

Anatomy 2024/2025
Back and Upper limb

<p>25.02.2025 (Tuesday)</p>	<p>Back and arm. Vertebral column and skeleton of thoracic cage – repetition (small review) I Back: Regions of the back: vertebral region, scapular region, infrascapular region, loin or lumbar region, sacral region (coccygeal foveola). Muscles (origin and insertion, function of the muscles) and bursa: suboccipital muscles, superficial muscles of the back, deep muscles of the back. Fascia: nuchal fascia, thoracolumbar fascia (anterior, middle and posterior layer). Nerves and vessels of the back. Topographical elements of the back (borders): triangle of auscultation, superior lumbar space, lumbar triangle or inferior lumbar space II. Regions of upper limb: deltoid region, brachial region or arm, elbow or cubital region, forearm, hand. Shoulder girdle: Bones, Synovial joints. Muscles (origin and insertion, and function of the muscles), bursae, fasciae. Nerves: brachial plexus, cutaneous innervations of the back and shoulder region the course and distribution and neuromers of the nerves of back, shoulder girdle. Vessels. III Arm: Bones and joints. Muscles of the arm: anterior and posterior compartment of the arm. Fasciae axillary fascia, deltoid fascia, brachial fascia, medial and lateral intermuscular septum of arm. Nerves, vessels and lymphatic nodes of arm. Spinal nerve: cervical nerves and thoracic nerves. Brachial plexus. Cutaneous innervations of the shoulder region and arm. Radiological anatomy. Clinical Anatomy: bones fracture and dislocation, dislocation of shoulder, injury of nerves and related structures (e.g. describe the signs and symptoms of a lesion to the: spinal accessory, dorsal scapular, long thoracic, thoracodorsal, axillary, radial and ulnar nerves), upper and lower brachial plexus nerve lesion, supraspinatus tendinitis, functional loss of the deep muscles of the back resulting from nerve lesions to these muscles, triangle of Petit, ligamentous injuries, insertion of a catheter for central venous access (infraclavicular subclavian venipuncture).</p>
<p>26.02.2025 (Wednesday)</p>	<p>Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model</p>
<p>27.02.2025 (Thursday)</p>	<p>Forearm: Bones and joints: bones review (radius, ulna), synovial joints, articular facets, accessory elements, movements and classification of the joints. Radioulnar syndesmosis. Muscles: anterior, posterior compartment of the forearm with lateral part. Origin and insertion, and function of the muscles. Fasciae of forearm: antebrachial fascia, subcutaneous olecranon bursa. Nerves: nerves of forearm - the course and distribution of the nerves of forearm. Vessels and lymphatic nodes: cubital lymph nodes. Radiological anatomy. Clinical Anatomy: muscles acting on the elbow, and muscles acting on the wrist and hand, pulled elbow, posterior dislocation of elbow; bones fractures and injury of the nerves and others related structures; risk during intravenous access of the basilic or cephalic veins in the cubital fossa.</p>
<p>04.03.2025 (Tuesday)</p>	<p>Hand: Bones and joints (review). Muscles and fascia: muscles (origin, insertion and function of muscles of the hand), dorsal fascia of hand. Nerves of hand: the course and distribution of the nerves of hand, and its topographical anatomy. Cutaneous innervations of the hand. Vessels of the hand: superficial palmar arch, deep palmar arch, superficial veins, deep veins, lymphatic nodes. Topographical elements: carpal canal, ulnar canal, tendinous chiasma, radial fovea, the synovial tendon sheaths of the fingers. Radiological anatomy. Clinical Anatomy: segmental and regional cutaneous supply of upper limb, cervical rib syndrome, costo-clavicular syndrome, anatomy of upper limb deformities. Brachial plexus injury (ErbDuchenne paralysis, Klumpke’s paralysis, ”crutch palsy”, ”Saturday night palsy”, wrist drop, ”claw hand”, ”monkey’s hand”, Volkmann’s contracture, Dupuytren’s contracture, ”trigger finger”. Colle’s fracture and Smith fracture, boxer’s fracture, mallet finger, swan neck, carpal tunnel syndrome, surface anatomy of upper limb, surface landmarks and location of the pulse, dermatoms, useful surface markings of nerves and vessels (e.g. Henry’s method)</p>

05.03.2025 <i>(Wednesday)</i>	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model
06.03.2025 <i>(Thursday)</i>	Back and upper limb – Credit – Theoretical and practical parts