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1. WAYS OF STUDYING TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY

Topics of the lesson: Ways of studying topographic anatomy and operative surgery. Dissection: bases, projection lines (images) of important anatomic structures, planes, hystotopography. Surgical operation (surgery) and its stages. Surgical instruments (instruments) and their implementation. Tissue separation and uniting technique. Methods of tying knots.

1.1. Topography anatomy is

1.2. Operative surgery studies _____

1.3. Put down the names of some famous surgeons and scientists

1.4. Write down the name of surgeons and their life years.



a



b



c

1.5. Surgical operation is _____

1.6. Stages of surgical operation: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1.7. Put down:

Incisio _____

Tomia _____

Stomia _____

Sectio _____

Punctio _____

Ectomia _____

Resectio _____

Amputatio _____

Exarticulatio _____

Rrhaphia _____

Trepanatio _____

1.8. Write down

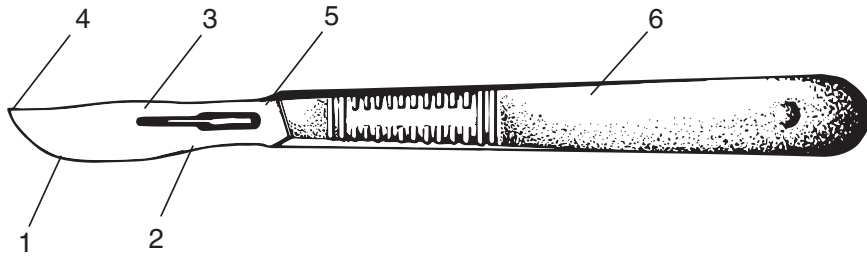
Holotomy _____

Sintopy _____

Sceletotomy _____

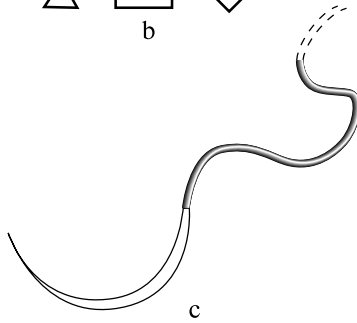
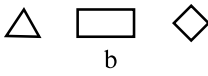
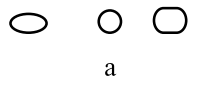
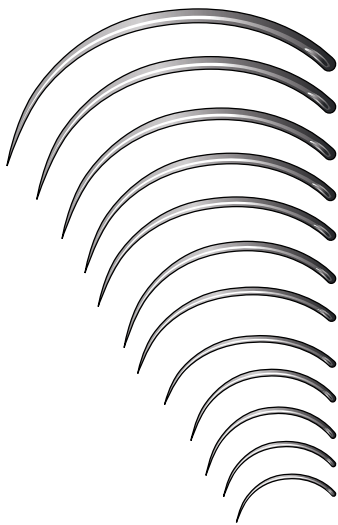
1.9. Classification of surgical equipment (*name surgical equipment groups*)

