

**Thematic lesson plan of seminars
in the discipline «Human anatomy – anatomy of head and neck»
for students of the educational program
specialist/bachelor's/master's degree
in the specialty/direction of training 31.05.03 Dentistry,
direction (profile) Dentistry,
form of study full-time
for the 2023-2024 academic year**

№	Thematic blocks	Hours (academic)
I semester		
1	Subject of anatomy. The axes and planes. The vertebral column ¹ The subject and content of anatomy. Its place among biological disciplines. The importance of anatomy for the study of clinical disciplines of medical practice. Methods of anatomical research. Axes and planes in anatomy. Lines conventionally drawn on the surface of the body, their meaning to indicate the projection of organs onto the skin. Vertebrae: their development, structure in various parts of the spine. Ribs and sternum, structure (part 1) ²	2
	Subject of anatomy. The axes and planes. The vertebral column ¹ The subject and content of anatomy. Its place among biological disciplines. The importance of anatomy for the study of clinical disciplines of medical practice. Methods of anatomical research. Axes and planes in anatomy. Lines conventionally drawn on the surface of the body, their meaning to indicate the projection of organs onto the skin. Vertebrae: their development, structure in various parts of the spine. Ribs and sternum, structure (part 2) ²	2
2	The unpaired bones of the cerebral cranium: frontal, occipital, sphenoid, ethmoid bones ¹ Defining the skull as part of the skeleton. Unpaired bones of the cerebral skull: their parts, structural details. Functional values of canals, grooves and holes in the bones of the brain (part 1) ²	2
	The unpaired bones of the cerebral cranium: frontal, occipital, sphenoid, ethmoid bones. ¹ Defining the skull as part of the skeleton. Unpaired bones of the cerebral skull: their parts, structural details. Functional values of canals, grooves and holes in the bones of the brain (part 2) ²	2
3	The paired bones of the cerebral cranium: parietal, temporal bones. ¹ Paired bones of the cerebral skull, their position in the whole preparation. The temporal bone: its parts, details of the structure. Temporal bone canals, inlet and outlet, their contents, functional significance. The temporal bone as the seat of the organ of hearing and balance. Parietal bone: its parts, structural details. (part 1) ²	2
	The paired bones of the cerebral cranium: parietal, temporal bones. ¹ Paired bones of the cerebral skull, their position in the whole preparation. The temporal bone: its parts, details of the structure. Temporal bone canals, inlet and outlet, their contents, functional significance. The temporal bone as the seat of the organ of hearing and balance. Parietal bone: its parts, structural details. (part 2) ²	2
4	The bones of the visceral cranium. ¹ Bones of the facial skull, their position in the whole preparation, parts. Formations of the lower jaw corresponding to the attachment of the masticatory muscles. (part 1) ²	2
	The bones of the visceral cranium. Hyoid bone. ¹ Bones of the facial skull, their position in the whole preparation, parts. Formations of the lower jaw corresponding to the attachment of the masticatory muscles. (part 2) ²	2
5	Cranial base: internal, external. The temporal fossa, the infratemporal fossa, pterygopalatine fossa. The orbit. Bony nasal cavity. Bony oral cavity ¹ Skull base borders. Borders and openings of the anterior, middle and posterior cranial fossa. Location of holes, channels on the outer surface of the skull base. Boundaries, contents and	2

