**EDUCATIONAL PLAN OF THE PRACTICAL CLASSES**

**ON THE SUBJECT OF "Dinamic Anatomy"**

**for students of General medicine faculty**

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**Topic 1.** Joints of the shoulder girdle: the dynamic anatomy of the sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular joints. The dynamic anatomy of the muscles that move the shoulder girdle. The vessels and nerves of the sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular joints and also of the muscles that set these joints in motion– 2h.

**Topic 2.** The dynamic anatomy of the shoulder joint. The dynamic anatomy of the muscles that move the shoulder joint. The vessels and nerves of the shoulder joint and also of the muscles that set this joint in motion. – 2h.

**Topic 3.** The dynamic anatomy of the elbow joint and distal radioulnar joint. The dynamic anatomy of the muscles that move the elbow joint and distal radioulnar joint. The vessels and nerves of the elbow joint and distal radioulnar joint and also of the muscles that set these joints in motion.–2h.

**Topic 4.** The dynamic anatomy of the wrist joint and hand joints. The dynamic anatomy of the muscles that move the wrist joint and hand joints. The vessels and nerves of the wrist joint and hand joints and also of the muscles that set these joints in motion.– 2h.

**Topic 5.** Topography of the upper limb. The projection of the bones and muscles of the upper limb onto the skin. – 2s.

**Topic 6.** The dynamic anatomy of the hip joint. The dynamic anatomy of the muscles that move the hip joint. The vessels and nerves of the hip and also of the muscles that set these joint in motion. – 2h.

**Topic 7.** Interim assessment. The colloquium will be held centrally at the University Examination Center.– 2h

**Topic 8.** The dynamic anatomy of the knee joint and joints of the leg bones, muscles that set the knee joint in motion. The vessels and nerves of the knee joint and also of muscles that set the knee joint in motion. – 2h.

**Topic 9.** The dynamic anatomy of the ankle (talocrural) joint, the joints of the foot bones, and the muscles that move these joints. The foot as a whole. The vessels and nerves of the ankle joint, the joints of the bones of the foot, and also of the muscles that set these joints in motion. – 2h.

**Topic 10.** Topography of the lower limb. Comparative characteristics of the muscles of the upper and lower extremities. The projection of the bones and muscles of the lower limb onto the skin. – 2h.

**Topic 11.** The dynamic anatomy of the vertebral joints. The vertebral column as a whole, its curves. The dynamic anatomy of the muscles that set in motion the cervical and lumbar parts of the vertebral column. The projection onto the surface of the body of the muscles that set the vertebral column in motion. Vessels and nerves of the vertebrae and their junctions, also of the muscles that set them in motion.– 2h.

**Topic 12.** The dynamic anatomy of the junction of the ribs with the vertebrae and sternum. The thorax as a whole. The shape of the thorax in depending on the constitutional type and gender. The respiratory muscles and their clinical anatomy. The diaphragm. Breathing types. The projection of the bones of the thorax onto the skin surface. – 2h.

**Topic 13.** Muscles of the head: muscles of mastication and facial expression. The temporomandibular joint and dynamic anatomy of the muscles that set the mandibule in motion. -2h

**Topic 14.** The atlanto-occipital and atlanto-axial joints. Vessels and nerves of the vertebrae and their junctions, also of the muscles that set them in motion - 2h.

**Topic 15.** General information about the anatomical characteristics of some positions and movements of the entire human body. Characteristics of simple and complex, symmetric and asymmetric, cyclic and acyclic movements. Characterization of posture and bridge position. – 2h.

Head of the Department of Human anatomy and

medical terminology,

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