1.10. Put down the name of surgical instrument

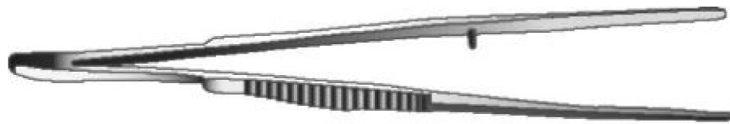


a) _____

b) _____



a — _____
 b — _____
 c — _____

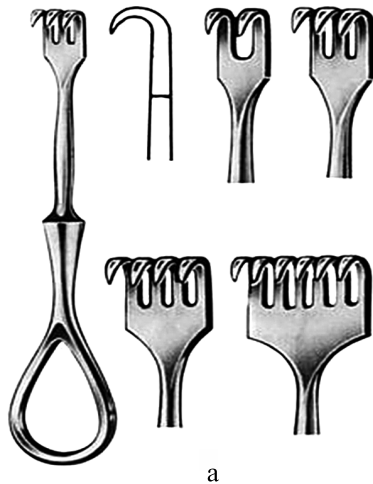


a



b

a) _____ b) _____



a



b

a) _____ b) _____

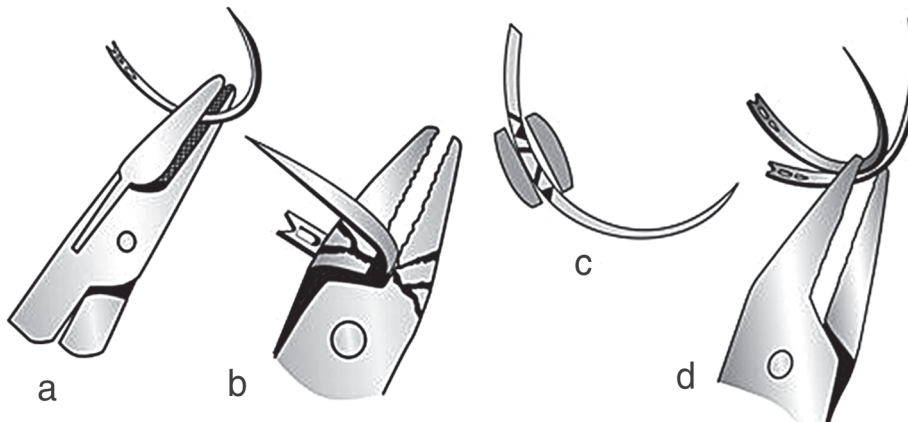


1.11. Write down the positions of the scalpel



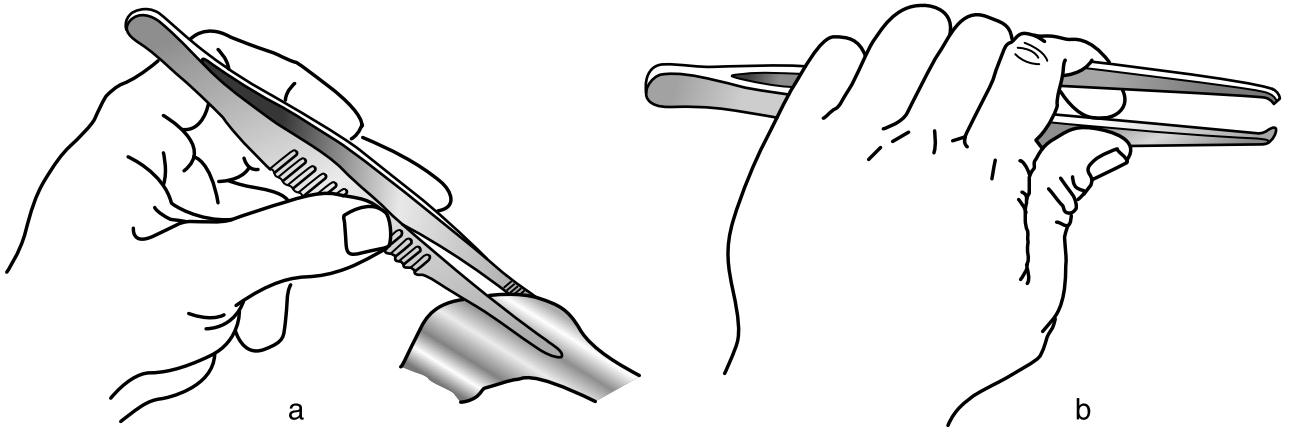
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1.12. Put down the right or wrong position of the needle in needle holder.



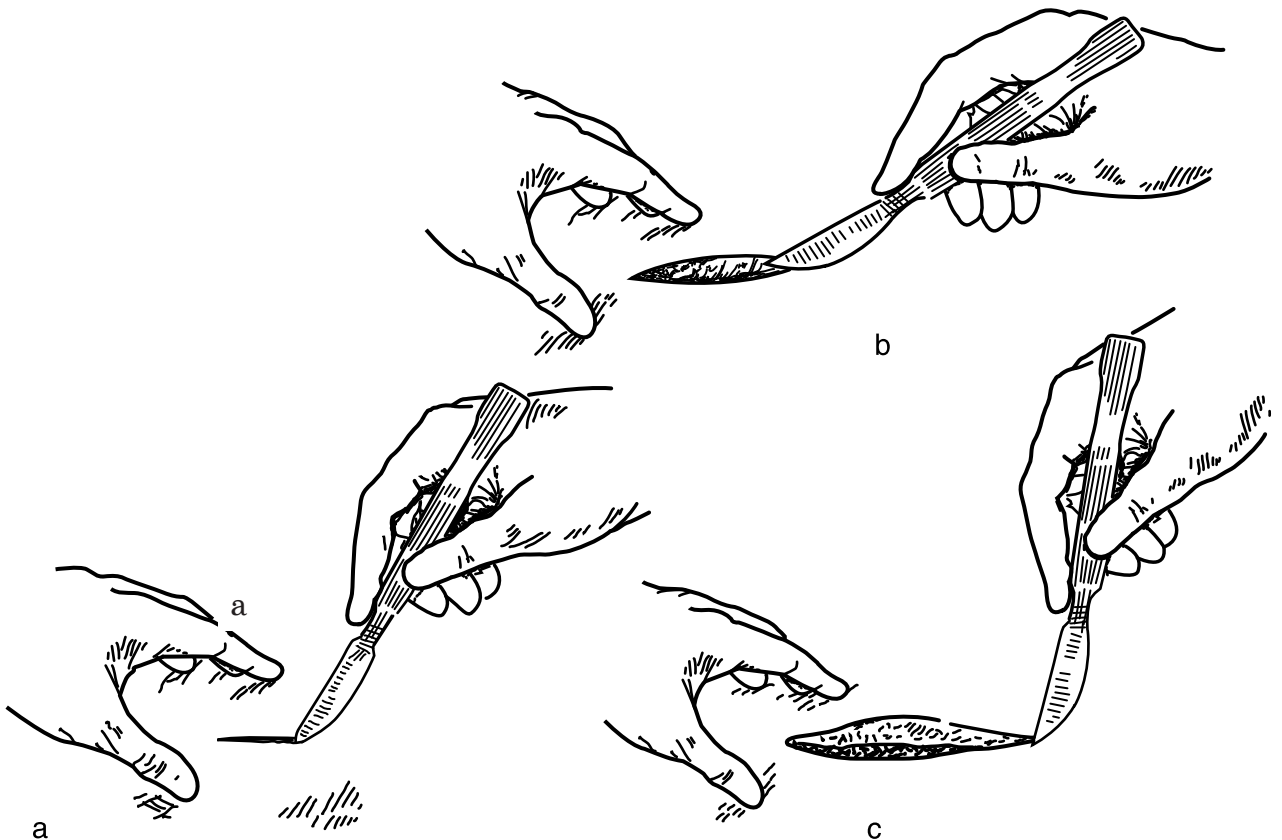
- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

