

# Anatomy 2018/2019

## THORAX

04 March  
(Monday)

### **Vertebral Column and skeleton of thoracic cage – repetition.**

Thoracic kyphosis, thoracic vertebrae (typical and atypical). Origin and insertion of muscles. Syndesmoses et synchondroses of vertebral column. Zygapophysial joints. Accessory elements and classification of joints, movements of vertebral column.

**Ribs:** true ribs, false ribs, **floating ribs**, rib and costal cartilage, origin and insertion of muscles. **Sternum:** origin and insertion of muscles.

**Joints of thoracic cage:** syndesmoses and synchondroses.

**Synovial joints of thoracic cage:** costovertebral joint, costotransvers joint, sternocostal joint, costochondral joint, interchondral joint. Accessory elements, movements and classification of joints.

### **Surface anatomy and surface markings with bony landmarks and palpation.**

**Topographical elements of thoracic skeleton:** vertebral canal, intervertebral foramens, superior thoracic aperture (thoracic inlet), inferior thoracic aperture (thoracic outlet), pulmonary groove, costal arch; costal margin, intercostal space, infrasternal angle (subcostal angle), costotransverse foramen. Clavipectoral triangle.

**Radiological anatomy:** X-ray, CT, MR.

### **Thoracic cavity**

**Integument:** skin, epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous tissue.

**Breast:** nipple, body of breast, mammary gland, suspensory ligament of breast, male breast, accessory breast. **Lymph nodes and lymph vessels.**

**Front of the chest:** pectoral regions (presternal region, infraclavicular fossa, clavipectoral triangle, pectoral region (lateral pectoral region, mammary region, inframammary region), axilla and axillary fossa.

Topographical lines of thorax.

**Thoracic wall:** muscles (pectoralis major and minor, serratus anterior, levatores costarum, external intercostal muscles, internal intercostal muscles, innermost intercostal muscles, subcostales, transversus thoracis), and fasciae (pectoral fascia, clavipectoral fascia, thoracic fascia, endothoracic fascia, external intercostal membrane, internal intercostal membrane), origin and insertion and nerves and vessels. **Spinal nerve:** thoracic nerves.

**Diaphragm:** parts (lumbar, costal and sterna part of diaphragm, central tendon), aortic hiatus, esophageal hiatus, caval opening, fissurae of diaphragm.

**Lungs** (right and left lung), lobes of right lung and lobes of left lung, hilum of lung and root of lung, oblique fissure and horizontal fissure of right lung, intrapulmonary blood vessels and nerves.

**Bronchopulmonary segments** of right and left lung, bronchioles.

**Pleural cavity:** pleura (partes), pleural recess, pulmonary ligament, endothoracic fascia. Innervation of pleura.

**Pulmonary lymphatic nodes and lymphatic vessels.**

**Topographical elements of thoracic cavity:** intercostals space (parasternal part, axillary part, distal and proximal paravertebral part), vasonervous fascicle of intercostal spaces, clavipectoral and sternocostal triangle.

**Clinical Anatomy:** diaphragmatic hernia, percussion of lungs, mechanism of respirations (abdominal, thoracic, costal and diaphragmatic respiration), inferior borders of pleura, inferior borders of lungs, pneumothorax, hydropneumothorax.

04 March (Monday)	<b>1st retake - BUL</b>
07 March (Thursday)	<p><b>Heart:</b> right and left atrium, right and left ventricle.</p> <p><b>Endocardium, myocardium</b> (conducting system of heart) <b>and pericardium.</b></p> <p><b>Pericardiac cavity:</b> transverse and oblique pericardial sinus.</p> <p><b>Vessels of heart:</b> right and left coronary artery, veins of heart.</p> <p>Heart innervation. Pulmonary circulation and systematic circulation.</p> <p><b>Aorta:</b> ascending aorta and aortic arch. Pulmonary trunk.</p> <p><b>Clinical Anatomy:</b> places of heart auscultation, fetal circulation, general and pulmonary circulation, cardiac cycle, margins (borders) of heart, location of valves of the heart projected onto the thoracic wall. Congenital disorders of the heart (tetralogy of Fallot, pentalogy of Fallot, vessels transposition, Eisenmenger disease, Lutembacher syndrome).</p>
11 March (Monday)	<p><b>Mediastinum:</b> superior, inferior, anterior, middle, posterior. <b>Trachea, esophagus, thymus.</b> Lymphatic duct and lymphatic trunks, lymphatic nodes and vessels of thorax.</p> <p><b>Sympathetic trunk, visceral plexus and visceral ganglia.</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Anatomy:</b> diaphragmatic hernia . Topographical anatomy – organs and bony landmarks.</p> <p><b>Radiological anatomy: X-ray, CT, MR, Angiography, USG.</b></p>
13 March (Wednesday)	<b>Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD</b>
14 March (Thursday)	<b>Credit: THORAX (ThX) - PIN TEST</b>
15 March (Friday)	<b>Credit: THORAX (ThX) - MCQ TEST</b>