

Module 2 "Splanchnology. Central nervous system and sensory organs. HEART. Vessels and nerves of the head, neck, trunk, limbs"

1. Classification of internal organs. General plan of tubular organs.
2. The general laws of the tubular structure of organs.
3. Mouth and its departments.
4. Palate: parts, its structure, the muscles of the soft palate.
5. Tongue: parts, structure, classification tongue muscles, especially the mucous membrane of the tongue, the tongue functions.
6. Teeth: tooth, tooth. Periodontal, periodontal, dental authority: definition.
7. The permanent teeth and milk, formula, description of types of teeth.
8. Mouth glands: classification.
9. Small intestine: development, parts and derivatives. The original main .
10. Throat: parts, structure wall connections; lymphatic pharyngeal ring.
11. Esophagus: part of the wall structure. Anatomical and physiological narrowing of the esophagus.
12. Stomach, parts, structure walls.
13. Small Intestine: departments relevant to the peritoneum.
14. Duodenum: parts, structure walls.
15. Colon, departments, bends, external signs of colon wall structure (structural features of mucous, muscular and serous membranes)
16. Rectum: parts, bends, structural features, relation to peritoneum.
17. Liver: development, external structure; relief diaphragm and nutroschevoyi surfaces.
18. Liver: internal structure (parts, pieces, segments, slices).
19. Liver: shlihy formation and outflow of bile.
20. Gall bladder: parts, structure wall function.
21. Pancreas: pancreatic development in embryogenesis, parts. Exocrine and endocrine parts of pancreas ways of removing the products of their work.
22. Peritoneum: definition, general characteristics, peritoneal cavity and its contents.
23. Which bodies belonging to the respiratory system? The upper and lower airways.
24. Development of the respiratory system in embryogenesis. Features tubular wall structure of the respiratory system.
25. The nose, parts. Nasal cavity: parts, nasal passages, their structure and communication.
26. Paranasal sinuses, connections, functions.
27. Larynx: cartilages, joints, ligaments, muscles, their structure.
28. Laryngeal cavity: parts, their structure, limits.
29. Glottis, limits formations parts. The functions of the larynx, phonation theory.
30. Trachea, and bronchi: structure wall.
31. Lungs: external structure. The root of the lung, topography, composition.
32. Lungs: share segments slices; their structure.
33. Bronchial Tree: branching structure wall function.
34. Alveolar tree, branching structure of wall. Acinus: definition, structure, functions.
35. Pleura: general description, function; pleural cavity and its recesses.
36. Mediastinum: definitions; classification. Bodies, blood vessels and nerves of anterior and posterior mediastinum.

37. Types of the development of the kidney.
38. Kidneys: external structure; membrane of the kidney, the locking device is kidney structural and functional unit of the kidney,
39. The renal sinus (sinus), its cities, the circulatory system of the kidney.
40. Ureter: parts, structure of wall; narrowing.
41. Bladder: parts, structure of wall, triangle bladder beyond.
- 42 of the female reproductive system, topographic classification.
43. Sources and mechanisms of development of the female reproductive system.
44. Ovary: topography, ligaments, structure, function.
45. Uterus: uterus position, parts, connections uterine wall structure, relation to peritoneum functions;
46. Uterine tube: parts, structure of wall, relation to peritoneum functions.
47. Vagina: arch, construction wall;
48. Mammary gland: topography, structure.
49. Male genitalia: classification. Sources and mechanisms of development of male sex organs. Stages of development of testicles.
50. Testicle: structure, function. Subtesticle.
51. Spermatic cord: its composition, beginning, end. Ejaculatory duct, part function. Seminal vesicle.
52. Ejaculatory duct: its formation. Where did it open?
53. What are consistently ways of removing seed.
54. The prostate gland: topography, parts, structure.
55. The penis: parts. Male urethra: parts, structure wall constriction and expansion.
56. Perineum: parts, their boundaries, describe. Which bodies penetrate urogenital diaphragm in men and women?
57. Primary lymphatic (lymphoid) organs (central organs of the immune system), the general laws of the structure, functions.
58. Secondary lymphatic (lymphoid) organs (peripheral organs of the immune system), the general laws of the structure, functions.
59. General patterns of endocrine glands structure, embryological classification.
60. Thyroid gland: parts, structure, functions;
61. The parathyroid glands: structure, function.
62. Adrenal gland: structure, function.
63. Paraganglia: structure, function and development.
64. The pituitary gland, part function.
65. The pineal gland: functions; describe and demonstrate the preparation.
66. Nervous system: functions, classification. The development of the central nervous system in embryogenesis.
- 67: Definition of neuron morphological classification of neurons, their structure, topography, functions.
68. The gray matter of the central nervous system: structure, function.
69. The white matter of the central nervous system: structure, function.
70. The nerve fiber nodes, clusters, roots, nerves, their structure, functional role.
71. Spinal cord: upper and lower boundaries, external structure. Development in embryogenesis.

