List of questions for a credit with mark from Clinical Topographic Anatomy

Questions include description of topographic regions, their borders, orientation in them, palpable structures, blood vessels, lymph nodes, and innervation with subsequent demonstrations of dissected structures.

Each student draws a combination of two questions from this list.

1. Temporal, frontal, orbital, and oral region.
   Transverse and longitudinal arches of foot.

2. Parotideomasseteric and buccal region.
   Lumbar plexus, main peripheral nerves originating from it and symptoms of their injury.

3. Deep regions of the face - retromandibular fossa, infratemporal fossa.
   Knee joint and potential injuries to its components (ligaments, menisci).

4. Orbit – borders, content, blow-out fracture of the orbit.
   Hip joint and potential injuries of its components (range of movements, DDH, fractures of the proximal end of the femur, femoral head avascular necrosis).

5. Nose, nasal cavity, and paranasal sinuses.
   Muscles of the foot (by the group, functions).

6. Oral cavity.
   Blood supply of pelvic viscera.

7. Scalp – layers, blood supply, innervation.
   Syntopy of the rectum, per rectum examination.

8. Anatomical background for nerve blocks in stomatology.
   Iliopectineal fossa, lacuna vasorum, lacuna musculorum.

9. Neonatal skull- fontanelles, brain vessels, and venous sinuses.
   Position, syntopy of the pancreas and duodenum.

10. Cranial meninges; spaces between them, meningeal aa., CSF.
    Position, syntopy of the liver and biliary tree.

11. Anterior cervical region: tracheotomy, and cricothyrotomy (emergency laryngotomy).
    Osteofascial spaces and muscular groups of the leg from the clinical perspective (compartment syndrome, Achille's tendon).

12. Submandibular triangle, and carotid triangle.
    Osteofascial spaces and muscular groups of the thigh.

13. Scalenovertebral triangle, scalene fissure, its relationship to pleural cupula.
    Uterine tubes and ovaries.

14. Lateral cervical region, subclavian vein, internal jugular vein and subclavian vein puncture.
    Appendix: projections, positions.

15. Parapharyngeal space, spreading of infection into the mediastinum.
    Position, syntopy of the stomach; its blood supply and lymphatic drainage.

16. Larynx and trachea, laryngospasm.
    The shoulder joint and possible damage of its structures (shoulder luxation, rotator cuff and its rupture, impingement syndrome).

17. Thyroid and parathyroid gland; goitre and adenoma of the parathyroid gland.
    Popliteal fossa, adductor hiatus (Hunter´s canal).

18. Neck dissection (en bloc resection).
    Sensory innervation of the LL according to peripheral nerves and spinal nerve roots.

19. Thoracic wall, pleural cavity puncture and drainage.
    Mechanisms of urinary continence.

20. Breast – lymphatic drainage + sentinel lymph node.
    Main arteries of the LL from the clinical perspective - positions, palpations, pressure points, collateral circulation of the LL, ischemic leg disease.

21. Pleura, projections onto thoracic wall, pneumothorax.
    Muscles and tendons of the hand and their potential injuries.

22. Lungs, bronchial tree.
    Pelvic planes and their dimensions.

23. Mediastinum.
    Superficial and deep veins of the lower limb. Perforators. Varices, saphenous vein harvesting.

24. Heart, areas of auscultation.
    Osteofascial spaces, flexors and extensors of the arm.

25. Vasculature of the heart, PTCA, bypass, innervation.
    Female endopelvic fascias, ligaments supporting the uterus, uterine prolapse.

26. Pericardium and pericardiocentesis.
    Carpal tunnel syndrome, synovial sheaths of the hand and their potential damage.

27. Conducting system of the heart.
    Gluteal region, suprapiriform and infrapiriform foramen.
    I.m. injections.

28. Diaphragm, congenital diaphragmatic hernias.
    Syntopy of the prostate and its palpation; bladder catheterization in the male, two major complications in radical prostatectomy.

29. Vertebral canal, spinal meninges, vertebro-medullar topography.
    Position, syntopy of the spleen.

30. Projection of abdominal organs onto abdominal wall.
    Vessels and nerves of the cubital region. The elbow joint from the clinical perspective (tennis elbow, golfer's elbow, sites of potential nerve damage).

31. Abdominal wall - layers, blood supply, innervation; areas of weakening, rectus sheath.
    Sacral plexus, main peripheral nerves originating from it and symptoms of their injury, potential sites of their damage.

32. Inguinal and femoral hernia.
    Main arteries of the UL from the clinical perspective - positions, palpations, pressure points, potential collateral circulation in the UL

33. Abdominal cavity and peritoneum
    Axilla, walls, and contents from the clinical standpoint (shoulder luxation and fractures of the proximal end of the humerus, potential nerve damage).

34. Retroperitoneum.
    Brachial plexus, main peripheral nerves and symptoms of their injury including the potential sites of their damage.

35. Great vessels of the abdominal cavity – branches of the abdominal aorta, inferior vena cava.
    Carpal region, position of vessels, nerves, tendons.

36. Bony pelvis, external measurements, fractures.
    Superficial and deep veins of UL. Anatomical basis of venepuncture or catheterization in the UL.

37. Pelvic floor muscles in relation to childbirth; head rotation during birthing.
    Osteofascial spaces and muscular groups of the forearm from clinical perspective (compartment syndrome, tunnel syndromes).

38. Perineum and episiotomy. Nerve blocks of the perineum (pudendal and ilioinguinal).
    Sensory innervation of UL according to peripheral nerves and spinal nerve roots.

39. Peritoneum and the female pelvis.
    Portocaval (portosystemic) anastomosis, oesophageal varices.

40. Peritoneum and the male pelvis; torsion of the testis, cryptorchidism, varicocele, hydrocele.
    Ankle (talocrural) joint and potential injuries to its components.