

ЛД-21ИИ

FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
"NORTH OSSETIAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Department of Human Anatomy with Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery

EXAM QUESTIONS

BY DISCIPLINE

**«TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE
SURGERY»**

the main professional educational program of higher education – the
specialty program in the specialty

31.05.01 General medicine

1. THE DOCTRINE OF V. N. SHEVKUNENKO INDIVIDUAL ANATOMICAL VARIABILITY OF ORGANS AND SYSTEMS, ITS CLINICAL RELEVANCE.

2. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE SMALL INTESTINE. Departments, relation to peritoneum, syntopia, mesentery and its contents, the differences from the colon. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

3. TRACHEOSTOMY. Indications, types, technique of operations and their topographic and anatomical justification, possible complications and their prevention.

4. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF LATERAL REGION OF FACE (BUCCAL AND PAROTID-MASTICATORY). Layers and their characteristics, parotid gland and "weak spots" of its capsule, projection on the skin of the parotid gland duct and branches of the facial nerve, neurovascular formations.

5. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE PLEURA. Borders, divisions, and part of the pleural cavity, slit, pleural sinuses, Mainperle fields, characteristics of blood supply, innervation and lymphatic drainage from the various divisions of the pleura.

6. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVES. Neurotomy, nerve resection, nerve suture, neurolysis (indications, requirements, technique).

7. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE HIP JOINT. Articular surface, the line of attachment of the joint capsule, the projection of the joint space, the ligaments and weak points of the capsule. Blood supply and innervation of the joint.

8. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PERITONEUM IN THE LOWER FLOOR OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY. Canals, sinuses, pockets, large omentum. Features of messages with the upper floor of the abdomen and pelvic cavities, their clinical significance.

9. CRANIOTOMY. Indications, the main types and methods, the main stages of operations, methods of closing the defects of the bones of the cranial vault.

10. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE BREAST. With cellotape. capsule, kletchataya space, features of the structure. Blood supply, innervation and ways of lymph outflow.

11. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE LIVER. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. Attitude to the peritoneum, shape and position, ligaments, external structure (lobes, furrows and their contents), segmental structure of the liver. Blood supply to the liver and its features, innervation, lymph flow.

12. EXPOSURE AND LIGATION OF THE FEMORAL ARTERY IN SAROVSKOM TREHERNE. Indications, projection, topography, technique of operations, possible complications and their prevention, ways of collateral blood supply.

13. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE BACK REGION OF THE KNEE. Boundaries, layers, walls, bottom and contents of popliteal fossa, collateral circulation pathways in violation of blood flow in the popliteal artery.

14. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE MEDIASTINUM. Borders, departments. General overview of the topography of the organs of the anterior mediastinum.

15. SURGERY FOR DIRECT INGUINAL HERNIAS. Methods of plasty of the inguinal canal.

16. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE SHOULDER JOINT. The articular surfaces and the attachment sites of the joint capsule, ligaments, inversions and weaknesses of the joint capsule. Blood supply and innervation of the joint.

17. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE LUNGS. Boundaries, external structure of the lungs, lobar and segmental structure, the gate and the root of the lung (blood supply, innervation, lymph flow). The projection of the lobes of the lung on the surface of the breast.

18. OPERATIONS ON THE BLOOD VESSELS. Ligation of the vessel in the wound and throughout-anatomical and physiological justification. Vascular suture, requirements, types and methods, their essence, the technique of the seam on the Carrel.

19. OPERATIONS ANATOMY OF THE BACK REGION OF THE TIBIA. Borders, layers, muscular-fascial bed, neurovascular bundles, their projection, the ankle-popliteal canal.

20. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF LUMBAR REGION. Boundaries, divisions, layers, weaknesses, lumbar plexus and its branches.

21. PRINCIPLES of Subtotal subfascial resection of the thyroid gland by O. V. Nikolaev.

22. THE DOCTRINE OF THE FASCIA. Definition, structure and types of fascia, types and characteristics of interfascial receptacles, osteofascial cases. Clinical significance of fascia.

