the brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)
between the brachialis (m. brachialis) and the biceps brachii muscle (m. biceps brachii)
on the lateral surface of the arm

151 Brachial fascia (fascia brachii):
continues above with the deltoid fascia (fascia deltoidea)
continues above with the fascia axillaris
continues above with the fascia pectoralis
forms a medial intermuscular septum of the arm (septum intermusculare brachii mediale)
forms a lateral intermuscular septum of the arm (septum intermusculare brachii laterale)

152 The inlet to the canal of the radial nerve (canalis nervi radialis) is located:
at the upper and middle third of the arm
at the border of the middle and lower third of the arm
on the medial surface of the arm
on the lateral surface of the arm
between the lateral and medial heads (caput mediale et laterale) of the triceps brachii muscle (m. triceps brachii)

153 Radial groove of the forearm(sulcus radialis) is limited by:
palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)
brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)

154 Medial sulcus of forearm (sulcus medianus) is limited by:
brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)

155 Sulcus ulnaris (sulcus ulnaris) is limited by:
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)
flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)
flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)
palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)

156 Walls of the space of Parona (Pirogov):
pronator quadratus (m. pronator quadratus)
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)
flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)
flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)

157 Fossa cubitalis is limited by:
brachialis (m. brachialis)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
pronator teres (m. pronator teres)
brachioradialis (m. brachioradialis)
palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)

158 The hand fascia (fascia manus) is divided into:

superficial and deep plates
palmar aponeurosis and dorsal fascia
medial and lateral plates
fascia of thenar and hypothenar
palmar and dorsal aponeuroses

159 The synovial tendons sheath of the muscles on the dorsal surface of the hand:
connect with the Parona (Pirogov) space
end on the distal phalanxes
end in the middle of metacarpal bones
contain tendons
end on the middle phalanxes

160 Muscle tendons that have their own synovial sneath on the dorsal surface of the hand:
abductor pollicis longus (m. abductor pollicis longus)
extensor digiti minimi (m. extensor digiti minimi)
extensor pollicis longus (m. extensor pollicis longus)
extensor carpi ulnaris (m. extensor carpi ulnaris)
extensor indicis (m. extensor indicis)

161 Walls of bone-fibrous canals on the dorsal surface of the wrist:
extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)
trapezoid bone (os trapezium)
radius
ulna
scaphoid bone (os scafoideum)

162 The borders of the synovial sneath of the tendons on the dorsal surface of the wrist:
2-3 cm above the extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)
6 cm above the extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)
at the upper edge of the extensor retinaculum (retinaculum m. extensorum)
middle of the metacarpal bones (ossa metacarpalia)
heads of metacarpal bones (caput ossis metacarpales)

163 Between the tendons of which muscles is a recess, called an anatomical snuffbox:
extensor carpi radialis longus (m. extensor carpi radialis longus)
abductor pollicis longus (m. abductor pollicis longus)

extensor carpi radialis brevis (m. extensor carpi radialis brevis)
flexor pollicis brevis (m. flexor pollicis brevis)
flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)

164 There are following muscle tendons in the carpal tunnel (canalis carpi):
palmaris longus (m. palmaris longus)
flexor pollicis longus (m. flexor pollicis longus)
flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
flexor digitorum profundus (m. flexor digitorum profundus)
flexor digitorum superficialis (m. flexor digitorum superficialis)

165 In the radial canal of the wrist (canalis carpi radialis) passes:
radial nerve (n. radialis)
radial artery (a. radialis)
tendon of flexor carpi radialis (m. flexor carpi radialis)
tendon of extensor carpi radialis longus (m. extensor carpi radialis longus)
radial vein (v. radialis)

166 In the ulnar carpal canal of the wrist (canalis carpi ulnaris) passes:
tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris (m. flexor carpi ulnaris)
ulnar artery (a. ulnaris)
ulnar vein (v. ulnaris)
ulnar nerve (n. ulnaris)
tendon of extensor carpi ulnaris (m. extensor carpi ulnaris)

167 The muscles of the pelvic girdle include:
gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)
piriformis (m. piriformis)
semitendinosus (m. semitendinosus)
semimembranosus (m. semimembranosus)
quadratus femoris (m. quadratus femoris)

168 Common functions of the gluteal muscles:
hip adduction
hip abduction
hip rotation outwards
hip rotation inwards

knee flexion

169 The suprapiriform foramen (foramen suprapiriforme) is bounded by:
greater sciatic notch (incisura ischiadicus major)
gemellus superior (m. gemellus superior)
gemellus inferior (m. gemellus inferior)
piriformis (m. piriformis)
gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)

170 The infrapiriform foramen (foramen infrapiriforme) is bounded by:
piriformis (m. piriformis)
sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)
gemellus inferior (m. gemellus inferior)
gemellus superior (m. gemellus superior)
gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)

171 Muscular space (lacuna musculorum) is bounded by:
inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)
sartorius (m. sartorius)
iliopsoas (m. iliopsoas)
piriformis (m. piriformis)
iliopectineal arch (arcus iliopectineus)

172 Muscles tensing the iliotibial tract (tractus iliotibialis):
tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)
gluteus medius (m. gluteus medius)
gluteus maximus (m. gluteus maximus)
gluteus minimus (m. gluteus minimus)
iliopsoas (m. iliopsoas)

173 Thigh muscles are divided into groups:
anterior
posterior
medial
lateral
superficial

174 The muscles of the posterior group of thigh:
biceps femoris (m. biceps femoris)
semitendinosus (m. semitendinosus)
semimembranosus (m. semimembranosus)
tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)
gracilis (m. gracilis)

