

## **Lesson 1.**

**Organization of the teaching process at the Department of Human anatomy and medical terminology. The importance of the Latin language in medicine and teaching of anatomy. Axes and surfaces passing through the body. The structure and junctions of the bones of the trunk**

**The purpose of the lesson:** To acquaint students with the basic rules of organization of the educational process at the Department of Human Anatomy and Medical Terminology, the important role of the Latin language in medicine and anatomy, to explain the rules of reading Latin letters. Explanation of axes and surfaces passing through the body. The structure and junctions of the bones of the trunk

### **Plan of the lesson:**

- I. **Checking of attendance** – 2-3min
- II. **Explanation by the teacher according to the topic and purpose of the lesson** – 45 min (given that the lesson is the first lesson).
  1. Organization of the teaching process at the Department of Human Anatomy and Medical Terminology.
  2. Latin language, its role in medicine and anatomy teaching, clarification of the basic laws of medical terminology, indication of their reading rules on Latin letters, word examples.
  3. Explain the axes and surfaces of the body, clarify the role of this topic in the mastery of future lessons.
- III. **Further strengthening of the topic in the student's memory by the teacher with the help of multimedia tools** - 20 minutes.
- IV. **Explaining the acceptance of independent work to students** - 15 minutes.
- V. **Training equipment:**

It is important to have presentations or films on the following topics in multimedia:

- 1.Video information about the Department of Human Anatomy and Medical Terminology of Azerbaijan Medical University.
- 2.Latin, letters and diphthongs
- 3.Axes and surfaces in the human body

## **Lesson 2.**

### **The structure and junctions of the bones of the extremities**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of structure and junctions of the bones of the extremities

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1 Structure of the upper extremitas bones and joints

2.structure of the lower extremitas bones and joints

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1.Bones set

2.Wet preparates

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic.

### **Lesson 3.**

#### **The structure and junctions of the skull bones. The temporomandibular joint: structure, shape, movements, and features**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the structure and junctions of the skull bones.

Explanation of the temporomandibular joint: structure, shape, movements, and features.

#### **Plan of the lesson:**

##### **I. Checking of attendance – 2-3min .**

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson– 10-12 min.** Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic – 4-5 min..**

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher -18-20 min**

1.Structure of the cerebral skull bones

2.Structure of the facial skull bones

3.Temporo-mandibular joint

**V. Independent work of students– 45-50 min.** The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1.Bones set

2.Skull bones.

3.Skeleton

4.Wet prepares

5.Presentation and educational films on the topic.

## Lesson 4.

**The general overview of the topography of the cerebral and facial parts of the skull. The calvaria. The general overview on the structure of the external and internal cranial bases and anatomy of their foramina and canals. The temporal fossa. The orbits, nasal cavity, infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain the topography of the skull, the clinical significance of the subject in general.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1 Topography of the cerebral skull

2. Topography of the facial skull

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1.Bones set.

2.Skeleton.

3.Base of the skull .

4. Presentation and educational films on the topic.

## Lesson 5.

**The regions of the head. The anatomy of the head muscles: muscles of mastication and muscles of the facial expression. The muscles and fasciae of the neck. The topography of the neck. The triangles of the neck: their topography and general overview on practical importance. The principles of the pronunciation of Latin terms used in the topic and their fixation.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** To create a general understanding of the head and neck muscles, to clarify the clinical significance of the neck fascia and triangles in the form of a review.

### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1.Functinal anatomy of the muscles and fasciae of the head

2. General information about the topography of the neck,topography of the neck.

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bones set.

2. Skeleton.

3.Corpse preparations on the subject.