	messages. The eye socket, the structure of its walls, the messages of the eye socket. The nasal cavity, the structure of its walls. The nasal passages, their communications with the paranasal sinuses and other parts of the skull. Oral cavity, its bony base (part 1) ²	
	Cranial base: internal, external. The temporal fossa, the infratemporal fossa, pterygopalatine fossa. The orbit. Bony nasal cavity. Bony oral cavity ¹ Skull base borders. Borders and openings of the anterior, middle and posterior cranial fossa. Location of holes, channels on the outer surface of the skull base. Boundaries, contents and messages. The eye socket, the structure of its walls, the messages of the eye socket. The nasal cavity, the structure of its walls. The nasal passages, their communications with the paranasal sinuses and other parts of the skull. Oral cavity, its bony base (part 2) ²	2
6	Bones of upper limbs. Bones of lower limbs ¹ Upper limb sections: shoulder girdle and free upper limb. Sections of the free upper limb: shoulder, forearm, hand. Lower limb sections: pelvic girdle and free lower limb. Sections of the free lower limb: thigh, lower leg, foot. Bones of the pelvic girdle (part 1) ²	2
	Bones of upper limbs. Bones of lower limbs ¹ Upper limb sections: shoulder girdle and free upper limb. Sections of the free upper limb: shoulder, forearm, hand. Lower limb sections: pelvic girdle and free lower limb. Sections of the free lower limb: thigh, lower leg, foot. Bones of the pelvic girdle (part 2) ²	2
7	General information of articular system. Joints of the axial skeleton. Joints of the upper and lower limb ¹ Continuous bone connections. Transitional joints of bones. Discontinuous bone connections. Anatomical and biomechanical classification of joints. The main and auxiliary elements of the joint structure. Types of joint movements. Formation of physiological curves of the spinal column. Connections of the belt and the free part of the limbs. Features of the joints of the pelvic bones in the aspect of the formation of a single bone ring, functional significance (part 1) ²	2
	General information of articular system. Joints of the axial skeleton. Joints of the upper and lower limb ¹ Continuous bone connections. Transitional joints of bones. Discontinuous bone connections. Anatomical and biomechanical classification of joints. The main and auxiliary elements of the joint structure. Types of joint movements. Formation of physiological curves of the spinal column. Connections of the belt and the free part of the limbs. Features of the joints of the pelvic bones in the aspect of the formation of a single bone ring, functional significance (part 2) ²	2
8	General information of muscular system. Muscles of the back, thorax, abdomen. Diaphragm. Fasciae of the back, thorax, abdomen. Possible places of origin of the hernia ¹ General plan of the structure of the muscular system. Classification of the organs of the muscular system. The structure and topography of the muscles of the back, chest, abdomen and diaphragm. The structure and attachment points of the fascia of the back, chest, abdomen. Rectus sheath, inguinal ligament and inguinal canal. Topography of places of possible hernias (white line of the abdomen, umbilical ring, inguinal canal, diaphragm triangles, lumbar triangles). (part 1) ²	2
	General information of muscular system. Muscles of the back, thorax, abdomen. Diaphragm. Fasciae of the back, thorax, abdomen. Possible places of origin of the hernia ¹ General plan of the structure of the muscular system. Classification of the organs of the muscular system. The structure and topography of the muscles of the back, chest, abdomen and diaphragm. The structure and attachment points of the fascia of the back, chest, abdomen. Rectus sheath, inguinal ligament and inguinal canal. Topography of places of possible hernias (white line of the abdomen, umbilical ring, inguinal canal, diaphragm triangles, lumbar triangles). (part 2) ²	2
9	Muscles of the head and neck. Fasciae of the head and neck. ¹ Principles of classification of the muscles of the head and neck. The classification, structure, topography and function of the chewing muscles of the head and neck. The structure, topography and attachment points of the fascia of the head. The clinical (according to V.N.Shevkunenko) and anatomical (according to PNA) classification of the fascia of the	2