23. CLINICAL ANATOMY of the gallbladder and extrahepatic zelnik ways. Attitude to the peritoneum of the gallbladder. Its projection, part, syntopia, sellotape, holotape. The topography of the extrahepatic ducts. Variants of the relationship between the common bile and pancreatic ducts. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

24. SURGERY for phlegmon of the extremities. Drainage space Parody-Pirogov.

25. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE INTERNAL BASE OF THE SKULL. Cranial fossa. Typical places of skull base fractures and their clinical and anatomical characteristics.

26. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE LIVER. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. Attitude to the peritoneum, shape and position, ligaments, external structure (lobes, furrows and their contents), segmental structure of the liver. Blood supply to the liver and its features, innervation, lymph flow.

27. EXPOSURE AND LIGATION OF THE CAROTID ARTERIES. Indications, projection, topography, technique of operations, possible complications and their prevention, ways of collateral blood supply.

28. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THYROID AND PARATHYROID GLANDS. Skeletopy, syntopia, holotape. Capsules, blood supply and innervation, lymph drainage, "dangerous zone of the thyroid gland".

29. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE STOMACH. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape, divisions and part, shape and position of the ligament. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes and ways of cancer metastasis.

30. OPERATION WHEN PANARITUMS: hypodermic, nail, tenosynovitis. Readings of topographic-anatomic substantiation, types of equipment and operations.

31. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE LATERAL TRIANGLE OF THE NECK. Borders, layers, topography of subclavian arteries and veins, cervical and brachial nerve plexus.

32. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE INGUINAL REGION. Layers and their characteristics, inguinal triangle, inguinal gap, inguinal canal, its walls, holes and contents. Lateral and medial inguinal fossa. Topographic and anatomical prerequisites for the formation of inguinal hernias.

33. OPERATIVE ACCESSES TO THE LUNGS.

34. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE ANTERIOR REGION OF THE THIGH. Boundaries, layers, neurovascular bundles, muscular and vascular lacunae and their contents.

35. HOLOGRAPHY OF THE PERITONEUM OF THE UPPER FLOOR OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY. Bags, ligaments, small omentum and its contents. Features of messages with the lower floor and their clinical value.

36. SUTURE OF THE NERVE. Types, methods and techniques of surgery

37. OPERATIONAL ACCESS AND ACCEPTANCE. Definition, requirements for operational access, criteria for their evaluation, types of operational techniques, individualization of access and reception.

38. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE COLON. Departments, attitude to the peritoneum. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape, structure of the colon wall, the structural features of the intestine in the area of the ileocecal angle and its clinical importance. Blood supply and the concept of "critical zones", innervation, regional lymph nodes.

39. CUTS ON THE FACE WHEN ENOYNA THE MUMPS.

40. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE GLUTEAL REGION. Boundaries, layers and their characteristics, the vessels and nerves, the cellular spaces of the space and ways of distribution of purulent streaks.

41. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE PANCREAS. Syntopia. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. Odely, the attitude to the peritoneum, especially the relationship with large vessels. Blood supply, innervation, lymph flow.

42. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PURULENT MEDIASTINITIS. Dorsal mediastinotomy on Naslovu modification HEIDENHAIN.

43. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE MENINGES OF THE BRAIN. Sinuses of the Dura mater and the pathway of venous outflow from the skull, their connection with extracranial venous formations and their importance in the spread of inflammatory processes.

44. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE MEDIASTINUM. The boundaries, divisions, overview of the topography of the organs of the posterior mediastinum. Topographic anatomy of the vagus nerves and recurrent branches.

45. The CONCEPT OF SUPRAVAGINAL hysterectomy and surgery for ec Lesson pregnancy. Puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior vaginal vault.

46. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE DIAPHRAGM. Departments, weaknesses, blood supply, innervation.

47. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF SMALL PELVIS. The floor of the pelvis, cellular spaces of the space of the pelvis and their practical value.

48. PRIMARY SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY. Features, preparation, topographic and anatomical justification, stages and technique of the operation, ways to stop bleeding from the vessels of the soft tissues of the head, diploic veins, vessels and sinuses of the Dura and superficial vessels of the brain.