4. Presentation and educational films on the topic.

## Lesson 6.

**The anatomy and functional features of the muscles and fasciae of the chest. The diaphragm, its topography, and structural features. The structure and function of the muscles and fasciae of the abdomen. The rectus sheath. The inguinal canal.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Creating general concepts about the muscles of the chest and abdomen, the explanation of the diaphragm. Formation of a comprehensive understanding of the clinical anatomy of the abdominal muscles and fascia, rectus sheath, inguinal canal.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

- 1.Muscles and fasciae of the chest.Diaphragm.
2. Muscles and fasciae of the abdomen.rectus sheath, inguinal canal
- 3.Fixation of the Latin terms

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

3. Bones set.
4. Skeleton.
- 3.Corpse preparations on the subject.
4. Presentation and educational films on the topic.

## Lesson 7

**The structure, functional anatomy, and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the back.**

**The structure of the muscles and fasciae of the upper extremities. The topography of the upper extremities. The repeating and fixation of the terms used in the topic.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The structure, functional anatomy, and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the back. The structure of the muscles and fasciae of the upper extremities. The topography of the upper extremities. The fixation of the terms used in the topic.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Functional anatomy of the muscles and fasciae of the upper extremity

2. Topography of the upper extremity.

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

5. Bones set.

6. Skeleton.

3. Corpse preparations on the subject.

4. Presentation and educational films on the topic.

## Lesson 8

**The structure of the muscles and fasciae of the lower extremities. The topography of the lower extremities. The repeating and fixation of the terms used in the topic**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The explanation of the structure of the muscles and fasciae of the lower extremities. The topography of the lower extremities. The fixation of the terms used in the topic

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Functional anatomy of the muscles and fasciae of the lower extremity
2. General information about the topography of the lower area.

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bones set.
2. Skeleton.
3. Corpse preparations on the subject.
4. Presentation and educational films on the topic.

## Lesson 10

**The general information on internal organs. The organs of the oral cavity: the tongue, salivary glands. The milky and permanent teeth, their structure, formula, and time of the eruption. The soft palate, pharynx, and esophagus**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The general information on internal organs. The organs of the oral cavity: the tongue, salivary glands. The milky and permanent teeth, their structure, formula, and time of the eruption. The soft palate, pharynx, and esophagus . To give students an idea of the clinical significance of the topic.

### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1.Common information of the internal organs

2. Organs of the oral cavity

3.Structure of the soft palate,pharynx,oesophagus

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton

2. Wet preparations on the subject

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 11

**The structure and topography of the stomach, small, and large intestine. The liver, pancreas, and spleen. Their structure and topography. The peritoneum and its topography.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the structure and topography of the stomach, small, and large intestine. The liver, pancreas, and spleen. Their structure and topography. The peritoneum and its topography.

### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Structure and topography of the stomach, small and large intestine

2. Functional anatomy of the liver, pancreas and spleen

3. Structure and topography of the peritoneum

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton

2. Wet preparations on the subject

3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 12

**The respiratory organs. The structure and topography of the nasal cavity, larynx, trachea, and main bronchi. The lungs and pleura. The mediastinum. The general information about the topography of the lungs and pleura. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topic of the respiratory system.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The respiratory organs. The structure and topography of the nasal cavity, larynx, trachea, and main bronchi. The lungs and pleura. The mediastinum. The general information about the topography of the lungs and pleura. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topic of the respiratory system.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Review of the nasal cavity,larynx,trachea, bronchi

2. Lungs,pleura,mediastinum

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton

2. Wet preparations on the subject

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

### Lesson 13

**The urinary organs. The structure and topography of the kidneys. The ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topic of the urinary system.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The urinary organs. The structure and topography of the kidneys. The ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra. To give students an idea of the clinical significance of the topic.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Structure and topography of the kidney

2. Structure of the ureters, urine bladder, urethra

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton

2. Wet preparations on the subject

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 14

**The functional anatomy and topography of the male and female genital organs. The structure and topography of the perineum. The anatomy and topography of the endocrine glands.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The functional anatomy and topography of the male and female genital organs. The structure of the perineum. The anatomy of the endocrine glands.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3 min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Functional anatomy of the male genital organs
2. Functional anatomy of the female genital organs
3. Structure of the perineum

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 15

**The structure, age features, and topography of the spinal cord. The formation of the spinal nerves. The cervical plexus. The brachial plexus: short and long branches, their topography. The repeating and fixation of the pronunciation rules of Latin terms.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The structure, age features, and topography of the spinal cord. The formation of the spinal nerves. The cervical plexus. The brachial plexus: short and long branches, their topography. The repeating and fixation of the pronunciation rules of Latin terms-**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