175 The muscles of the anterior group of thigh:
quadriceps femoris (m. quadriceps femoris)
pectineus (m. pectineus)
sartorius (m. sartorius)
tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)
gracilis (m. gracilis)

176 The muscles of the medial group of thigh:
pectineus (m. pectineus)
adductor magnus (m. adductor magnus)
tensor fascia lata (m. tensor fascia lata)
gracilis (m. gracilis)
adductor brevis (m. adductor brevis)

177 Parts of quadriceps femoris (musculus quadriceps femoris):
rectus femoris (m. rectus femoris)
gracilis (m. gracilis)
vastus lateralis (m. vastus lateralis)
vastus intermedius (m. vastus intermedius)
vastus medialis (m. vastus medialis)

178 The adduction of the thigh involved:
sartorius (m. sartorius)
gracilis (m. gracilis)
adductor magnus (m. adductor magnus)
pectineus (m. pectineus)
semitendinosus (m. semitendinosus)

179 Semitendinosus muscle (m. semitendinosus):
extends the hip joint

flexes the knee joint
extends the knee joint
does not participate in movement of the knee
does not participate in the movement of the hip joint

180 Common function of the medial group of hip muscles:
abducts the thigh
extends the knee joint
flexes the knee joint
flexes the hip joint
extends the hip joint

181 Deep muscle of the posterior compartment of the leg:
popliteus (m. popliteus)
flexor digitorum longus (m. flexor digitorum longus)
plantaris (m. plantaris)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)
flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)

182 Muscles of the leg are divided into compartments:
anterior
posterior
lateral
medial
all above is true

183 Superficial muscles of the posterior compartment of the leg:
triceps surae (m. triceps surae)
popliteus (m. popliteus)
plantaris (m. plantaris)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)
flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)

184 Lateral compartment of the leg muscles:
gastrocnemius (m. gastrocnemius)
flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)
peroneus longus (m. peroneus longus)

peroneus brevis (m. peroneus brevis)
soleus (m. soleus)

185 Anterior compartment of the leg muscles:
tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)
peroneus longus (m. peroneus longus)
peroneus brevis (m. peroneus brevis)
extensor digitorum longus (m. extensor digitorum longus)
extensor hallucis longus (m. extensor hallucis longus)

186 Muscles of the lateral compartment of leg muscles:
lift the lateral border of the foot
rotate the lower leg outward
flex foot
flex toes
extend toes

187 Parts of triceps surae muscle of the leg (m. triceps surae):
gastrocnemius (m. gastrocnemius)
flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)
soleus (m. soleus)
popliteus (m. popliteus)

188 Muscles involved in the extension of the foot in the ankle joint:
triceps surae (m. triceps surae)
tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)
plantaris (m. plantaris)
extensor hallucis longus (m. extensor hallucis longus)

189 Muscles involved in flexion of the foot in the ankle joint:
popliteus (m. popliteus)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)
flexor hallucis longus (m. flexor hallucis longus)
tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)
triceps surae (m. triceps surae)

190 Muscle of dorsal region of foot:
adductor hallucis (m. adductor hallucis)
extensor digitorum brevis (m. extensor digitorum brevis)
abductor hallucis (m. abductor hallucis)
flexor hallucis brevis (m. flexor hallucis brevis)
flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)

191 The medial group of plantar muscles include:
abductor hallucis (m. abductor hallucis)
flexor hallucis brevis (m. flexor hallucis brevis)
flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)
adductor hallucis (m. adductor hallucis)
extensor digitorum brevis (m. extensor digitorum brevis)

192 Muscles that play role in maintain the transverse arch of the foot:
peroneus longus (m. peroneus longus)
tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)
adductor hallucis (m. adductor hallucis)
flexor digitorum longus (m. flexor digitorum longus)
interossei plantares (mm. interossei plantares)

193 Popliteal fossa (fossa poplitea) is bounded by:
biceps femoris (m. biceps femoris)
semimembranosus (m. semimembranosus)
medial head of the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)
lateral head of the gastrocnemius muscle (m. gastrocnemius)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)

194 Boundaries of the femoral triangle (trigonum femorale):
inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)
sartorius (m. sartorius)
pectineus (m. pectineus)
adductor longus (m. adductor longus)
gracilis (m. gracilis)

195 The walls of the femoral ring (anulus femoralis):

inguinal ligament (lig. inguinale)
lacunar ligament (lig. lacunare)
femoral vein (v. femoralis)
pectineal ligament (lig. pectineum)
sartorius (m. sartorius)

196 The walls of the adductor canal (canalis adductorius):
adductor magnus (m. adductor magnus)
vastus medialis (m. vastus medialis)
anteromedial intermuscular septum (lamina vastoadductorium)
adductor longus (m. adductor longus)
sartorius (m. sartorius)

197 Cruropopliteal canal (canalis cruropopliteus) is bounded by:
soleus (m. soleus)
gastrocnemius (m. gastrocnemius)
tibialis posterior (m. tibialis posterior)
tibialis anterior (m. tibialis anterior)
popliteus (m. popliteus)

198 Medial plantar groove (sulcus plantaris medialis) is bounded by:
abductor hallucis (m. abductor hallucis)
fiexor digitrum longus (m. fiexor digitrum longus)
flexor digiti minimi (m. flexor digiti minimi)
interossei dorsales (mm. interossei dorsales)
flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)

199 Lateral plantar groove (sulcus plantaris lateralis) is bounded by:
flexor hallucis brevis (m. flexor hallucis brevis)
flexor digitorum longus (m. flexor digitorum longus)
abductor digiti minimi (m. abductor digiti minimi)
interossei plantares (mm. interossei plantares)
flexor digitorum brevis (m. flexor digitorum brevis)