

ANATOMIA 2023/2024
LOWER LIMB

<p>22.04.2024 <i>(Poniedziałek)</i></p> <p>23.04.2024 <i>(Wtorek)</i></p>	<p>Bones of pelvic girdle: hip bone (coxal bone): ilium, ischium and pubis, sacrum, origin and insertion of the muscles.</p> <p>Joints of pelvic girdle: syndesmoses of pelvis, pubic symphysis, sacroiliac joint (articular surfaces, accessory elements).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Thigh: femur, patella, hip joint: articular surfaces, movements, classification and ligaments of hip joint. Origin and insertion of the muscles.</p> <p>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 obturator internus, sciatic bursa of obturator internus, sciatic bursa of gluteus maximus, subtendinous bursa of iliacus).</p> <p>Nerves of pelvic girdle: lumbar and sacral plexus, visceral plexus and ganglia (iliac plexus, pelvic plexus).</p> <p>Vessels of 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Nerves: lumbosacral plexus review, sciatic nerves, femoral nerve, obturator nerve, accessory obturator nerve, cutaneous nerves. Dermatomes.</p> <p>Vessels of thigh: femoral artery, deep artery of thigh, superficial and deep veins of thigh. Lymph nodes and vessels.</p> <p>Topographical elements and clinical anatomy: femoral hernia, varicose veins of lower limb, thrombosis and thrombophlebitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Radiologic anatomy: X-ray, CT, MRI, Angiography</p>
<p>24.04.2024 <i>(Środa)</i></p>	<p>PELVIS and PERINEUM – Spotters – 1 poprawa</p>
<p>25.04.2024 <i>(Czwartek)</i></p>	<p>PELVIS and PERINEUM – MCQ – 1 poprawa</p>
<p>26.04.2024 <i>(Piątek)</i></p>	<p>Bones of leg: tibia, fibula. Femur review.</p> <p>Joints of leg: tibiofibular joint, knee joint: articular surfaces, movements, classification and ligaments. Origin and insertion of the muscles.</p> <p>Topographical elements: popliteal fossa. Compartments of leg.</p> <p>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,</p>

	<p>anserine bursa, subpopliteal bursa, lateral and medial tendinous bursa of gastrocnemius, semimembranous bursa). Tendinous sheaths of lower limb.</p> <p>Nerves of leg: common fibular nerve superficial and deep fibular nerve, tibial nerve, sural nerve, Cutaneous innervation of lower limb, spinal cord segmental.</p> <p>Vessels of leg: popliteal artery and their branches, anterior and posterior tibial artery, fibular artery, deep veins of the leg. Lymph nodes and vessels.</p> <p>Topographical elements and clinical anatomy: varicose veins of lower limb, thrombosis and thrombophlebitis.</p> <p>Landmarks of lower limb. Calcaneal tendon reflex. Palpation of pulse of arteries of lower limb. Sural nerve grafts. Damage of nerves of lower limb, tibial nerve entrapment. Hamstring injuries. Genu valgum, genu varum, patellofemoral syndrome, patellar dislocation, knee joint injuries, popliteal cysts.</p> <p>Radiologic anatomy: X-ray, CT, MRI, Angiography</p>
<p>29.04.2024 (Poniedziałek)</p>	<p>Bones of foot: tibia and fibula review, tarsal bones (talus, calcaneus, navicular bone, medial, lateral and intermediate cuneiform), metatarsals, phalanges.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Topographical elements: medial and lateral malleolar canal, tarsal sinus. Compartments of foot.</p> <p>Muscles of foot: muscles of dorsum of foot, muscles of sole of foot, fasciae.</p> <p>Nerves of leg and foot: and lateral plantar nerve. Cutaneous innervation of lower limb, spinal cord segmental</p> <p>Topographical elements and clinical anatomy: varicose veins of lower limb, thrombosis and thrombophlebitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Radiologic anatomy: X-ray, CT, MRI, Angiography</p>
<p>06.05.2024 (Poniedziałek)</p>	<p>LOWER LIMB - powtórka</p>
<p>07.05.2024 (Wtorek)</p>	
<p>08.05.2024 (Środa)</p>	<p>Flipped spotters</p>
<p>10.05.2024 (Piątek)</p>	<p>LOWER LIMB – MCQ i Spotters - zaliczenie</p>