1. Structure of the spinal cord, age peculiarities

2. Review of the cervical plexuses

3. Review of the brachial plexuses

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton

2. Wet preparations on the subject

3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 16

**The general overview of the brain. The parts of the brain. The topography of the cranial nerves on the cerebral base. The general information about the meninges of the brain and spinal cord. The corpus callosum, fornix, and anterior commissure. The subcortical nuclei and internal capsule. The rhinencephalon and lateral ventricles. The anatomy of the diencephalon. The structure of the III ventricle. The structure of the midbrain and its nuclei. The anatomy of the mesencephalic (Sylvian) aqueduct**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The general overview of the brain. The general information about the meninges of the brain and spinal cord. The anatomy of the diencephalon. The structure of the III ventricle. The structure of the midbrain and its nuclei. The anatomy of the mesencephalic (Sylvian) aqueduct.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min.

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 17

**The isthmus rhombencephali. The structure of the metencephalon: pons, its nuclei, and their anatomy. The cerebellum, its structure. The medulla oblongata, IV ventricle. The topography of the nuclei located in the rhomboid fossa. The repeating and fixation of the pronunciation rules of Latin terms.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The isthmus rhombencephali. The structure of the metencephalon: pons, its nuclei, and their anatomy. The cerebellum, its structure. The medulla oblongata, IV ventricle. The topography of the nuclei located in the rhomboid fossa. The and fixation of the pronunciation rules of Latin terms.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 19

**The general overview on the sensory organs, The vision organ. The II cranial nerve. The general information of vision analyzer. The auxiliary apparatus of the eye. The functional anatomy and innervation zone of the III, IV, and VI cranial nerves.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The general overview on the sensory organs, The vision organ. The II cranial nerve. The general information of vision analyzer. The auxiliary apparatus of the eye. The functional anatomy and innervation zone of the III, IV, and VI cranial nerves.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min.

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
- 3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 20

### **The vestibulocochlear organ. The VIII cranial nerve. The general overview of the hearing and balance analyzers.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The vestibulocochlear organ. The VIII cranial nerve. The general overview of the hearing and balance analyzers.

#### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 21

**The smell and taste organs. The I, VII, and IX cranial nerves. The general overview on smell and taste pathways. The anatomy of the skin and its derivatives. The anatomy of the mammary glands. The pronunciation of the Latin terms used in the topic.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The smell and taste organs. The I, VII, and IX cranial nerves. The general overview on smell and taste pathways. The anatomy of the skin and its derivatives. The anatomy of the mammary glands. The pronunciation of the Latin terms used in the topic.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 22

### **The V cranial nerve. The structure, branches, and innervation zone of the trigeminal nerve. The anatomy and innervation zones of the X, XI, and XII cranial nerves**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The V cranial nerve. The structure, branches, and innervation zone of the trigeminal nerve. The general information about anatomy and innervation zones of the X, XI, and XII cranial nerves

#### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 23

**The heart and pericardium, their age features. The morphofunctional anatomy of the myocardium. The vascularization and innervation of the heart. The topography of the heart, its boundaries, and projection of the valves of the heart onto the anterior wall of the thoracic cage. The tones of the heart**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The heart and pericardium, their age features. The morphofunctional anatomy of the myocardium. The vascularization and innervation of the heart. The topography of the heart, its boundaries, and projection of the valves of the heart onto the anterior wall of the thoracic cage. The tones of the heart.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 24

**The aorta and its parts. The ascending aorta, arch of the aorta. The anatomy of the common and external carotid arteries. The internal carotid artery. The vertebral artery as a branch of the subclavian artery. The cerebral arterial circle.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the aorta and its parts. The ascending aorta, arch of the aorta. The anatomy of the common and external carotid arteries. The internal carotid artery. The vertebral artery as a branch of the subclavian artery. The cerebral arterial circle.

### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 25

### **The subclavian artery. The arteries of the upper extremities. The superficial and deep palmar arches**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The subclavian artery. The arteries of the upper extremities. The superficial and deep palmar arches.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 26

**The vena cava superior. The brachiocephalic vein. The internal jugular vein. Intracranial and extracranial veins. The external jugular vein. The anterior jugular vein. The subclavian vein. The veins of the upper extremities.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The vena cava superior. The brachiocephalic vein. The internal jugular vein. Intracranial and extracranial veins. The external jugular vein. The anterior jugular vein. The subclavian vein. The veins of the upper extremities, clinical significance.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 27

**The thoracic part of the aorta and its branches. The veins of the walls and organs of the thoracic cage (the azygos, hemiazygos vein, posterior intercostal veins, vertebral veins).**

**The ventral branches of the thoracic nerves.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The thoracic part of the aorta and its branches. The veins of the walls and organs of the thoracic cage (the azygos, hemiazygos vein, posterior intercostal veins, vertebral veins). The ventral branches of the thoracic nerves.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 28

### **The abdominal part of the aorta and its branches. The topography of the branches of the abdominal aorta**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The abdominal part of the aorta and its branches. The topography of the branches of the abdominal aorta, clinical significance.

**Plan of the lesson:**

- I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .
- II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.
- III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..
- IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min
- V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..
- VI. Training equipment:**
  1. Skeleton
  2. Wet preparations on the subject
  3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 29

**The common, internal, and external iliac arteries. The femoral and popliteal arteries. The arteries of the leg and foot. The vessels taking part in arterial networks of the lower extremities.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The common, internal, and external iliac arteries. The femoral and popliteal arteries. The arteries of the leg and foot. The vessels taking part in arterial networks of the lower extremities, clinical significance

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
- 3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 30

**The system of the vena cava inferior. The system of the portal vein. The fixation of the new Latin terms and repeating of the previous terms. The pelvic veins and veins of the lower extremities. The overview on intersystem anastomoses of the veins.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The system of the vena cava inferior. The system of the portal vein. The fixation of the new Latin terms and repeating of the previous terms. The pelvic veins and veins of the lower extremities. The overview on intersystem anastomoses of the veins..

### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 31

### **The lumbar plexus: branches and their innervation zones. The short and long branches and topography of the sacral plexus. The innervation zone of the sciatic nerve**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The lumbar plexus: branches and their innervation zones. The short and long branches and topography of the sacral plexus. The innervation zone of the sciatic nerve, clinical significance.

#### **Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton

2. Wet preparations on the subject

3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 32

**The general information about the vegetative nervous system. The sympathetic trunk. The vegetative ganglia and plexuses of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. The parasympathetic part of the vegetative nervous system. The parasympathetic ganglia of the head.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The general information about the vegetative nervous system. The sympathetic trunk. The vegetative ganglia and plexuses of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. The parasympathetic part of the vegetative nervous system. The parasympathetic ganglia of the head.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 33

**The general information about the structural elements of the lymph system. The lymph trunks and ducts. The lymph nodes and vessels of the head, neck, upper extremities, and thoracic cage.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The general information about the structural elements of the lymph system. The lymph trunks and ducts. The lymph nodes and vessels of the head, neck, upper extremities, and thoracic cage. .

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 34

**The lymph nodes and vessels of the abdominal cavity, pelvis, and lower extremities. The fixation of the new Latin terms and repeating of the previous terms**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The lymph nodes and vessels of the abdominal cavity, pelvis, and lower extremities. The fixation of the new Latin terms.

**Plan of the lesson:**

**I. Checking of attendance** – 2-3min .

**II. Survey of students on the previous lesson**– 10-12 min. Mistakes made by students must be corrected by the teacher on the spot and immediately. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the correct the pronunciation of Latin terms. The survey should use the maximum amount of preparations, and efforts should be made to increase the students' practical skills.

**III. Conclusion of the previous topic** – 4-5 min..

**IV. Explanation of a new topic by the teacher** -18-20 min

**V. Independent work of students**– 45-50 min. The teacher evaluates the independent work of the surveyed students, supervises and directs the students' learning. By the end of the lesson, each student should be able to find and show the derivatives on the preparations described..

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Skeleton
2. Wet preparations on the subject
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic