

## **Lesson 1.**

### **Organization of the teaching process at the Department of Human anatomy and medical terminology. Rules for reading Latin letters. Axes and surfaces passing through the body.**

#### **The structure of an ordinary vertebra.**

**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.

#### **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:**
  1. It is important to have presentations or films on the following topics in multimedia:  
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
  4. Skeleton.

## Lesson 2.

**The cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae. The anatomy of the sacrum and coccyx. The junctions of the vertebrae. The vertebral column as a whole: the structure, curves, and the formation of the curves.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** To inform students about the skeleton of the body, to clarify the vertebral column and its parts. Explain the differences between true and false vertebrae. Explanation of the structure of the ordinary vertebrae, teaching the differentiation of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. A detailed explanation of the sacrum and coccyx. Comprehensive and complete explanation of the anatomical features and differential features of vertebral joints - vertebral body, arch and protrusion joints. Importance of complete curvature of the vertebral column, the formation time.

### **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 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. Skeleton of the trunk, parts. Vertebral column, parts
  2. True and false vertebrae, anatomical differences. Structure of the typical vertebra.
  3. Explanation of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Sacrum and coccyx.
  4. Joints of the vertebral body, structure of the intervertebral disc .
  5. Joints of vertebral arch, transverse and spinous proces.
  6. Joints of vertebral articular proces.
  7. Veetebral column, structure, curvature, their formation.
- 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 bone described..
- VI. Training equipment:**
  1. Bone set
  2. Model of the vertebral column.
  3. Skeleton

4. Age preparations on the subject

5. Presentation and educational films on the structure of vertebrae.

### **Lesson 3.**

#### **The anatomy of the ribs and sternum. The junctions of the ribs with vertebrae and sternum. The structural features of the thorax as a whole.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Provide students with a comprehensive and explanation of the anatomy of the ribs and sternum. Explain the connection of the ribs with the vertebrae and sternum. Clarification from the anatomico-functional point of view of changes in the characteristics of the full chest, structure and age depending on body type.

#### **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. Anatomy of the ribs,true and false ribs
2. Anatomy of the sternum
3. Junctions of the ribs with the vertebrae .
4. Junctions of the ribs with the sternum.
5. Structure of the thorax as a whole,types of the thorax

**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 bone described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

- 2 Bone set
- 3 Model of the vertebral column
- 4 Skeleton
- 5.Age preparations on the subject
- 6 Presentation and educational films on the structure of the ribs and sternum.

## Lesson 4.

**The bones of the upper extremities, their structural features, and anatomy. The junctions of the bones of the upper extremities. The fixation of the new Latin terms used in the topic of the upper extremities and repeating of the previous terms.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain to students the structure of the upper extremities bones. Given that the surrounding bones are a pair of anatomical derivatives, to explain their right-to-left affiliation, to fully and completely fix this knowledge. Functional anatomy of the upper extremities, explanation of structural 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. Scapula and clavicle. Junctions of the bones of the upper extremities: sternoclavicular and claviculo-acromial joints .
2. Humerus, radius and ulna. Functional anatomy of the shoulder joint . Functional anatomy of the elbow joint. Junctions of the forearm .
3. Skeleton of the hand: carpal, metacarpal and fingers bones . Radiocarpal joint, junctions of the hand.

**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 bone described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set
2. Skeleton
3. Age preparations on the subject
4. Presentation and educational films on the structure of upper extremity

## **Lesson 5.**

### **The bones of the lower extremities. Their structural features and anatomy.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain to students the anatomical features of the lower extremities bones, the derivatives on these bones.

#### **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. Explanation of the hip bone and femur

2. Explanation of the leg and foot bones.

3. **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 bone described.

**4. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set

2. Skeleton

3. Presentations and educational films on the anatomy of the lower extremities

## Lesson 6.

### **The junctions of the bones of the lower extremities. The fixation of the Latin terms used in the topics of the lower extremities**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Study the structural features of the joints of the lower extremities, to explain the possible movements in the joints, to fixation of the Latin terms used in the anatomy of the lower 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 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. Explanation of the lower extremity joints . Pelvis.
2. Bud-çanaq, diz, aşıq-baldir oynaqlarının, ayaq sümükləri birləşmələrinin izahı. Tam ayaq. Explanation of the joints : coxae, knee, ankle, ankles. Full foot.
3. Fixation of the Latin terms .
4. **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 bone described.

**5. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set.
2. Model of the foot
3. Skeleton
4. Wet preparations on the subject.
5. Presentation and educational films on the lower skeleton

## Lesson 7

**The general overview of the skull. The anatomy, topography, and structural features of the frontal, sphenoid, occipital, and parietal bones. The pronunciation of the Latin terms used in the topic.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** General overview of the skull, substantiation of its division into cerebral and facial skull. A comprehensive and detailed explanation of the frontal, sphenoid, occipital and parietal bones. Pay special attention to their correct pronunciation, taking into account the use of new Latin terms in the subject.

### **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. General overview of the skull
  - a) Bones of the cerebral skull
  - b) Bones of the facial skull
2. Frontal bone
3. Occipital bone
4. Sphenoid bone
5. Parietal bone
6. The pronunciation of the Latin terms used in the topic.

**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 bone described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set
2. Model of the skull
3. Skeleton
4. Presentation and educational films on the anatomy of the skull

## **Lesson 8**

### **The temporal bone: structure and canals.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain to the student the anatomy of the temporal bone, its topographic features in the cerebral skull, as well as the canals and the content of these channels, laying the foundation of certain clinical knowledge related to 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. The structure of the temporal bone, the explanation of the anatomical derivatives and the exact presentation to each student.
2. Canals of the temporal bone, anatomical derivatives passing through these canals. Formation of certain clinical knowledge about channels.

**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 bone described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set
2. Model of the skull
3. Model of the temporal bone
4. Skeleton
5. Presentation and educational films on the anatomy of the temporal bone

## Lesson 9

### **The structural features of the ethmoid, maxilla, mandible, and other bones of the facial skeleton. The pronunciation of the Latin terms used in the topic.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain the anatomy, topography, structure and age features of the ethmoid bone, maxilla and mandibula, and other bones of the facial bones. Fixaton of Latin terms used in the subject of skulls.

#### **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. Clarification of the ethmoid bone, its position in the skull, and the presence of the facial skull
2. The anatomy of the maxilla the presence of the facial skull in all cavities.
3. Functionally constructing the explanation of the position of the mandibula as the only moving bone in the facial skeleton, accurately showing the anatomical derivatives on it and achieving the correct representation by the students
4. Clarification of the structure and topographic features of other bones of the facial skeleton - palate, zygomatic, lacrimal, nasal, inferior nasal concha, vomer and hyoid bones, using multimedia and CT and X-ray images in the supply base of the department.

**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 bone described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set
2. Model of the skull

3. Skeleton
4. Presentations and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 10

### **The topography of the cerebral part of the skull. The calvaria. The anatomy and functional destination of the foramina and canals of the internal and external cranial bases. The temporal fossa.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** The concept of topography of the skull. Its anatomico-functional and clinical significance. The division of the cranial part of the skull cap and the base of the skull, the internal and external base of the skull, its parts, holes, the functional purpose of these holes and their importance in experimental medicine.

#### **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. Explanation of the concept of topography of the skull, the importance of topographic knowledge.
2. Topography of the cerebral part of the skull, skull cap and skull base
3. Anatomical features of the base of the 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 bone described.

**VI. Training equipment:**

1. Bone set
2. Skull,base of the skull
3. Skeleton
- 4.Presentations and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 11

**The topography of the facial skeleton. The orbits. The nasal cavity. The infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae. The junctions of the skull bones. The temporomandibular joint: its structure, shape, movements, and features. The repeating and fixation of the rules of the pronunciation of Latin terms**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Anatomico-functional and clinical significance of the topography of the facial part of the skull. Explanation of the walls and anatomical connections of the orbits, nasal cavity, infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossa. Fixation of Latin terms. Explanation of skull joints, skull sutures, dento-alveolar joints, skull synchondrosis. Comprehensive clarification of the functional anatomy of the temporomandibular joint.

### **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 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. Orbits
2. Nasal cavity.
3. Infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossa .
4. Sutures of the skull.Synchondroses of the skull.
5. 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. Bone set
2. Skull, base of the skull
3. Skeleton
4. Wet preparations on the subject
5. Presentations and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 13

### **Anatomy of the muscles of the head. Muscles of mastication and facial expression. The functions of the head muscles. The new Latin terms used in Myology and the principles of their pronunciation**

**The purpose of the lesson :** Explain head areas and head muscles, clarify chewing and facial muscles. Explain the Latin terms used in muscle talk.