49. The TEACHINGS of V. I. SHEVKUNENKO ABOUT the INDIVIDUAL AND AGE-specific ANATOMIC variability of ORGANS AND SYSTEMS. Its main provisions and clinical significance.

50. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE UTERUS AND APPENDAGES. Relationship to the peritoneum. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. The position of the uterus, ligaments. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

51. OPERATIONS AT FEMORAL HERNIAS. The concept of "crown of death".

52. FASCIA AND cellular spaces spaces of the NECK and their clinical significance. Classification and topography. Localization of abscesses and phlegmon, the spread of purulent numb with phlegmon of the neck.

53. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE HEART AND PERICARDIUM. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. Blood supply, innervation.

54. PUNCTURE of the hip joint.

55. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE MEDIAL TRIANGLE OF THE NECK. Carotid and scapular-tracheal triangles: boundaries, layers and their characteristics, neurovascular bundle, its projection, topography, branches of the external carotid artery.

56. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE COLON. Departments, relation to peritoneum, syntopia, sellotape, holotape. Features of the structure of the colon wall, especially the structure of the intestine in the ileocecal angle and their clinical significance. Blood supply and the concept of "critical zones", innervation, regional lymph nodes.

57. DISARTICULATION Definition, indications. Methods and General technique.

58. FASCIA AND cellular spaces spaces of the NECK and their clinical significance. Classification and topography. Localization of abscesses and phlegmon, the spread of purulent numb with phlegmon of the neck. Incisions in phlegmon and abscesses of the neck and their topographic and anatomical justification.

59. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE PANCREAS. Sellotape. syntopia, departments, relation to the peritoneum, especially the relationship with major vessels. Blood supply, innervation, lymph flow.

60. PUNCTURE and catheterization of the femoral artery by the Seldinger.

61. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE ELBOW JOINT. The articular surfaces and the attachment sites of the joint capsule, ligaments and weak points of the capsule. Blood supply and innervation of joints

62. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE STOMACH. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape, Divisions and part, shape and position of the ligament. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes and ways of cancer metastasis

63. OPERATIONS ON THE KIDNEYS. Operative access. Nephrotomy, nephrostomy. Indications. Technique of execution.

64. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE FINGERS. Layers and their characteristics, the topography of the osteo-fibrous canals and synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

65. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF THE RETROPERITONEAL SPACE. Borders, departments, layers, fascia and cellular spaces.

66. PUNCTURE OF THE PLEURAL CAVITY. Indications, technique, anatomical justification, possible complications and their prevention.

67. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE PHARYNX AND THE CERVICAL ESOPHAGUS. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape, Walls, posts, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic outflow.

68. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE BLADDER. Relation to the peritoneum, fascial sheath, and the cellular spaces of the space of the bladder layers of the walls. Blood supply and innervation, the regional lymph nodes.

69. OPERATIONS AT PURULENT MASTITIS. The location of ulcers and cuts, the anatomical substantiation and technique of operations.

70. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE KNEE JOINT. Articular surface, the line of attachment of the joint capsule, ligaments, menisci, and inversions. Blood supply and innervation.

71. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE ANTERIOR-LATERAL ABDOMINAL WALL. Areas, projection of organs, blood supply, innervation, lymph flow. The topography of the layers of the lateral region of the abdomen.

72. OPERATIONS FOR INJURIES OF THE HEART. Operative accesses, principles, anatomical substantiation.

73. THE CONTRIBUTION OF N. And. PIROGOV IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SURGERY. N. And. Pies as the founder of bone-plastic operations.

74. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF THE RETROPERITONEAL SPACE. Borders, bodies and vascular-nervous formations. Branches of the abdominal aorta, formation and tributaries of the inferior Vena cava.

75. GASTROSTOMY. Indications, types and methods, their essence. The technique of gastrostomy for Witzel.

76. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY of LATERAL REGION of FACE (buccal and parotid-masticatory). Layers and their characteristics, parotid gland and "weak spots" of its capsule, projection on the skin of the parotid gland duct and branches of the facial nerve, neurovascular formations. Cuts on the face with purulent mumps.

77. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF THE THORAX. Borders, departments and areas. Layers the subclavian region, the topography of the intercostal space.

78. SURGERY FOR ABDOMINAL INJURIES. Accesses the audit the abdominal cavity. Suturing the wounds of the small intestine.

79. OPERATIONAL ACCESS AND ACCEPTANCE. Definition, requirements for operational access, criteria for their evaluation, types of operational techniques, individualization of access and reception.

80. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE UMBILICAL REGION. The relationship of the broad muscles of the abdomen direct. The formation of the white line of the abdomen, the umbilical ring, the layers of the area, their characteristics, weaknesses as an anatomical prerequisite for the formation of hernias, neurovascular bundles.

81. CRANIOTOMY. Indications, the main types and methods, the main stages of the operation. Methods for closing defects in the bones of the cranial vault.

82. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE FOOT. Layers of muscular and fascial Lodge of the rear and sole of the foot, the neurovascular bundles and their projection, cellular spaces of space and ways of distribution of purulent streaks in phlegmon of the foot.

83. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE COLON. Departments, attitude to the peritoneum. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. Features of the structure of the colon wall, especially the structure of the intestine in the ileocecal angle and their clinical significance. Blood supply and the concept of "critical zones", innervation, regional lymph nodes

84. INCISIONS at deep phlegmon of the lateral area of the face.

85. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF AXILLARY REGION. Boundaries and layers of the area, walls and contents of the axillary cavity, topography of the neurovascular bundle. Ways of collateral circulation in thrombosis of the axillary artery.

86. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE DIAPHRAGM. Departments, weaknesses, blood supply, innervation.

87. SURGERY FOR ABDOMINAL INJURIES. Accesses an audit of the abdominal cavity, suturing wounds of the liver.

88. THE SURGICAL TOOL. Groups and types, characteristics of the main instruments, rules of use of surgical instruments.

89. BLOOD FLOW TO THE HEART AND WAYS OF VENOUS OUTFLOW. The concept of the coronary circulation. Branches and blood supply areas of the coronary arteries. Characteristics of the ways of venous outflow and lymph outflow from the heart.

90. OPERATIONS ON THE STOMACH. Gastroenterostomy. Indications. Technique Perevalnogo front of the gastroenteroanastomosis.

91. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF FRONTO-PARIETO-OCCIPITAL REGION. Borders, layers, cellular spaces, vessels and nerves, topographic and anatomical justification of scalped wounds on the head.

92. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE PERICARDIUM. The walls of the pericardium and their syntopia. Sinuses of the pericardium, the structure of the pericardium, especially blood supply and innervation.

93. CHOLECYSTECTOMY. CHOLECYSTOSTOMY. Indications, accesses, methods, their essence and technique, anatomical justification.

94. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF TEMPORAL REGION. Boundaries, layers, their characteristics and the ratio with the layers of the front-parietal-occipital region. Neurovascular bundles and cellular spaces. The projection of the main grooves and brain vessels on the skin (scheme Cranlana Brusovo).

95. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE RECTUM. Sellotape, syntopia, relation to peritoneum, fascial sheaths and cellular spaces of the space of the rectum, the layers of the walls. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

96. PUNCTURE of the shoulder joint. Shoulder joint resection

97. CAVA KAVALENYA AND PORTO-KAVALENYA MEZVINSKY ANASTOMOSES. Species, topographic anatomy, clinical significance.

98. CLINICAL ANATOMY of the GALLBLADDER and extrahepatic biliary tract. Attitude to the peritoneum of the gallbladder, its projection, parts, syntopia. The topography of the extrahepatic bile ducts. Variants of the relationship between the common bile and pancreatic ducts. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

99. OPERATIONS ON THE BLOOD VESSELS. Ligation of the vessel in the wound and throughout-anatomical and physiological justification. Vascular suture-requirements, types and methods. Seam technique but Carrel.

100. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY PODIGNE-MAXILLARY TRIANGLE. Borders, layers, capsule, bed and topography of the submandibular gland, vessels and nerves, lymph nodes, Pirogov's triangle.

101. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE UTERUS AND APPENDAGES. Relation to the peritoneum, the abdominal recess, syntopia, the position of the uterus, part of the layers of the wall of the uterus, ligaments. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

102. SURGERY FOR INGUINAL HERNIAS. Features of the operation with strangulated, sliding and congenital hernias.

103. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE MASTOID REGION. Trepanation triangle of Shipo. the essence and main stages of trepanation of the mastoid process (antrotomy) and possible complications.

104. **CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE BREAST.** Sellotape, capsule, cellular spaces of space, features of the structure. Blood supply, innervation and ways of lymph outflow.

105. **APPENDECTOMY.** Indications, accesses, differences in the position of the Appendix, stages and technique of operation.

106. **SEPARATION AND CONNECTION OF TISSUES.** Types and methods, characteristics of modern suture material, application in surgery of bonding agents, ultrasound, laser, plasma scalpel.

107. **BLOOD FLOW TO THE HEART AND WAYS OF VENOUS OUTFLOW.** The concept of coronary circulation. Branches and blood supply areas of the coronary arteries. Characteristics of the ways of venous outflow and lymph outflow from the heart.

108. **INTESTINAL SUTURE.** Requirements for intestinal suture. types, methods, equipment

109. **CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE SHOULDER JOINT.** The articular surfaces and the attachment sites of the joint capsule, ligaments, inversions and weaknesses of the joint capsule. Blood supply and innervation of the joint.

110. **CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE BREAST.** Sellotape, capsule, cellular spaces of space, features of the structure. Blood supply, innervation and ways of lymph outflow.

111. **LAPAROTOMY.** Types, stages and technique of operations, anatomic substantiation requirements of the laparotomy incision, a comparative evaluation.

112. **TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE BACK REGION OF THE KNEE.** Boundaries, layers, walls, bottom and contents of popliteal fossa, collateral circulation pathways in violation of blood flow in the popliteal artery.

113. **TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE INGUINAL REGION.** Layers and their characteristics, inguinal triangle, inguinal gap, inguinal canal, its walls, holes and contents. Lateral and medial inguinal fossa. Topographic-anatomic prerequisites for the formation of Popovych hernias.

114. **BREAST SURGERY.** Sectoral resection of the breast. Radical mastectomy by Halsted-Meyer. Indications. Technique of execution.

115. **TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF LATERAL REGION OF FACE (BUCCAL AND PAROTID-MASTICATORY).** Layers and their characteristics, parotid gland and "weak spots" of its capsule, projection on the skin of the parotid gland duct and branches of the facial nerve, neurovascular formations..

116. **TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF LUMBAR REGION.** Boundaries, divisions, layers, weaknesses, lumbar plexus and its branches.

117. **THE SEAM TENDON.** Requirements. Views. Technique of execution.

118. **TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE INTERNAL BASE OF THE SKULL.** Cranial fossa. Typical places of skull base fractures and their clinical and anatomical characteristics.

119. **CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE UTERUS AND APPENDAGES.** Relation to the peritoneum, the abdominal recess, syntopia, the position of the uterus, part of the layers of the wall of the uterus, ligaments. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes.

120. **OPERATIONS ON THE STOMACH.** Gastric resection type Billroth-I, Billroth - II. Billroth II in modification of Hofmeister-Finsterer. Advantages and disadvantages of these methods of resection.

121. FASCIAS AND CELLULAR SPACES OF THE SPACE OF THE NECK, THEIR CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE. Classification and topography. Localization of abscesses and phlegmon, the spread of purulent numb with phlegmon of the neck.

122. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE STOMACH. Sellotape, syntopia, holotape. The divisions and part, shape and position of the ligament. Blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes and ways of cancer metastasis

123. OPERATIONS ON THE BONES. Osteotomy, bone resection, extra-and intramedullary osteosynthesis.

124. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF TEMPORAL REGION. Boundaries, layers, their characteristics and the ratio with the layers of the front-parietal-occipital region. Neurovascular bundles and cellular spaces. The projection of the main grooves and brain vessels on the skin (scheme Cranlana Brusovo).

125. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE PERICARDIUM. The divisions of the pericardium and their syntopia, the sinuses of the pericardium, the structure of the pericardium, especially of the blood supply and innervation.

126. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVES. Neurolysis. Suture of the nerve. Indications. Technique of execution.

127. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE KNEE JOINT. Articular surface, the line of attachment of the joint capsule, ligaments, menisci, and inversions. Blood supply and innervation.

128. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE DIAPHRAGM. Departments, weaknesses, blood supply, innervation.

129. AMPUTATION. Definition, indications, classification, types and methods, stages and General technique, amputation stump.

130. 130. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF AXILLARY REGION. Boundaries and layers of the area, walls and contents of the axillary cavity, topography of the neurovascular bundle. Ways of collateral circulation in thrombosis of the axillary artery.

131. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE ANTERIOR-LATERAL ABDOMINAL WALL. Areas, projection of organs, blood supply, innervation, lymph flow. The topography of the layers of the lateral region of the abdomen

132. SURGERY for HYDROCELE (methods of Winkelmann and Bergman).

133. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE GLUTEAL REGION. Boundaries, layers and their characteristics, the vessels and nerves, the cellular spaces of the space and ways of distribution of purulent streaks.

134. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE COLON. Departments, relation to peritoneum, syntopia, structure of the colon wall, the structural features of the intestine in the area of the ileocecal angle and its clinical importance. Blood supply and the concept of "critical zones", innervation.

135. SUTURE OF THE LUNG. Marginal resection of the lung.

136. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE ANTERIOR REGION OF THE THIGH. Boundaries, layers, neurovascular bundles, muscular and vascular lacunae and their contents.

137. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE MEDIASTINUM. The boundaries, divisions, overview of the topography of the organs of the posterior mediastinum. Topographic anatomy of the vagus nerves and recurrent branches.

138. OPERATIONS ON the BLADDER: puncture, cystotomy. cystostomy. Statement, concept of operations and their nature, the anatomical rationale.

139. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE MENINGES OF THE BRAIN. Sinuses of the Dura mater and the pathway of venous outflow from the skull, their connection with extracranial venous formations and their importance in the spread of inflammatory processes.

140. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF THE THORAX. Borders, departments and areas. Layers of the subclavian region, topography of intercostal spaces.

141. PUNCTURE OF ABDOMINAL CAVITY THROUGH POSTERIOR VAGINAL VAULT. Operative access to the uterus.

142. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF FRONTO-PARIETO-OCCIPITAL REGION. Borders, layers, cellular spaces, vessels and nerves, topographic and anatomical justification of scalped wounds on the head.

143. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PERITONEUM IN THE LOWER FLOOR OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY. Canals, sinuses, pockets, large omentum. Features of messages with the upper floor of the abdomen and pelvic cavities, their clinical significance.

144. SURGERY FOR OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIAS. Methods of plasty of the inguinal canal.

145. CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE HIP JOINT. Articular surface, the line of attachment of the joint capsule, the projection of the joint space, the ligaments and weak points of the capsule. Blood supply and innervation of the joint.

146. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PERITONEUM OF THE UPPER FLOOR OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY. Bags, ligaments, small omentum and its contents. Features of messages with the lower floor and their clinical value.

147. SEPARATION AND CONNECTION OF TISSUES. Types and methods, characteristics of modern suture material, application in surgery of bonding agents, ultrasound, laser, plasma scalpel.

148. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE MEDIAL TRIANGLE OF THE NECK. Carotid and scapular-tracheal triangles: boundaries, layers and their characteristics, neurovascular bundle, its projection, topography, branches of the external carotid artery.

149. TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF THE RETROPERITONEAL SPACE. Borders, departments, layers, fascia and cellular spaces.

150. RADICAL OPERATIONS ON THE LUNGS. Pneumonectomy, lobectomy, segmentectomy. The essence of operations, anatomical justification, operational accesses, the main stages.