

Anatomy 2026/2027

02.10.2026	Friday	Lecture	
06.10.2026	Tuesday	Regulations and policies. Introduction to anatomy. General Terms: planes and axes, terms of direction and relation, lines used for the body description. General terms used for bones, the shape of bones. Bones, joints and ligaments. Varieties and classification of synovial joints. Types of movements., Vertebral column: primary and secondary curvature.	Upper and lower limbs
08.10.2026	Thursday	Lecture	
08.10.2026	Thursday	Regions of the upper limb. Shoulder: bones, muscles, bursa and fascia. Nerves and vessels of the shoulder. Topographical elements of the shoulder. Spinal nerve and brachial plexus. Clinical and radiological anatomy. Axila Regions of the 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, and fasciae. Nerves: brachial plexus, cutaneous innervations of the back and shoulder region, the course and distribution, and neuromers of the nerves of the back, shoulder girdle. Vessels.	
13.10.2026	Tuesday	Arm: bones, muscles, bursa and fascia. Nerves and vessels of the arm. Topographical elements of the arm. Clinical and Radiological Anatomy. Bones and joints. Muscles of the arm: anterior and posterior compartments of the arm. Fasciae: axillary fascia, deltoid fascia, brachial fascia, and medial and lateral intermuscular septum of the arm. Nerves, vessels, and lymphatic nodes of the 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).	
14.10.2026	Wednesday	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model	

15.10.2026	Thursday	Forearm: bones, joints, and ligaments of the forearm. Muscles, fasciae, nerves, and vessels of the forearm. Clinical and Radiological Anatomy. 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 compartments of the forearm with the lateral part. Origin and insertion, and function of the muscles. Fasciae of the forearm: antebrachial fascia, subcutaneous olecranon bursa. Nerves: nerves of the forearm - the course and distribution of the nerves of the 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 the elbow; bone fractures and injury of the nerves and other related structures; risk during intravenous access of the basilic or cephalic veins in the cubital fossa.	
15.10.2026	Thursday	Lecture	
20.10.2026	Tuesday	Hand: bones, joints, and ligaments of the hand. Muscles. Fasciae. Nerves and vessels. Clinical and Radiological Anatomy. Bones and joints (review). Muscles and fascia: muscles (origin, insertion, and function of muscles of the hand), dorsal fascia of the hand. Nerves of the hand: the course and distribution of the nerves of the 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, and 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 the upper limb, surface landmarks and location of the pulse, dermatomes, useful surface markings of nerves and vessels (e.g. Henry's method)	
21.10.2026	Wednesday	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model	
22.10.2026	Thursday	Upper Limb – review	
22.10.2026	Thursday	Lecture	

27.10.2026	Tuesday	Bones, joints, and ligaments of the pelvic girdle. Muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pelvic girdle. Topographical elements. Clinical and radiological anatomy. Bones of pelvic girdle: hip bone (coxal bone): ilium, ischium and pubis, sacrum, origin and insertion of the muscles. Joints of pelvic girdle: syndesmoses of pelvis, pubic symphysis, sacroiliac joint (articular surfaces, accessory elements). Topographical elements of pelvis: greater (false) pelvis and lesser (true) pelvis, terminal line, planes of pelvis (pelvic plane of inlet, pelvic plane of greatest dimensions, pelvic plane of least dimensions, pelvic plane of outlet) and conjugate of pelvis (anatomical conjugate, true conjugate, diagonal, median and external conjugate), interspinous diameter, pelvic inclination, pubic arch, subpubic arch, sacral tetragon, greater and lesser sciatic foramen, obturator canal, muscular space and vascular space, femoral triangle and canal, adductor canal. Pelvic girdle: muscles (iliopsoas, gluteus maximus, medius and minimus, piriformis, obturator internus and externus, gemellus superior and inferior, quadratus femoris), fasciae and bursae (subcutaneous trochanteric bursa, trochanteric bursa of gluteus maximus, medius and minimus, bursa of piriformis, subtendinous bursa of spinal nerves, coccygeal nerve, lumbar plexus, sacral nerve to obturator internus, sciatic bursa of obturator internus, sciatic bursa of gluteus maximus, subtendineus bursa of iliacus). Nerves of the pelvic girdle: lumbar and sacral plexus, visceral plexus, and ganglia (iliac plexus, pelvic plexus). Vessels of the pelvic girdle: common iliac artery and vein, internal iliac artery and vein, external iliac artery and vein, median sacral artery, lumbar artery. Lymph nodes and vessels.	
28.10.2026	Wednesday	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model	
04.11.2026	Wednesday	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model	
05.11.2026	Thursday	Lecture	
05.11.2026	Thursday	Bones, joints and ligaments of thigh. Muscles, vessels and nerves of thigh. Topographical elements. Clinical and radiological anatomy. Thigh: femur, patella, hip joint: articular surfaces, movements, classification and ligaments of hip joint. Origin and insertion of the muscles. Muscles of thigh: anterior, posterior and medial compartment, muscles responsible for the flexion and extension of the hip joint. Fasciae and bursae (superior bursa of biceps femoris, subcutaneous prepatellar bursa, suprapatellar bursa, subcutaneous infrapatellar bursa, deep infrapatellar bursa).	