72. The structure of the spinal cord in cross section. Segments of the spinal cord, determining limits.
73. Central channel: development, topography, structure, content.
74. The gray matter of the spinal cord, types of neurons that form them; core and functional characteristics.
75. White matter of the spinal cord, cord, their boundaries, leading that form them.
76. Spinal nerve: formation, topography, branches; line segments of the spinal cord
77. Meninges spinal space between them and their contents. Fixing machine spinal cord
78. The development of the brain: the source; Stage three, five cerebral vesicles.
79. The brain: parts, embryological classification of derivatives.
80. Medulla oblongata: development, boundaries, structure; functional value.
81. Bridge: development, boundaries, external structure, gray and white matter.
82. The medial loop: the formation, composition, topography, functional meaning.
83. Reticular formation: topography, structure (main core) , functional value.
84. Rhomboid fossa: formation, borders, relief. Projection cranial nerve nuclei.
85. Fourth ventricle: development, topography, walls, connections.
86. The diamond-shaped isthmus brain: part of it.
87. Midbrain: development, boundaries, external structure, parts, functional meaning pathways.
88. The average brain, brain stem, parts, limits, structure of gray and white matter; topography pathways.
89. Brainstem, cranial nerve nuclei characteristic.
90. Cerebellum: development, external structure, gray and white matter, its functional significance
91. Forbrain: derivatives
92. Intermediate brain: parts. The third ventricle: development, wall connections.
93. Thalamic brain: parts. Subthalamic, hypothalamus, part of the nucleus, functional value.
94. The third ventricle: development, wall connections.
95. The final (large) brain. The cerebral hemispheres, surface particles, their boundaries.
96. Olfactory brain: parts, their components, functional meaning.
97. Basal nuclei: topography, parts, functional meaning.
98. The limbic system: components, functional meaning.
99. Lateral ventricles: development, parts topography, walls, connections; describe and demonstrate on the preparations.
100. The white matter of the cerebral hemispheres: classification, functional value.
101. The structure of the cerebral cortex of the brain. Works of V.O.Bets.
- 102 Meninges of the brain, called. Differences between the dura mater of the brain and spinal cord.
103. Production and flow of cerebrospinal fluid.
104. Pathways CNS: definition, classification.
105. Olfactory organs: structure, function.
106. The body of taste, structure, functions.
107. Eyeball: parts, development, shell parts, structure, functions.
108. Eyeball: retina, part, structure, functions.