	neck. The structure, topography of the triangles of the neck, the structures that delimit these topographic formations of the neck (part 1) ²	
	Muscles of the head and neck. Fasciae of the head and neck. ¹ Principles of classification of the muscles of the head and neck. The classification, structure, topography and function of the chewing muscles of the head and neck. The structure, topography and attachment points of the fascia of the head. The clinical (according to V.N.Shevkunenko) and anatomical (according to PNA) classification of the fascia of the neck. The structure, topography of the triangles of the neck, the structures that delimit these topographic formations of the neck (part 2) ²	2
10	Muscles of the upper limb. Fasciae of the upper limb. Muscles of the lower limb. Fasciae of the lower limb. ¹ Muscles of the shoulder girdle and free upper limb: their structure, topography, functions. Fascia of the shoulder girdle, shoulder, forearm, hand: their classification, structure, topographic elements. Fibrous canals of the hand. Muscles of the pelvis, thigh, lower leg, foot: their structure, topography, function. Fascia of the pelvis and free lower limb: their classification, structure, topographic elements. Bone-fibrous canals of the foot. (part 1) ²	2
	Muscles of the upper limb. Fasciae of the upper limb. Muscles of the lower limb. Fasciae of the lower limb. ¹ Muscles of the shoulder girdle and free upper limb: their structure, topography, functions. Fascia of the shoulder girdle, shoulder, forearm, hand: their classification, structure, topographic elements. Fibrous canals of the hand. Muscles of the pelvis, thigh, lower leg, foot: their structure, topography, function. Fascia of the pelvis and free lower limb: their classification, structure, topographic elements. Bone-fibrous canals of the foot. (part 2) ²	2
11	General information of alimentary system. The oral cavity, palate, tongue, major salivary glands. ¹ The structure and function of the oral cavity: lips, vestibule of the mouth, hard and soft palate. Language (muscles of the tongue, papillae), development, structure, function. Large salivary glands: parotid, sublingual, submandibular: topography, structure, excretory ducts. (part 1) ²	2
	General information of alimentary system. The oral cavity, palate, tongue, major salivary glands. ¹ The structure and function of the oral cavity: lips, vestibule of the mouth, hard and soft palate. Language (muscles of the tongue, papillae), development, structure, function. Large salivary glands: parotid, sublingual, submandibular: topography, structure, excretory ducts. (part 2) ²	2
12	The teeth: structure, individual and group features, formulas, terms of eruptions of the deciduous and permanent teeth. ¹ Teeth groups, structure, individual and group signs. Signs of tooth lateralization. Timing of teething. Features of the structure of milk teeth. Formation of bite of milk and permanent teeth. International teeth formula (part 1) ²	2
	The teeth: structure, individual and group features, formulas, terms of eruptions of the deciduous and permanent teeth. ¹ Teeth groups, structure, individual and group signs. Signs of tooth lateralization. Timing of teething. Features of the structure of milk teeth. Formation of bite of milk and permanent teeth. International teeth formula (part 2) ²	2
13	The hollow organs of alimentary system: the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small, large intestine. ¹ The structure, topography and functions of the pharynx. Esophagus: topography, structure, functions. Stomach: topography, structure, function. Small intestine: its departments, differences in their topography, structure, function. Large intestine: its departments, differences in their topography, structure, function. Differences between the small and large intestine (part 1) ²	2
	The hollow organs of alimentary system: the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small, large intestine. ¹ The structure, topography and functions of the pharynx. Esophagus: topography, structure, functions. Stomach: topography, structure, function. Small intestine: its departments, differences in their topography, structure, function. Large intestine: its departments, differences in their topography, structure, function. Differences between the small and large intestine (part 2) ²	2

	intestine (part 2) ²	
14	Pancreas, liver. Structure, topography. Peritoneum: its passage and relation to other organs¹ Pancreas: structure, function, topography, excretory duct. Liver: structure, function, topography, excretory duct, segments. Structural and functional units of the liver and pancreas. The course of the peritoneum in the transverse plane. The course of the peritoneum in the sagittal plane, differences in the topography of the pelvic organs in men and women. Canals, pockets, sinuses and depressions of the abdominal cavity (part 1) ²	2
	Pancreas, liver. Structure, topography. Peritoneum: its passage and relation to other organs¹ Pancreas: structure, function, topography, excretory duct. Liver: structure, function, topography, excretory duct, segments. Structural and functional units of the liver and pancreas. The course of the peritoneum in the transverse plane. The course of the peritoneum in the sagittal plane, differences in the topography of the pelvic organs in men and women. Canals, pockets, sinuses and depressions of the abdominal cavity (part 2) ²	2
15	General information of respiratory system. The nose, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs. Mediastinum¹ Larynx: topography, structure. Trachea: topography, structure. Main, lobar and segmental bronchi. Lungs, their lobes, segments, lobules, know the structure of the acinus. Pleura and mediastinal organs: their structure, location and functions, age characteristics (part 1) ²	2
	General information of respiratory system. The nose, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs. Mediastinum¹ Larynx: topography, structure. Trachea: topography, structure. Main, lobar and segmental bronchi. Lungs, their lobes, segments, lobules, know the structure of the acinus. Pleura and mediastinal organs: their structure, location and functions, age characteristics (part 2) ²	2
16	General information of urinary system. Urinary organs. Male genitalia. Female genitalia. Perineum¹ Kidneys: topography, development, structure, function. Ureters, bladder: development, structure, function. Male and female urethra. Plan of the structure of the male genital organs. Classification of the male genital organs. Male genital organs: internal and external, their structure, location and function, age characteristics; Plan of the structure of the female reproductive system. Female genital organs: internal (ovary, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina), their structure, location and function, age characteristics. Female genital organs: external (female genital area), their structure, location and function, age characteristics. Perineum: muscles and fascia (part 1) ²	2
	General information of urinary system. Urinary organs. Male genitalia. Female genitalia. Perineum¹ Kidneys: topography, development, structure, function. Ureters, bladder: development, structure, function. Male and female urethra. Plan of the structure of the male genital organs. Classification of the male genital organs. Male genital organs: internal and external, their structure, location and function, age characteristics; Plan of the structure of the female reproductive system. Female genital organs: internal (ovary, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina), their structure, location and function, age characteristics. Female genital organs: external (female genital area), their structure, location and function, age characteristics. Perineum: muscles and fascia (part 2) ²	2
17	Control of knowledge on topics of the 1st semester semester¹ Summing up the results of the study of the topics of the 1st semester (part 1) ²	2
	Control of knowledge on topics of the 1st semester semester¹ Summing up the results of the study of the topics of the 1st semester (part 2) ²	2
	Total for the first semester	68
II semester		
1	General information of cardiovascular system. The heart. Topography, structure, coats of the heart¹ Development of the cardiovascular system. The structure of blood vessels, their location, branching patterns. Characteristics of the microvasculature. Vessels of the large and small circle of blood circulation (general characteristics). Heart: development, topography, structure. Blood circulation of the heart (part 1) ²	2

