

Thematic plan of lecture-type classes in the discipline “Clinical anatomy. Clinical anatomy of the head and neck” for students in the basic educational program of the specialty in specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, focus (profile) Dentistry, full-time form of study for the 2024-2025 academic year.

№	Topics	Hours
3 semester		
1.	Introduction¹ . Definition of the subject of clinical anatomy. Goals and objectives. Research methods. History of the discipline ² .	2
2.	Clinical anatomy of the thoracic cavity¹ . Clinical anatomy of the chest. Structural features sternum, ribs and thoracic spine. Standard lines chest. Clinical anatomy of the walls of the chest cavity. Diaphragm. The concept of diaphragmatic hernia. Intercostal space. Clinical and anatomical rationale for medical actions in emergency conditions: cardiac arrest, cardiac injuries, pneumothorax. Clinical and anatomical rationale for surgical manipulations with them: open and closed heart massages, PST of penetrating wounds of the chest wall, puncture and drainage of the pleural cavities, thoracotomy. Clinical anatomy of the thoracic cavity. Topography of parietal and visceral pleura, pleural cavity, lungs. Clinical anatomy mediastinum and its parts. Mediastinal organs: heart, pericardium, thoracic section of the trachea and esophagus, (skeletotomy, holotomy, syntopy, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage), vessels and nerves of the posterior mediastinum. Clinical and anatomical rationale for cardiac tamponade. Rationale for intracardiac injections and pericardial puncture. Concept of mediastinitis, their localization, drainage. ²	2
4 semester		
3.	Clinical anatomy of the abdominal wall¹ . Clinical anatomy of the anterolateral abdominal wall. Division by areas. Anatomy of the white line of the abdomen, rectus sheaths, umbilical ring, inguinal canal. Clinical and anatomical rationale the occurrence of external abdominal hernias. The process of descent of the testicle into scrotum, features of congenital inguinal hernia. Concept of sliding hernias. Clinical and anatomical rationale for surgical treatment according to Girard-Spasokukotsky, Kimbarovsky, Postempsey, Bassini, Lexer, Mayo, Sapezhko. Clinical anatomy of the abdominal cavity. Peritoneum: compartments, sacs, canals, sinuses, their clinical significance. Laparotomy. Clinical anatomical rationale for laparocentesis, revision sequence abdominal cavity. The concept of a puncture of Douglas space ² .	2
4.	Clinical anatomy of the head¹ . The regions of the head. Features of the structure of soft tissues and bones of the cranial vault. Blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. Clinical and anatomical basis for fractures of flat skull bones. Hemostasis and its features. PST of the wounds of the head. Clinical and anatomical base for trepanation, types, possible complications ² .	2
5.	Clinical anatomy of the face¹ . The of the face into regions. Peculiarities of blood supply, innervation, venous and lymphatic drainage. Cellular spaces of the face. Clinical and anatomical base of surgical treatment of abscesses and phlegmons of the head. Clinical and anatomical base of PST of facial wounds, lamellar suture. Aesthetic surgery. Skin grafting of the face ² .	2
6	Clinical anatomy of the neck¹ . Fascia and cellular spaces. Neurovascular bundles. Congenital neck cysts. Topographic-anatomic base of neck surgery. Tracheostomy. PST of neck wounds. Indications. Surgical technique. Set of tools. Possible complications ² .	2
	Total	12

¹- topic

² - essential content

Discussed and approved at the meeting of the department for operative surgery and topographic anatomy, record No. 10 of 03.06.2024

Head of the department:



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