#### **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. Head areas and head muscles
2. Facial expression and masticatory muscles

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

## Lesson 14

**The muscles and fasciae of the neck: their structural features. The topography of the neck.**

**The triangles of the neck, their topography, and practical importance..**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the muscles and fascia of the neck, clarification of the structure of the soft tissues of the neck.

**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. Superficial and deep muscles of the neck, fasciae of the neck
2. Topography of the neck. The triangles of the neck, the exact boundaries of these triangles.

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

## Lesson 15

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

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain the functional anatomy of the muscles and fascia of the chest, the topography of the diaphragm, the structure and age characteristics. Explanation of the functional anatomy of the abdominal muscles and fascia. Rectus sheath, explanation of the 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 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. Muscles and fasciae of the chest
2. Diaphragm, topography, and structural features
3. Muscles and fasciae of the abdomen.Rectus sheath.
4. Inguinal canal .

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

## Lesson 16

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

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain the functional anatomy and topography of the muscles and fascia of the back.

**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.Wet preparations on the subject

2.Skeleton

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## **The structure and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the shoulder girdle and arm.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the functional anatomy of the structure and topography of the shoulder girdle and arm muscles and fascia.

### **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. Muscles and fasciae of the shoulder
  2. Muscles and fasciae of the arm .
- 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.Wet preparations on the subject
  - 2.Skeleton
  - 3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 18

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

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the functional anatomy and topography of the forearm and hand muscles.

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

## **The structure and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the pelvis and thigh**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the functional anatomy and topography of the pelvic and thigh muscles.

### **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.Wet preparations on the subject

2.Skeleton

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## **The structure and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the leg and foot.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the functional anatomy and topography of the leg and foot muscles.

### **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.Wet preparations on the subject

2.Skeleton

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 22

**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 fixation of Latin terms**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Providing information about internal organs. organs of the oral cavity: the tongue, salivary glands. Information on milk and permanent teeth, their structure, formula and time of the eruption. Fixation 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 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.Wet preparations on the subject

2.Skeleton

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

Stomatological faculty, I course, lesson 23

**Lesson 23**

## **The soft palate, pharynx, esophagus**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the functional anatomy of the soft palate, pharynx, esophagus.

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

## Lesson 24

### **The structure and topography of the stomach, small and large intestines**

**The purpose of the lesson:.** Explanation of the structure and topography of the stomach, small and large intestines.

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

## **The liver, pancreas, and spleen. Their structure and topography**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explain the structure and topography of the liver, pancreas and spleen.

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

**The peritoneum and its topography. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topics of the digestive system.**

**The purpose of the lesson:.** Explanation of the peritoneum and its topography. Fixation of Latin terms used in the anatomy of the digestive 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
- 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. Wet preparations on the subject
2. Skeleton
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 27

### **The respiratory organs. The structure and topography of the nasal cavity, larynx, trachea, and main bronchi**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the structure and topography of the nasal cavity, larynx, trachea and bronchi.

**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.Wet preparations on the subject

2.Skeleton

3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

**The lungs and pleura. The mediastinum. The topography of the lungs and pleura. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topics of the respiratory system**

**The purpose of the lesson:.** Explanation of the lungs and pleura. Information about the mediastinum. Topography of the lungs and pleura. Fixation of Latin terms used in 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
- 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.Wet preparations on the subject
- 2.Skeleton
- 3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

## Lesson 29

### **The urinary organs. The structure and topography of the kidneys**

**The purpose of the lesson:** General overview of the urinary organst. Explanation of the structure and topography of the kidneys.

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

### **Lesson 30**

#### **The ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topic of the urinary system.**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of ureters, urinary bladder and urethra. Fixation of Latin terms used in the urinary 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
- 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.Wet preparations on the subject
  - 2.Skeleton
  - 3.Presentation and educational films on the topic

### **Lesson 31**

## **The functional anatomy and topography of the male genital organs**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of functional anatomy and topography of the male genital organs.

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

## Lesson 32

### **The functional anatomy and topography of the female genital organs.**

**The purpose of the lesson:.** Explanation of functional anatomy and topography of the female genital organs.

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

## Lesson 33

### The structure and topography of the perineum

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the structure and topography of the perineum.

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

## **Lesson 34**

### **The anatomy and topography of the endocrine glands. The repeating and fixation of the Latin terms**

**The purpose of the lesson:** Explanation of the anatomy and topography of the endocrine glands. Repetition and strengthening 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. Wet preparations on the subject
2. Skeleton
3. Presentation and educational films on the topic