	<p>General information of cardiovascular system. The heart. Topography, structure, coats of the heart¹</p> <p>Development of the cardiovascular system. The structure of blood vessels, their location, branching patterns. Characteristics of the microvasculature. Vessels of the large and small circle of blood circulation (general characteristics). Heart: development, topography, structure. Blood circulation of the heart (part 2)²</p>	2
2	<p>The common and external carotid arteries¹</p> <p>Brachiocephalic trunk: topography. Common carotid artery: topography, branches. External carotid artery, its topography, branches and areas supplied by them. (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>The common and external carotid arteries¹</p> <p>Brachiocephalic trunk: topography. Common carotid artery: topography, branches. External carotid artery, its topography, branches and areas supplied by them. (part 2)²</p>	2
3	<p>The internal carotid artery. The subclavian artery. The cerebral arterial circle.¹</p> <p>Internal carotid artery, topography, branches and areas supplied by them. Intersystem anastomoses of the internal carotid artery with the external carotid and vertebral arteries. Subclavian artery: topography, branches and areas supplied by them. Arteries of the brain. Large arterial (Willis) circle of the brain. Sources of blood supply to the parts of the brain. Intersystem anastomoses of the subclavian artery with the internal and external carotid arteries (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>The internal carotid artery. The subclavian artery. The cerebral arterial circle.¹</p> <p>Internal carotid artery, topography, branches and areas supplied by them. Intersystem anastomoses of the internal carotid artery with the external carotid and vertebral arteries. Subclavian artery: topography, branches and areas supplied by them. Arteries of the brain. Large arterial (Willis) circle of the brain. Sources of blood supply to the parts of the brain. Intersystem anastomoses of the subclavian artery with the internal and external carotid arteries (part 2)²</p>	2
4	<p>Descending aorta: thoracic part. The arteries of upper limb¹</p> <p>Parietal and visceral branches of the thoracic aorta. Features of their branching and anastomoses. Axillary and brachial arteries: topography, branches, areas of blood supply, anastomoses. Arteries of the forearm and hand: topography, branches, areas of blood supply, anastomoses (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>Descending aorta: thoracic parts. The arteries of upper limb¹</p> <p>Parietal and visceral branches of the thoracic aorta. Features of their branching and anastomoses. Axillary and brachial arteries: topography, branches, areas of blood supply, anastomoses. Arteries of the forearm and hand: topography, branches, areas of blood supply, anastomoses (part 2)²</p>	2
5	<p>Descending aorta: abdominal parts. The common, external and internal iliac arteries. The arteries of lower limb.¹</p> <p>Parietal and visceral (paired and unpaired) branches of the abdominal aorta. Features of their branching and anastomoses. Internal iliac artery: topography, branches, areas of blood supply. External iliac artery: topography, branches, areas of their blood supply. Femoral artery: topography, course of its branches and areas of blood supply. Popliteal artery, its topography and branches. Blood supply to the knee joint. Arteries of the lower leg and foot: topography, branches and areas of blood supply (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>Descending aorta: abdominal parts. The common, external and internal iliac arteries. The arteries of lower limb.¹</p> <p>Parietal and visceral (paired and unpaired) branches of the abdominal aorta. Features of their branching and anastomoses. Internal iliac artery: topography, branches, areas of blood supply. External iliac artery: topography, branches, areas of their blood supply. Femoral artery: topography, course of its branches and areas of blood supply. Popliteal artery, its topography and branches. Blood supply to the knee joint. Arteries of the lower leg and foot: topography, branches and areas of blood supply (part 2)²</p>	2
6	<p>General information of veins. The superior vena cava. The inferior vena cava.¹</p> <p>Topography of the superior vena cava: sources of formation, course, adjacent organs and vessels. Sources of the formation of azygos and semi-unpaired veins. Veins of the head and neck Veins of the upper limb. The inferior vena cava system. Topography of the inferior vena cava: sources of formation, course, adjacent organs and vessels. Tributaries of the inferior</p>	2