1.13. Choose the right position of the forceps.



- a _____
- b _____

1.14. Write down the steps of skin incision.

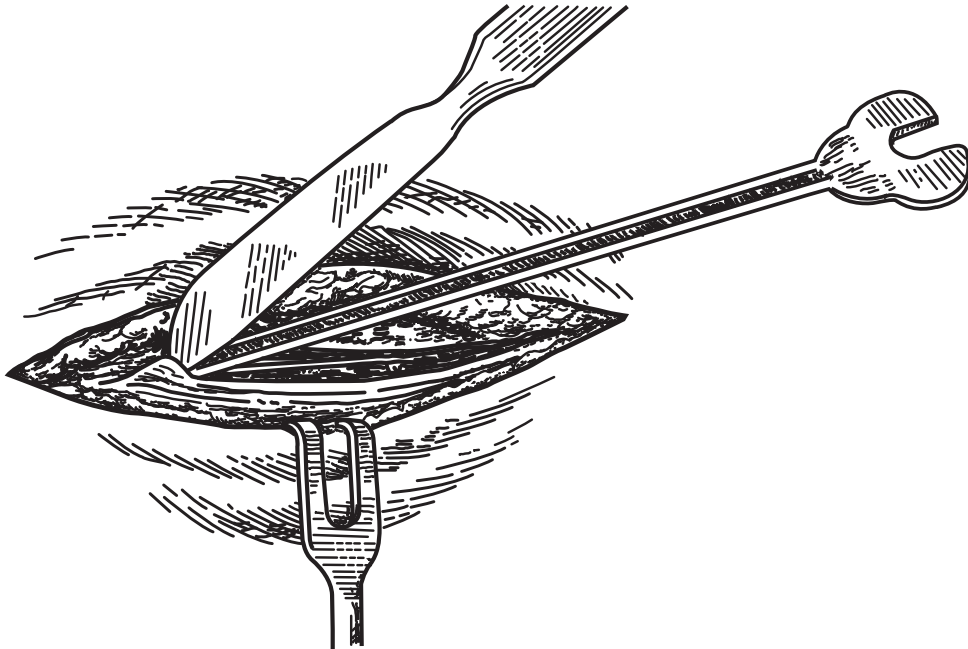


- a _____
- _____

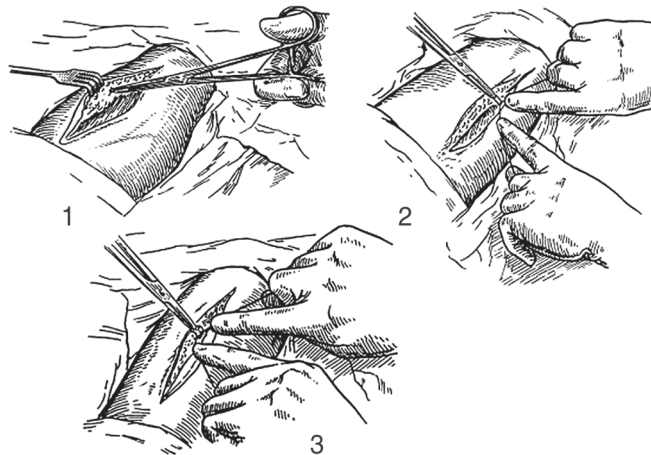
b. _____

c. _____

1.15. Put down the steps of fascia incision.



1.16. Write down the steps to stop bleeding from wounds.



1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

1.21. Name the type of sutures:



1



2



3

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

2. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY OF SHOULDER GIRDLE: SUBCLAVIAN, AXILLARY, DELTOID, SCAPULAR REGIONS AND SHOULDER JOINT

