

PRACTICAL SESSIONS

- Axes and orientation planes of the body.
- Vertebrae: general vertebral features; cervical, thoracic, lumbar vertebrae. Particular vertebrae; transition vertebrae. Sacrum and coccyx.
- Vertebral column –curvatures. Surface anatomy: the palpation and counting of the vertebrae; anatomic coordination points for the lumbar puncture. Radiological anatomy.
- Sternum. Ribs. Osseous thorax. Surface anatomy of the thoracic wall: orientation lines, osseous and muscular reliefs; counting of the ribs. Radiological anatomy.
- Clavicle, scapula, humerus.
- Radius, ulna, skeleton of the hand. Surface anatomy and radiological anatomy of the upper limb.
- Hip bone, skeletal pelvis. Surface anatomy: internal and external pelvimetry
- Femur, patella
- Tibia, fibula, skeleton of the foot. Surface anatomy and radiological anatomy of the lower limb.
- EXAMINATION
- Elementary notions of dissection. Dissection of the muscles connecting the upper limb with the vertebral column and of the muscles connecting the ribs to vertebrae:- latissimus dorsi, trapezius, levator scapulae, rhomboids, serrati posterior. Surface anatomy; weak points of the posterior abdominal wall-the lumbar triangle of Petit, the lumbar tetragonal of Grynfelt; the pentagon of Krause
- Dissection of the deep muscles of the back. Scheme of Braus.
- Dissection of the nuchal region. Suboccipital muscles, vessels and nerves. Surface anatomy: anatomic coordination points for the anaesthesia of the Arnold nerve.
- Dissection of the anterolateral wall of the thorax-pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, serratus anterior, subclavius, intercostals. Topography of the intercostal space. Anatomic coordination points for the intercostal puncture. Mammary region: structure of the mammary gland; blood supply, nerve supply, lymphatic drainage of the mammary gland.
- Dissection of the axilla. Walls of the axilla; main vascular-nervous bundle, secondary vascular-nervous bundles. Axillary artery.
- Dissection of the axilla. Formation of the brachial plexus. Dissection of the branches of the brachial plexus, axillary lymph nodes.
- Dissection of the anterior region of the arm-muscles, vessels, nerves. Surface anatomy.
- Dissection of the antero-lateral region of the forearm-muscles, vessels, nerves. Carpal tunnel: delimitation and content. Superficial veins of the upper limb. Surface anatomy.
- Dissection of the palm. Topographic regions of the palm. Thenar muscles, hypothenar muscles, muscles of midpalmar region. Synovial sheaths of the carpal tendons. Vessels, nerves. Surface anatomy.
- Dissection of the scapular region- muscles, vessels, nerves. Surface anatomy.
- Dissection of the posterior region of the arm- muscles, vessels, nerves. Triangular and

quadrangular spaces bounded by the humerus, long heads of the triceps brachii, teres major and teres minor (triangular space, triangular interval, quadrangular space): delimitation, content. Surface anatomy.

- Dissection of the posterior region of the forearm- muscles, vessels, nerves. Surface anatomy.
- Topographic sections at the level of the upper limb.
- EXAMINATION-upper limb
- Dissection of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen-obliquus externus abdominis, obliquus internus abdominis, transversus abdominis, rectus abdominis; rectus sheath; vessels and nerves. Surface anatomy of the abdominal wall: muscular relief, grooves, projection of the inferior epigastric vessels.
- Dissection of the inguinal canal- walls and rings of the inguinal canal; content of the inguinal canal in male and female; projection of the weak points of the abdominal wall. Lacuna musculorum, lacuna vasorum- limits and content. Formation and the branches of the lumbar plexus.
- Dissection of the anteromedial region of the thigh. Femoral triangle- limits, content. Great saphenous vein, femoral vein, femoral artery. Superficial and deep inguinal lymph nodes. Femoral sheath.
- Adductor canal- limits, content.
- Dissection of the anterolateral region of the leg- muscles, vessels, nerves. Surface anatomy.
- Dissection of the gluteal region- muscles, vessels, nerves. Surface anatomy.
- Suprapiriform and infrapiriform spaces-delimitation, content. Formation of the sacral plexus.
- Dissection of the posterior region of the thigh- muscles, vessels, sciatic nerve.
- Dissection of the popliteal region – topography and content. Surface anatomy.
- Dissection of the posterior region of the leg- muscles, vessels, nerves. Small saphenous vein. Calcaneal canal: delimitation, content.
- Dissection of the plantar region- muscles, vessels, nerves.
- Topographic sections at the level of the lower limb.
- EXAMINATION-review
- Neuro- and viscerocranium.
- Walls of the orbit, osseous walls of the nasal cavity, infratemporal fossa, pterigopalatine fossa. Mandible.
- Craniofacial muscles and facial nerve.
- Masticatory muscles and facial artery.
- Trigeminal nerve (ophthalmic and maxillary nerves), ciliary ganglion, pterigopalatine ganglion (afferents and branches)
- Mandibular nerve, otic ganglion (afferents and branches), submandibular ganglion (afferents and branches).
- Posterior auricular artery, occipital artery, inferior thyroid artery and ascending pharyngeal artery (course and branches)
- Sternocleidomastoid, scalenes, accessory nerve.
- Glossopharyngeal nerve-course and branches.
- Vagus nerves at the level of the neck. Superior and inferior laryngeal nerves.