	vena cava. Parietal and visceral tributaries. Pelvic veins: topography, sources of education, anastomoses. Lower limb veins (part 1) ²	
	General information of veins. The superior vena cava. The inferior vena cava. ¹ Topography of the superior vena cava: sources of formation, course, adjacent organs and vessels. Sources of the formation of azygos and semi-unpaired veins. Veins of the head and neck Veins of the upper limb. The inferior vena cava system. Topography of the inferior vena cava: sources of formation, course, adjacent organs and vessels. Tributaries of the inferior vena cava. Parietal and visceral tributaries. Pelvic veins: topography, sources of education, anastomoses. Lower limb veins (part 2) ²	2
7	The portal vein. The venous anastomoses. Blood circulation of the fetal. The lymphoid system: lymphatic trunks and ducts. Regional lymph nodes ¹ Portal vein, areas of blood flow, topography. Anastomoses: cavacaval, portocaval. Features of the fetal circulation. The structure of the lymphatic capillaries and blood vessels. Anatomical structures that provide lymph flow from the site of formation to the venous bed. Thoracic duct, its formation, topography, options for confluence into the venous bed. Right lymphatic duct, its formation, topography, place of confluence into the venous bed. The lymph node as an organ (structure, function). Classification of lymph nodes. Anatomy and topography of the lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the upper limb. Anatomy and topography of the lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the lower limb. Lymph drainage pathways from the breast; topography of her regional lymph nodes. The lymphatic bed of the lungs and the topography of the lymph nodes of the chest cavity. Anatomy and topography of lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the abdominal and pelvic organs (part 1) ²	2
	The portal vein. The venous anastomoses. Blood circulation of the fetal. The lymphoid system: lymphatic trunks and ducts. Regional lymph nodes ¹ Portal vein, areas of blood flow, topography. Anastomoses: cavacaval, portocaval. Features of the fetal circulation. The structure of the lymphatic capillaries and blood vessels. Anatomical structures that provide lymph flow from the site of formation to the venous bed. Thoracic duct, its formation, topography, options for confluence into the venous bed. Right lymphatic duct, its formation, topography, place of confluence into the venous bed. The lymph node as an organ (structure, function). Classification of lymph nodes. Anatomy and topography of the lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the upper limb. Anatomy and topography of the lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the lower limb. Lymph drainage pathways from the breast; topography of her regional lymph nodes. The lymphatic bed of the lungs and the topography of the lymph nodes of the chest cavity. Anatomy and topography of lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the abdominal and pelvic organs (part 2) ²	2
8	General information of nervous system. Structure of spinal cord, topography of white and grey matter, the meninges of the spinal cord, blood-circulation ¹ The structure of the neuron. Reflex arc (simple and complex). Spinal cord: topography, position in the spinal canal. Spinal cord: external structure, membranes, blood supply. Spinal cord: internal structure, topography of gray and white matter. The nuclei of the gray matter of the spinal cord, their purpose. Localization of the pathways in the white matter of the spinal cord (part 1) ²	2
	General information of nervous system. Structure of spinal cord, topography of white and grey matter, the meninges of the spinal cord, blood-circulation ¹ The structure of the neuron. Reflex arc (simple and complex). Spinal cord: topography, position in the spinal canal. Spinal cord: external structure, membranes, blood supply. Spinal cord: internal structure, topography of gray and white matter. The nuclei of the gray matter of the spinal cord, their purpose. Localization of the pathways in the white matter of the spinal cord (part 2) ²	2
9	Basis and median section of the brain. The parts of the brain. Location of the cranial nerves in the basis of the brain. Medulla oblongata ¹ Divisions of the brain: topography. The upper-lateral surface of the cerebral hemispheres: lobes, grooves. The lower surface of the cerebral hemispheres: lobes, grooves, ventral surface of the brain stem. The lower surface of the cerebral hemispheres: topography of the exit (entrance) of the cranial nerve roots. Topography of the inner base of the skull: the exit (entrance) of the cranial nerve roots at the base of the skull. Macrostructure of the medulla oblongata. Topography of gray and white matter (part 1) ²	2

	<p>Basis and median section of the brain. The parts of the brain. Location of the cranial nerves in the basis of the brain. Medulla oblongata¹</p> <p>Divisions of the brain: topography. The upper-lateral surface of the cerebral hemispheres: lobes, grooves. The lower surface of the cerebral hemispheres: lobes, grooves, ventral surface of the brain stem. The lower surface of the cerebral hemispheres: topography of the exit (entrance) of the cranial nerve roots. Topography of the inner base of the skull: the exit (entrance) of the cranial nerve roots at the base of the skull. Macrostructure of the medulla oblongata. Topography of gray and white matter (part 2)²</p>	2
10	<p>The rhomb encephalon: macrostructure, topography grey and white matters, IV ventricle¹</p> <p>Anatomical formations in the isthmus of the rhomboid brain. The boundaries of the pons. Name the cores located within the pons. Topography of gray and white matter (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>The rhomb encephalon: macrostructure, topography grey and white matters, IV ventricle¹</p> <p>Anatomical formations in the isthmus of the rhomboid brain. The boundaries of the pons. Name the cores located within the bridge. Topography of gray and white matter (part 2)²</p>	2
11	<p>Cerebellum: external and internal structure; peduncles, their fibrillar composition¹</p> <p>Macrostructure of the cerebellum. Topography of grey and white matter. Cerebellar nuclei (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>Cerebellum: external and internal structure; peduncles, their fibrillar composition¹</p> <p>Macrostructure of the cerebellum. Topography of gray and white matter. Cerebellar nuclei (part 2)²</p>	2
12	<p>The midbrain: macrostructure, topography grey and white matters, cavity of the midbrain. The diencephalons: macrostructure, topography grey and white matters, III ventricle¹</p> <p>Midbrain, topography. Dorsal part, roof of the midbrain. The ventral part, the legs of the brain. Midbrain cavity, brain aqueduct. Internal structure of the midbrain, parts. Gray matter topography. Diencephalon: topography, divisions. Thalamic brain, parts. Hypothalamus, topography. III ventricle, topography, walls (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>The midbrain: macrostructure, topography grey and white matters, cavity of the midbrain. The diencephalons: macrostructure, topography grey and white matters, III ventricle¹</p> <p>Midbrain, topography. Dorsal part, roof of the midbrain. The ventral part, the legs of the brain. Midbrain cavity, brain aqueduct. Internal structure of the midbrain, parts. Gray matter topography. Diencephalon: topography, divisions. Thalamic brain, parts. Hypothalamus, topography. III ventricle, topography, walls (part 2)²</p>	2
13	<p>The endbrain: internal structure of the hemispheres, commissures, nodes and lateral ventricles. The endbrain: structure of pallium. Localization of function in cortex of the brain. Analyzer of first and second signaling system¹</p> <p>Localization and structure of the basal nuclei. White matter of the cerebral hemispheres. Lateral ventricles. Hemispheres of the brain, topography of the lobes. Furrows and convolutions of the surfaces of the hemispheres. The structure of the cerebral cortex (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>The endbrain: internal structure of the hemispheres, commissures, nodes and lateral ventricles. The endbrain: structure of pallium. Localization of function in cortex of the brain. Analyzer of first and second signaling system¹</p> <p>Localization and structure of the basal nuclei. White matter of the cerebral hemispheres. Lateral ventricles. Hemispheres of the brain, topography of the lobes. Furrows and convolutions of the surfaces of the hemispheres. The structure of the cerebral cortex (part 2)²</p>	2
14	<p>The conduction tracts of the brain and the spinal cord¹</p> <p>Classification of the pathways of the brain and spinal cord: projection, commissural, associative pathways. Afferent (ascending) and efferent (descending) pathways (part 1)²</p>	2
	<p>The conduction tracts of the brain and the spinal cord¹</p> <p>Classification of the pathways of the brain and spinal cord: projection, commissural, associative pathways. Afferent (ascending) and efferent (descending) pathways (part 2)²</p>	2
15	<p>Peripheral nervous system: anatomy and topography of the I, II, III, IV, VI cranial nerves. Olfactory organ. Visual organ. Conduction pathway of olfactory and visual</p>	2

