ANATOMY 2024/2025 Abdomen	
25.03.2025 (Tuesday)	**Regions of the abdomen:** epigastric (epigastrium), hypochondriac (hypochondrium), umbilical (umbilicus), lateral (left and right flank), inguinal (groin) and pubic. **Abdominal planes: s**ubcostal plane, transpyloric plane, supracristal plane, intertubercular plane. **Muscles of abdominal wall:** Muscles of abdomen: rectus abdominis (tendinous intersectiones), external oblique and internal oblique, cremaster, transversus abdominis, pyramidalis, quadratus lumborum. Origin and insertion of muscles, fasciae with thoracolumbar fascia, rectus sheath (superior and inferior part, limits, arcuate line, semilunar line, linea alba), nerves and vessels of the abdominal wall. Lumbar plexus. **Peritoneum:** development of peritoneum, parietal and visceral peritoneum, peritoneal cavity, recesses and folds, ventral and dorsal mesentery, mesocolon, mesentery, lesser and greater omentum, ligaments of liver. **Supracolic part:** liver (lobes, segments). Gallbladder. Common hepatic duct, cystic duct, bile duct. Porta hepatis. **Topographical elements:** linea alba, semilunar line, tendinous intersections, lumbar trigonum lumbale et spatium tendineum lumbale. Posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall (supravesical fossa, medial and lateral inguinal fossa, median umbilical fold, medial and lateral umbilical fold). Inguinal ligament, lacunar ligament, pectineal ligament, reflected ligament, iliopectineal arch. Inguinal canal, superficial and deep inguinal ring, walls of inguinal canal, inguinal triangle. Intraperitoneal and extraperitoneal position of the organs. Omental bursa (lesser sac) - limits, omental foramen - limits. Cystohepatic triangle. Areas of liver relation (**s**yntopia). **Clinical anatomy:** Weak places (supravesical fossa, medial and lateral inguinal fossa, linea alba, umbilical ring, sternocostal triangle, lumbocostal triangle, esophageal hiatus, lumbar triangle (inferior lumbar space), superior lumbar space). Indirect (oblique) hernia and direct inguinal hernia, superior and inferior lumbar hernia, umbilical hernia and hernia of linea alba, diastasis of rectus abdominis muscles.
26.03.2025 (Wednesday)	**THORAX – Spotters – 1 st retake - Spotters**
27.03.2025 (Thursday)	**THORAX – Spotters – 1 st retake - MCQ**
27.03.2025 (Thursday)	**Supracolic part:** esophagus, stomach (parts), small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum), liver (segments), pancreas, spleen. Gallbladder. Common hepatic duct, cystic duct, bile duct. Porta hepatis. Celiac trunk, hepatic veins, hepatic portal vein. **Peritoneal cavity** – **infracolic part:** large intestine (cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon). Rectum. Innervation (sensory and pain fibers) and vessels of the colon. **Extraperitoneal space of the abdomen - vessels:** celiac trunk, superior and inferior mesenteric artery, hepatic veins, hepatic portal vein. Lymphatic vessels, trunks and ducts and abdominal lymphatic nodes (parietal and visceral lymph nodes).
28.03.2025 (Friday)	**Lecture**
01.04.2025 (Tuesday)	**Extraperitoneal space of the abdomen:** kidney, renal cortex, renal medulla, hilum of kidney, renal fascia and capsule, renal pelvis, ureter, suprarenal gland. Arteries (abdominal aorta and their unpaired and paired (visceral and parietal) branches) and veins and lymphatics vessels, trunks and ducts and lymphatics nodes. Sympathetic trunk, ganglia, visceral plexus, splanchnic nerves, vagus nerve. **Topographical elements:** areas (**s**yntopia) of kidney relation, extraperitoneal space, extraperitoneal organs. **Clinical anatomy:** weak places, pulsations of aorta and abdominal aorta aneurysm, partial lumbar sympathectomy, posterior abdominal pain, psoas abscess, congenital anomalies of kidney, accessory renal vessels.
02.04.2025 (Wednesday)	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model

03.04.2025 (Thursday)	**ABDOMEN – Credit – Theoretical and practical parts**
04.04.2025 (Friday)	**Lecture**