



# Program realizacji zajęć

Schedule for anatomy classes.

## Przedmiot: ANATOMIA PRAWIDŁOWA

Human anatomy

Tematyka ćwiczeń i wykładów.

Kierunek: LEKARSKI - semestr zimowy - moduł 1/7

Field of study: Faculty of medicine - fall semester - part 1/7

### OSTEOLOGY AND ARTHROLOGY

#### LABORATORY CLASSES 1

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatomage* and „inverted spotters” method).

##### • Vertebral column

Vertebral column: primary and secondary curvature.

Function of vertebral column.

Structure and function of intervertebral disc.

Vertebra: structural elements of vertebra, cervical vertebra (typical and atypical), thoracic vertebra (typical and atypical), lumbar vertebra (typical and atypical), sacrum and coccyx.

Syndesmoses and synchondroses of vertebral column.

Synovial joints: median and lateral atlantoaxial joint, lumbosacral joint, sacrococcygeal joint, intervertebral and zygapophysial joint.

Accessory structures and classification of joints and ligaments. Movements of vertebral column. Body surface anatomy, palpation and surface markings – the spinous processes as anatomical landmarks.

Topographical elements: vertebral canal, sacral canal, intervertebral foramina, foramen of transverse process and their content.

##### • Thorax

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, costotransverse 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 foramina, 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.

#### LABORATORY CLASSES 2

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatomage* and „inverted spotters” method).

##### • Cranial bones - part 1

Neurocranium: frontal bone (squamous part, nasal part, orbital part), parietal bone (external and internal surface), occipital bone (foramen magnum, basilar part, lateral part, squamous part), ethmoid bone (cribriform plate, perpendicular plate, ethmoidal labyrinth) and sphenoid bone (body of sphenoid, lesser wing, greater wing, pterygoid process).

Cranial fibrous joints (cranial sutures, dento-alveolar syndesmosis) and cranial synchondroses. Sutures.

Apertures and canalis + arteries, veins, nerves passing through them.

Topographical elements: anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramen, jugular foramen.

### LABORATORY CLASSES 3

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatmage and „inverted spotters“ method*).

#### • Cranial bones - part 2

Neurocranium: temporal bone (petrous part, tympanic part, squamous part).

Splanchnocranium: maxilla, palatine bone, zygomatic bone, nasal bone, lacrimal bone, vomer, inferior nasal concha, mandible, hyoid bone.

Apertures and canalis + arteries, veins, nerves passing through them.

### LABORATORY CLASSES 4

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatmage and „inverted spotters“ method*).

#### • Cranial bones - part 3

Topographical elements of the skull and its communication: anterior, middle and posterior cranial fossa, orbit, temporal fossa, infratemporal fossa, pterygopalatine fossa, oral cavity, nasal cavity.

Canals and foramens of the skull and their content.

Cranial synovial joints: temporomandibular joint and atlantooccipital joint. Articular surfaces, accessory structures, movements and classification.

Sutures.

Body surface anatomy, palpation and surface markings.

Cranial Canals and content: palatovaginal canal, vomerovaginal canal, condylar canal, hypoglossal canal, optic canal, pterygoid canal, facial canal, carotid canal, greater and lesser palatine canal, infraorbital canal, mandibular canal, canaliculus for chorda tympani, cochlear canaliculus, vestibular canaliculus, tympanic canaliculus, mastoid canaliculus, caroticotympanic canaliculi, semicanal for tensor tympani, semicanal for auditory tube, incisive canal.

### LABORATORY CLASSES 5

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatmage and „inverted spotters“ method*).

#### • Upper limb

Shoulder (pectoral) girdle: scapula and clavicle + joints and ligament.

Free part of upper limb: arm (bones and joints- humerus), forearm: bones and joints: (radius, ulna), synovial joints, articular facets, accessory elements, movements and classification of the joints; hand: bones and joints - carpus (Scaphoid, Lunate, Triquetrum, Pisiform, Trapezium, Trapezoid, Capitate, Hamate), metacarpus and phalanges of fingers.

Radioulnar syndesmosis.

### LABORATORY CLASSES 6

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatmage and „inverted spotters“ method*).

#### • Lower limb

Pelvic girdle (inferior extremity girdle) - hip bone (coxal bone): ilium, ischium and pubis, sacrum.

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.

Free part of lower limb: femur, tibia, fibula, patella, bones of foot: tarsal bones (talus, calcaneus, navicular bone, cuneiform medial/lateral/intermediate, cuboid bone, metatarsal bones [I-V] and phalanges of toes. - synovial joints, articular facets, accessory elements, movements and classification of the joints.

#### LABORATORY CLASSES 7

Wet lab classes with PBL and SGD (Classes will be conducted using the *Anatomage* and „inverted spotters“ method).

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

Osteology and arthrology - review.

#### CREDIT 1

Credit: OSTEOLOGY AND ARTHROLOGY - SPOTTERS / inverted spotters

Credit: OSTEOLOGY AND ARTHROLOGY- SCQ / MCQ

MCQ - Multiple Choice Question  
SCQ - Single Choice Question