109. Refractive media of the eyeball. Ways circulation of aqueous humor cameras eyeball.
110. Additional structures of the eye, called their function.
111. The second pair of cranial nerves. Pathways visual analyzer.
112. The ear part. The development of the ear in embryogenesis.
113. The outer ear and part of the structure. Auditory tube: topography, parts, connections, structure.
114. The internal ear parts.
115. Describe the path of sound vibrations.
116. The Path of sound vibrations. Pathways of auditory analyzer.
117. Pathways balance (vestibular apparatus).
118. Classification of cranial nerve fiber composition.
119. General plan of motor, sensory, mixed cranial nerves. Draw a diagram.
120. The anatomical structure abolition of sensitive cranial nerves, brain derived from real sensitive cranial nerves. Anatomical withdrawal of cranial and spinal nerves.
121. I pair of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, formation, topography.
122. II pair of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, formation, topography.
123. III and IV pairs of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, core output of the brain, exit from skull, branches, areas of innervation.
124. General structure of autonomic unit head: roots, their formation; branches, their staff and facilities innervation. Ciliary ganglion: topography, roots, branches, areas of innervation.
125. V pair of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics; Part V intracranial couples V sensitive node pairs.
126. V pair of cranial nerves: 1st branch of V pair - formation, exit from skull, branches, areas of innervation.
127. V pair of cranial nerves: 2nd branch of V pair - formation, exit from skull, branches, areas of innervation.
128. V pair of cranial nerves: 3rd branch of V pair - formation, exit from skull, branches, areas of innervation.
129. Submandibular and hypoglossal components: topography, roots, branches, areas of innervation.
130. VI pair of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, core out of the brain, exit from skull, areas of innervation.
131. VII cranial nerves and a pair of intermediate nerve: development, general characteristics, core, topography, branches, areas of innervation. Pterygopalatine node.
132. VIII pair of cranial nerves: development, part of their general characteristics, kernel formation, topography.
133. IX pair of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, core output of the brain, exit from skull, branches, areas of innervation. Ear node, roots, branches, areas of innervation.
134. X pair of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, core output of the brain out of the skull parts, their topography.

135. XI and XII pairs of cranial nerves: development, general characteristics, core output of the brain, exit from skull, areas of innervation.
136. The development of the heart in embryogenesis: sources of development stadiyiyi of their characteristics.
137. Heart: external structure, heart chambers.
138. Atrium: vessels that flow into it, needle inner surface topography, atrial septal
139. Right and left atrioventricular valves, topography, doors, their structure.
140. The right and left ventricles, communication, structure, relief of the inner surface.
141. Pulmonary valve: topography, structure.
142. Aortic valve: topography, structure.
143. Heart: structure of wall.
144. Conducting system of the heart, nodes, clusters, their topography, functions.
145. Heart: right coronary artery, its topography, branches, areas of blood supply.
146. Heart: left coronary artery, its topography, branches, areas of blood supply.
147. Heart: describe ways of outflow of venous blood from the heart wall.
148. The core (pericardium): structure, cavity corners.
149. Large circulation. Harvey works and their importance.
150. Pulmonary circulation.
151. Circulation of the fetus.
152. Aorta: parts, their topography. Aortic arch and its branches.
153. The common carotid artery: the beginning (left and right), classification of branches.
154. The internal carotid artery, parts, classification of branches.
155. Subclavian artery: the beginning (left and right artery) branches of the subclavian artery branches in every department.
156. Subclavian artery, the main artery, parts, areas of blood supply;
157. Arterial circle of the brain: education, functional value.
158. The inner lane and day jugular vein: formation, classification of tributaries.
159. Brachiocephalic vein: formation, tributaries.
160. Superior vena cava: formation, tributaries.
- Thoracic duct: roots, tributaries, the confluence of the venous system.
162. The right lymphatic duct: roots, the confluence of venous system.
163. Lymph nodes of head: classification, area of collection of lymph, ways of outflow of lymph.
164. The lymph nodes of the neck: classification, area of collection of lymph, ways of outflow of lymph.
165. General anatomy arteries: classification. Patterns of distribution arteries in the body.
166. The development of blood vessels in embryogenesis: sources and mechanisms of development. The concept of organ specificity bloodstream.
167. Microcirculatory direction: level functional description. Sources and mechanisms of vascular bed microcirculatory in embryogenesis. Anatomy of the department of the Bogomolets National Medical University.
168. Aorta: parts, branches of the aortic arch.
169. The thoracic aorta: visceral and parietal transfer branches, areas of blood supply.
170. The abdominal aorta: classification of branches.