Topics of the lesson: Surface landmarks, borders of regions, general descriptions of regions. Scapular region: bone base, layers, supraspinous fossa and infraspinous fossa; fascial-cellular formations and their relationship with neighboring regions; blood supply and innervation. Deltoid region: layers; fascial-cellular formations; vessels, nerves, synovial bags. Subclavian region: layers, fascial-cellular formations, blood supply and innervation. Axillary region: borders; the walls of the axillary fossa; neurovascular formations; lymph nodes and ways of lymph outflow; triangular and quadrilateral foramen; connection of the axillary fossa with the cellular space of neighboring regions. Shoulder joint: articular capsule, its weak points, ligament apparatus; blood supply and innervation of the joint; position of the humeral head at dislocations; arterial collateral regions of the shoulder joint.

2.1. Draw the borders of scapular regions in Fig. 2.1 and name them:

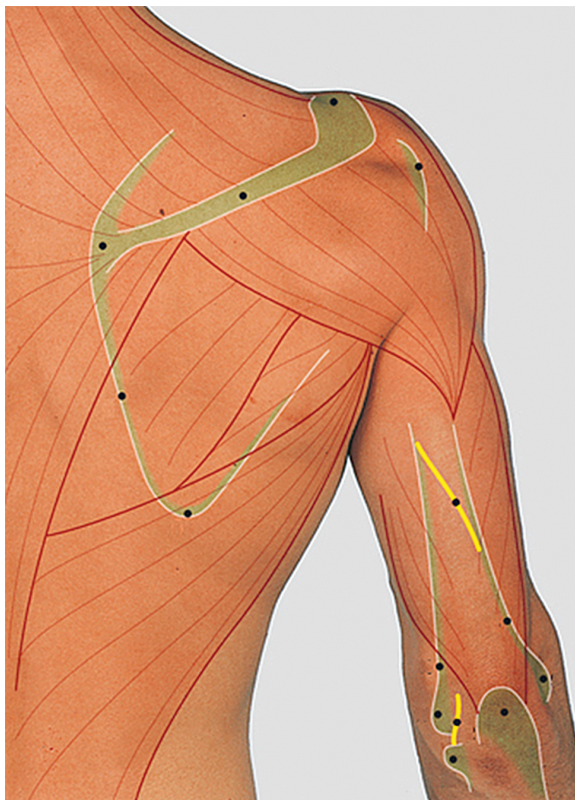


Fig. 2.1. Shoulder joint region

Superior _____

Inferior _____

Lateral _____

Medial _____

2.2. Using Fig. 2.2, name arteries, forming **ascapular arterial ring** and sign them on the Fig.:

a) from the system of **subclavian artery**:

1. _____

2. _____

b) from the system of **axillary artery**:

3. _____

4. _____

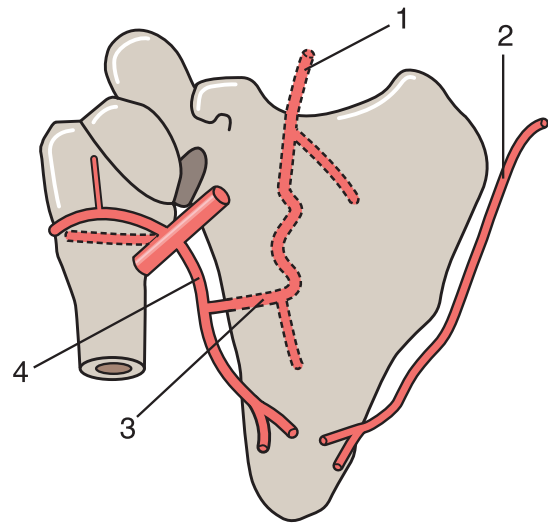


Fig. 2.2. Arterial blood supply of scapular region

2.3. How will collateral blood supply be carried out when there is a violation of blood flow through the axillary artery in case A, B and C (use Fig. 2.3)?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Which **two** from these zones are preferable for ligation of axillary artery? _____

