**DEPARMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES FOR STUDENTS OF THE I COURSE OF GENERAL MEDICINE FACULTY**

**AUTUMN SEMESTER**

1. Introduction to the subject of human anatomy. The purpose, objectives and methods of studying anatomy. Development of anatomy in Azerbaijan. The history of the development of anatomy. Origin of Latin terms used in anatomy. – 2 h.
2. Stages of human embryogenesis. Features of the prenatal and postnatal periods. Tissues, organs and systems. Supporting germs of tissues. Derivatives of ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm. An organ as a complex tissue system. The general anatomy of the skeleton.
The structure, shape, classification, physico-chemical features of bones. The development and features of bones.
The anatomical changes of bones during the prenatal and postnatal periods. The topographic anatomy of periosteum and bone marrow–2 h.
3. Anatomy of bone junctions. The types of bone junctions, contiguous (uninterrupted), and interrupted junctions. The types of the contiguous (uninterrupted) junctions and their development. Half-joints, their distinctive features. Interrupted (movable, synovial) junctions (joints). Development of joints. Biomechanical classification of joints. The auxiliary elements of the joints. The fixation of joints. The elements which inhibit the movement in joints. The features of joints in different age periods. –2 h.
4. Bones of the trunk, features of their structure and development. Junctions of the bones of the trunk. The vertebral column as a whole. The thoracic cage as a whole. Movement, individual, gender, and age characteristics of the vertebral column and thoracic cage, their variations, and anomalies. Formation of curves of the vertebral column and their functional significance. Features of the structure, development, variations, and anomalies of the bones of the superior and inferior extremities (limbs). Development of the skull in ontogenesis. Skull as a whole: shape and topography.
Age, sex, and individual characteristics of the skull. Skull anomalies. Distinctive features of the skull of a newborn. Craniometry, indices of the cerebral and facial parts of the skull.
 – 2 h.
5. Muscle development. Muscle structure, classification of muscles. Muscle strength and work. One-arm and two-arm levers. Accessory apparatus muscles, fascia and fascia derivatives. Muscle features in newborns. Features of muscle development at different stages of ontogenesis. Morphofunctional features, topography, and practical significance of the muscles of the head, trunk, and limbs.– 2 h.
6. A general overview of the internal organs. The structure of tubular organs. The glands: their structure and classification. Development of the primary intestinal tube, a differentiation of the anterior, middle, and posterior intestine. Abnormalities of the digestive system. Development and formation of the face and oral cavity. Developmental anomalies of the face and oral cavity. General information about the bite and anomalies. – 2 h.
7. Functional anatomy of the liver and pancreas, their development in ontogeny. Developmental abnormalities of the liver, bile ducts, and pancreas. The concept of the peritoneum, the topography of the peritoneum, and its development in ontogeny.– 2 h.
8. The functional anatomy and development of the respiratory organs in the ontogeny. Their variations and anomalies. – 2 ч.
9. The functional anatomy and development of the urinary organs in the ontogeny. Their variations and anomalies. The functional anatomy of the genital organs. The development of the internal and external genital organs in ontogeny, their variations, and anomalies. – 2 h.
10. The classification of the endocrine glands. The functional anatomy of the endocrine glands and their development in the ontogeny. The features of the endocrine glands. – 2 h.

**DEPARMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES FOR STUDENTS OF THE I COURSE OF GENERAL MEDICINE FACULTY**

**AUTUMN SEMESTER**

**Topic 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.– 2h.

**Topic 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. – 2 h.

**Topic 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.– 2 h.

**Topic 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.– 2 h.

**Topic 5.** The bones of the lower extremities. Their structural features and anatomy.- 2 h.

**Topic 6.** The junctions of the bones of the lower extremities. The fixation of the Latin terms used in the topics of the lower extremities.– 2 h.

**Topic 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. –2 h.

**Topic 8.** The temporal bone: structure and canals. –2 h.

**Topic 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. – 2 s.

**Topic 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.– 2 h.

**Topic 11.** The topography of the facial skeleton. The orbits. The nasal cavity. The infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae. – 2 h.

**Topic 12.** 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. – 2 h.

**Topic 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.– 2 h.

**Topic 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. –2h.

**Topic 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. – 2h.

**Topic 16.** The structure, functional anatomy, and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the back.– 2h.

**Topic 17.** The structure and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the shoulder girdle and arm. – 2h.

**Topic 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. – 2h.

**Topic 19.** The structure and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the pelvis and thigh. –2 h.

**Topic 20.** The structure and topography of the muscles and fasciae of the leg and foot.–2h.

**Topic 21. COLLOQUIUM 2 (interim assessment).** Only practical class materials covering topics 1-20 will be included in this colloquium. The colloquium will be held centrally at the University Examination Center.– 2h.

**Topic 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.– 2 h.

**Topic 23.** The soft palate, pharynx, esophagus.– 2 h.

**Topic 24.** The structure and topography of the stomach, small and large intestines. – 2 h.

**Topic 25.** The liver, pancreas, and spleen. Their structure and topography.

**Topic 26.** The peritoneum and its topography. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topics of the digestive system.– 2 h.

**Topic 27.** Dissection of the organs of the digestive system. – 2h.

**Topic 28.** The respiratory organs. The structure and topography of the nasal cavity, larynx, trachea, and main bronchi.– 2 h.

**Topic 29.** The lungs and pleura. The mediastinum. The fixation of Latin terms used in the topics of the respiratory system. – 2 h.

**Topic 30.** The topography of the lungs and pleura.Dissection of the organs of the respiratory system. – 2h.

**Topic 31.** The urinary organs. The structure and topography of the kidneys. – 2h.

**Topic 32.** The ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra.The fixation of Latin terms used in the topic of the urinary system. – 2 h.

**Topic 33.** The functional anatomy and topography of the male genital organs. – 2 h.

**Topic 34.** The functional anatomy and topography of the female genital organs. – 2 h.

**Topic 35.** The structure and topography of the perineum. – 2 h. – 2 h.

**Topic 36.** The anatomy and topography of the endocrine glands. Thyroid gland. Parathyroid gland. Thymus. The repeating and fixation of the Latin terms. **–** 2h.

**Topic 37.** Endocrine part of the genital organs. Suprarenal glands. Epiphysis. Hypophysis. – 2h.

**Topic 38.** Dissection of the urinary, genital, and endocrine organs. – 2h.

 **Head of the Department of**

**Human anatomy and medical terminology,**

**associate professor A.S.Abdullayev**