171. The abdominal aorta: parietal and visceral branches, areas of blood supply.
172. Common iliac artery: formation, branches.
173. Internal iliac artery: parietal branches, areas of blood supply.
174. Internal iliac artery: visceral branches, areas of blood supply.
175. The distribution patterns of veins in the human body classification. Roots and tributary veins: definition.
176. Superior vena cava: education (roots), topography, tributaries.
177. Azygos and Hemiazygos vein: formation, classification of tributaries.
178. Inferior vena cava: education (roots), classification of tributaries.
179. Hepatic portal vein: formation (roots), tributaries, regions of collection of venous blood.
180. The internal iliac vein: classification tributaries.
181. Pelvic venous plexus: formation, area of collection of venous blood.
182. Intrasystem and intersystem venous anastomoses: definition.
183. The lymphatic system: general characteristics, functions. Work Kyiv anatomical school: F.A.Stefanis, M.S.Spirov, O.A.Sushko, O.I.Svyrydov, L.S.Bespalova, L.V.Chernyshenko.
184. Lymphatic vessels and nodes of the thoracic cavity.
185. Lymphatic vessels and nodes of the abdominal cavity.
186. Lymphatic vessels and nodes pelvic cavity.
187. Independent of the peripheral nervous system (autonomic nervous system), parts, features, objects innervation.
188. The morphological differences between the sympathetic and parasympathetic part of the autonomic peripheral nervous system (autonomic nervous system).
189. The autonomic nervous system: the central section, its classification, formation.
190. The autonomic nervous system, peripheral department components.
191. A sympathetic trunk, branches, units and their compounds. The connecting thread: formation, topography.
192. Abdominal aortic plexus: secondary plexus, the composition of the fibers, components, areas of innervation.
193. Autonomic plexus pelvic organs: the formation, composition of fibers, areas of innervation.
194. Axillary artery: topography, parts, branches, areas of blood supply.
195. Brachial artery: topography, branches, areas of blood supply.
196. Radial, ulnar artery: topography, branches, areas of blood supply.
197. Veins of the upper limb: classification. Superficial veins: their topography, areas of inflow to the veins.
198. Lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes of the upper limb.
- 199 External and internal iliac artery: formation, branches, areas of blood supply.
200. Femoral artery: branches, areas of blood supply.
201. Popliteal artery: topography, branches, areas of blood supply.
202. The arteries of lower leg: topography, branches, areas of blood supply
203. The veins of the lower limb: classification.
204. Lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes of the lower limbs.
205. Spinal nerve: formation, topography, branches; line segments of the spinal cord
206. The thoracic nerve: formation, branches, topography, areas of innervation.

207. Cervical plexus: formation, branches, areas of innervation.
208. Brachial plexus: formation, parts, classification of branches.
209. Long branches of humeral plexus: musculocutaneous nerve, its formation, branches, areas of innervation.
210. Long branches of brachial plexus, the median nerve, its formation, branches, areas of innervation.
211. Long branches of brachial plexus, ulnar nerve, formation, branches, areas of innervation.
212. Long branches of humeral plexus: radial nerve, its formation, branches, areas of innervation
213. Lumbar plexus: formation, branches, areas of innervation.
214. Lumbar plexus: femoral nerve, branches, areas of innervation.
215. Sacral and coccygeal plexus: formation, classification of branches.
216. Sacral plexus: short branches, areas of innervation. Pudendal nerve fiber composition, areas of innervation.
217. Long branches of sacral plexus, areas of innervation. Sciatic nerve.
218. Long branches of sacral plexus, areas of innervation. Cutaneous branches of the sacral plexus.
219. Coccygeal plexus: formation, branches, areas of innervation.