	impulses. innervations ² Development and principles of the structure of the cranial nerves. Concept 0 pair of cranial nerves. I pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain and skull. The olfactory tract. II pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain and skull. The organ of vision. The optic tract. III, IV, VI pairs of cranial nerves: places of exits from the brain and skull, zones of innervation. (part 1) ²	
	Peripheral nervous system: anatomy and topography of the I, II, III, IV, VI cranial nerves. Olfactory organ. Visual organ. Conduction pathway of olfactory and visual impulses. innervations ² Development and principles of the structure of the cranial nerves. Concept 0 pair of cranial nerves. I pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain and skull. The olfactory tract. II pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain and skull. The organ of vision. The optic tract. III, IV, VI pairs of cranial nerves: places of exits from the brain and skull, zones of innervation. (part 2) ²	2
16	Anatomy and topography of the V cranial nerve, regions of innervations ² V pair of cranial nerves: its nuclei, trunk, branches. Trigeminal ganglion. Connection with the autonomic nodes of cranial nerves. Innervation of the maxillary and mandibular teeth (part 1) ²	
	Anatomy and topography of the V cranial nerve, regions of innervations ² V pair of cranial nerves: its nuclei, trunk, branches. Trigeminal ganglion. Connection with the autonomic nodes of cranial nerves. Innervation of the maxillary and mandibular teeth (part 2) ²	
17	Anatomy and topography of the VII - XII cranial nerves, regions of innervations. Auditory organ. Conduction pathways of auditory, vestibular and taste impulses ¹ Facial nerve: topography, nuclei, innervation zone. VIII, IX pairs of cranial nerves: topography, nuclei, branches, zone of innervation. XI, XII pairs of cranial nerves: topography, branches, zone of innervation. Hearing organ, auditory, vestibular, taste pathway (part 1) ²	2
	Anatomy and topography of the VII - XII cranial nerves, regions of innervations. Auditory organ. Conduction pathways of auditory, vestibular and taste impulses ¹ Facial nerve: topography, nuclei, innervation zone. VIII, IX pairs of cranial nerves: topography, nuclei, branches, zone of innervation. XI, XII pairs of cranial nerves: topography, branches, zone of innervation. Hearing organ, auditory, vestibular, taste pathway (part 2) ²	2
18	General characteristics of the autonomic nervous system. Formation of the cervical plexus (topography, branches). Vegetative innervation of the structures of the oral cavity ¹ Central and peripheral parts of the autonomic nervous system. Parasympathetic and sympathetic parts of the autonomic nervous system. Branches of the sections of the sympathetic trunk. The nuclei of the cranial parasympathetic nervous system. Spinal nerve formation. Their branches. Segmental distribution of the spinal nerves. Cervical plexus: formation; motor, sensitive, mixed branches (part 1) ²	2
	General characteristics of the autonomic nervous system. Formation of the cervical plexus (topography, branches). Vegetative innervation of the structures of the oral cavity ¹ Central and peripheral parts of the autonomic nervous system. Parasympathetic and sympathetic parts of the autonomic nervous system. Branches of the sections of the sympathetic trunk. The nuclei of the cranial parasympathetic nervous system. Spinal nerve formation. Their branches. Segmental distribution of the spinal nerves. Cervical plexus: formation; motor, sensitive, mixed branches (part 2) ²	2
19	Control of knowledge on topics of the 2nd semester semester ¹ Summing up the results of the study of the topics of the 1st semester (part 1) ²	2
	Control of knowledge on topics of the 2nd semester semester ¹ Summing up the results of the study of the topics of the 1st semester (part 2) ²	2
	Total for the first semester	76
	Total for the discipline	144

¹ -Subject

² - essential content

Considered at the meeting of the department of Anatomy,
«1» June 2023, Protocol № 24

Head of the Department



S.A. Kalashnikova