		Nerves: lumbosacral plexus review, sciatic nerves, femoral nerve, obturator nerve, accessory obturator nerve, cutaneous nerves. Dermatomes. Vessels of thigh: femoral artery, deep artery of thigh, superficial and deep veins of thigh. Lymph nodes and vessels. Topographical elements and clinical anatomy: femoral hernia, varicose veins of lower limb, thrombosis and thrombophlebitis. Landmarks of lower limb. Palpation of pulse of arteries of lower limb. Cannulation of femoral vein and artery. Intragluteal injections. Damage of nerves of lower limb. Hamstring injuries. Genu valgum, genu varum, patellofemoral syndrome, patellar dislocation. Radiologic anatomy: X-ray, CT, MRI, Angiography	
10.11.2026	Tuesday	Bones, joints and ligaments of the leg. Muscles, vessels and nerves of leg. Topographical elements. Clinical and radiological anatomy. Bones of leg: tibia, fibula. Femur review. Joints of leg: tibiofibular joint, knee joint: articular surfaces, movements, classification and ligaments. Origin and insertion of the muscles. Topographical elements: popliteal fossa. Compartments of leg. Muscles of leg: anterior, posterior and lateral compartment of leg muscles, fasciae (deep fascia of leg, anterior and posterior intermuscular septum of leg, superior and inferior extensor retinaculum, flexor retinaculum, superior and inferior fibular retinaculum) and bursae (subcutaneous bursa of tuberosity of tibia, subtendinous bursa of sartorius, anserine bursa, subpopliteal bursa, lateral and medial tendinous bursa of gastrocnemius, semimembranous bursa). Tendinous sheaths of lower limb. Nerves of leg: common fibular nerve superficial and deep fibular nerve, tibial nerve, sural nerve, Cutaneous innervation of lower limb, spinal cord segmental. Vessels of leg: popliteal artery and their branches, anterior and posterior tibial artery, fibular artery, deep veins of the leg. Lymph nodes and vessels. Topographical elements and clinical anatomy: varicose veins of lower limb, thrombosis, and thrombophlebitis. Landmarks of lower limb. Calcaneal tendon reflex. Palpation of pulse of arteries of lower limb. Sural nerve grafts. Damage of nerves of the lower limb, tibial nerve entrapment. Hamstring injuries. Genu valgum, genu varum, patellofemoral syndrome, patellar dislocation, knee joint injuries, and popliteal cysts. Radiologic anatomy: X-ray, CT, MRI, Angiography	

12.11.2026	Thursday	Bones, joint and ligaments of foot. Muscles, vessels and nerves. Topographical elements. Clinical and radiological anatomy. Bones of foot: tibia and fibula review, tarsal bones (talus, calcaneus, navicular bone, medial, lateral and intermediate cuneiform), metatarsals, phalanges. Joints of foot: ankle joint, transverse tarsal joint, subtalar joint, intercuneiform joints, cuneocuboid joint, tarsometatarsal joint, intermetatarsal joint, metatarsophalangeal joint, interphalangeal joint. Articular surfaces, ligaments, movements and classification of the joints of foot, inversion and eversion of foot. Vessels of foot: dorsal artery of the foot, medial and lateral plantar artery, deep and superficial plantar arch, superficial and deep veins of leg. Lymph nodes and vessels. Topographical elements: medial and lateral malleolar canal, tarsal sinus. Compartments of foot. Muscles of the foot: muscles of the dorsum of foot, muscles of the sole of foot, fasciae. Nerves of leg and foot: and lateral plantar nerve. Cutaneous innervation of the lower limb, spinal cord segmental Topographical elements and clinical anatomy: varicose veins of lower limb, thrombosis and thrombophlebitis. Landmarks of lower limb. Plantar reflex. Palpation of pulse of arteries of lower limb. Medial plantar nerve entrapment. Hamstring injuries. Ankle sprains. Hallux valgus, pes planus (flatfeet), pes valgus, pes cavus, pes equinus. Medial and lateral longitudinal arch, transverse metatarsal arch, transverse tarsal arch. Plantar fasciitis. Radiologic anatomy: X-ray, CT, MRI, Angiography	
17.11.2026	Tuesday	Lower Limb – review	
18.11.2026	Wednesday	Practical classes based on the Flipped Spotters model	
19.11.2026	Thursday	Upper and Lower Limb – Review	
19.11.2026	Thursday	Lecture	
24.11.2026	Tuesday	Upper and Lower limb – Review	
25.11.2026	Wednesday	Upper and Lower limb – pre-TOSSPE	
26.11.2025	Thursday	CREDIT 1 – Upper and lower limbs	