- Hypoglossal nerve-course and branches
- Cervical sympathetic trunk-structure, branches
- Subclavian artery-course, branches. Arterial anastomoses around the scapula.
- Cervical plexus-formation, superficial and deep branches. Ansa cervicalis (formation, distribution).
- Infrahyoid and suprahyoid muscles. Cervical fasciae.
- Veins of the head- internal, external and anterior jugular veins (formation, tributaries). Thyroid gland, parathyroid glands (structure, relations, blood supply).
- Lymph vessels and nodes of the head and of the neck.
- Oral cavity and salivary glands.
- EXAMINATION-the head and the neck
- Walls of the thoracic cavity. Trachea and bronchi
- Lungs (description, structure, segmentation). Blood vessels of the lungs (pulmonary and bronchial vessels)
- Pleura- pleural recesses. Projection of the lung fissures.
- Heart- external aspect (surfaces, margins, base, apex)
- Internal aspect of the heart (atria, ventricles, interatrial and interventricular septa, orifices, valvular apparatus).
- Blood supply of the heart (coronary arteries, coronary sinus). Nerve supply of the heart (cardiac plexus)
- Serous and fibrous pericardium. Sinuses of the serous pericardium. Blood supply and nerve supply of the pericardium.
- Mediastinum and its subdivision. Contents of the superior mediastinum: brachiocephalic veins, superior vena cava, aortic arch and its branches, thymus and the nervous structure in the mediastinum.
- Anterior and middle mediastinum. Posterior mediastinum (thoracic esophagus-structure, blood supply, nerve supply).
- Thoracic aorta and its branches. Thoracic duct. Mediastinal lymph nodes. Thoracic sympathetic trunk.
- Review-thorax and its content
- Abdominal wall: structure, rectus sheath, inguinal canal. Limits of the abdomen; anatomic-topographic regions of the abdomen. Surface anatomy of the abdominal wall: muscular relief, grooves, projection of the umbilicus, projection of the superficial and deep inguinal rings, projection of the inferior epigastric vessels, projection of the weak point of the abdominal wall.
- Diaphragm: structure, apertures, blood supply, nerve supply. Surface projection of the diaphragm and its apertures.
- Peritoneum: subdivision. Peritoneal folds- mesenteries, ligaments, omenta. Structure, vessels, nerves. Peritoneal cavity: subdivisions; supracolic and infracolic spaces; paracolic gutters, mesenterico-colic spaces.
- Vertical and horizontal disposal of the peritoneum. Abdominal esophagus: structure, relations, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- Stomach: configuration, structure, relations, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Gastric ligaments. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the cardiac orifice and of the pylorus, gastric field- gastric projection at the level of the epigastric region,

projection of the gastric fundus- space of Traube. Radiological anatomy.

- Omental bursa: study of the omental bursa and its recesses; foramen epiploicum, foramen bursae omentale.
- Path of access into the omental bursa.
- Celiac region. Dissection of the celiac trunk and its branches, celiac plexus.
- Duodenum: configuration, structure, relations, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Duodenal recesses. Surface anatomy: surface projection of D1, D2, D3 and of the duodenojejunal flexure on the abdominal wall. Radiological anatomy.
- Pancreas: configuration, structure, relations, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the pancreas.
- Liver: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Ligaments of the liver. Hepatic segmentation. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the liver – hepatic triangle of Labbe.
- Biliary ducts: configuration, structure, relations, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Surface anatomy: projection of the biliary ducts, cystic point, Chauffard's region. Dissection of the hepatic pedicle. Radiological anatomy.
- Spleen: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Ligaments of the spleen. Segments of the spleen. Surface anatomy: the projection of the spleen.
- Jejunum and ileum: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- Mesentery: configuration, relations. Dissection of the superior mesenteric artery and its branches; dissection of the superior mesenteric vein. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the jejunoileal coils, of the ileocecal angle and of the mesentery. Radiological anatomy.
- Caecum and vermiform appendix: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Caecal recesses. Surface anatomy: the surface projection of the caecum and of the appendix, painful points of the appendix. Radiological anatomy.
- Colon: configuration, parts, relations- ascending colon, right colic flexure, transverse colon, left colic flexure, descending colon, sigmoid colon: structure, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Dissection of the inferior mesenteric artery and its branches. Transverse mesocolon. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the colic segments and flexures. Radiological anatomy.
- Rectum: structure, relations, blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Radiological anatomy.
- Retroperitoneal space: delimitation, content, subdivisions. Kidney: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Renal segmentation. Dissection of the renal pedicle. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the kidney and of the renal pelvis. Radiological anatomy.
- Suprarenal glands: structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- Ureter: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Surface anatomy: surface projection of the ureter, painful points of the ureter. Radiological anatomy.
- Urinary bladder: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Radiological anatomy. Male and female urethra: structure, relations,

blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.

- Abdominal aorta: course, relations, branches. Dissection.
- External iliac artery: course, relations, branches.
- Internal iliac artery: course, relations, branches. Dissection.
- Autonomic plexuses in the abdomen and pelvis: superior mesenteric plexus, inferior mesenteric plexus, hypogastric plexuses. Inferior vena cava: origin, course, relations.
- EXAMINATION-infracolic space and retroperitoneal space
- Ovary: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Ligaments of the ovary. Ovarian fossa.
- Uterine tube: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- Uterus: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Means of support and suspension. Surface anatomy: the surface projection of the pregnant uterus onto the abdominal wall. External and internal pelvimetry.
- Vagina: structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- External genitalia in female: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, nerve supply.
- Testis: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Dissection of the scrotum.
- Spermatic ducts: configuration, structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply. Spermatic cord: structure, dissection.
- Seminal vesicle: structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- Prostate: structure, relations, blood supply, lymph vessels, nerve supply.
- Penis: configuration, structure, blood supply, nerve supply.
- Pelvic diaphragm: muscles, fasciae, vessels, nerves, dissection.
- Urogenital diaphragm: muscles, fasciae, vessels, nerves.
- Anterior perineum in male
- Anterior perineum in female
- Posterior perineum. Pelvis-subperitoneal space: delimitation, subdivision, content.
- Perineal spaces- superficial perineal space, deep perineal space, ischiorectal fossa.
- EXAMINATION- genital system
- External aspect of the spinal cord. Spinal nerve (structure). Reflex arch. Spinal meninges.
- Gray matter of the spinal cord. White matter (ascending, descending and intersegmental tracts)
- External aspect of the brainstem. Fourth ventricle: walls, communications.
- Nuclei of the cranial nerves (equivalent nuclei of the brainstem)
- Proper nuclei of the brainstem
- Transverse section through the medulla oblongata, pons and midbrain
- Cerebellum: lobes, structure. Connections: afferent and efferent fibres
- Diencephalon- external aspect. Third ventricle: walls, recesses, and communications.
- Surfaces of the cerebrum: gyri and fissures. Cerebral commissures. Lateral ventricles.
- Basal ganglia. Connections: afferent and efferent fibres. Internal capsule.
- Sagittal, horizontal and frontal sections through the cerebral hemispheres.

- Cerebral meninges. Cerebrospinal fluid and its circulation.
- Blood supply of the central nervous system.
- Eyeball and accessory visual apparatus. Visual receptors.
- Ear (external, middle, internal ear). Auditory and vestibular receptors.