

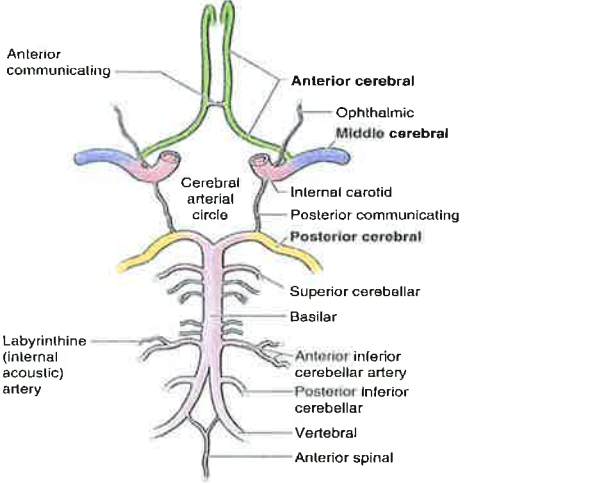
TOPIC	QUESTIONS	KNOWLEDGE (essential in bold)	NOTES
<p>Question 1: Femur (Bony Landmarks)</p>	<p>Identify the important features of this bone</p> <p>Describe the blood supply to the head of the femur</p> <p>What is the clinical significance of this</p>	<p>Head, fovea, neck, greater / lesser trochanters, trochanteric fossa, intertrochanteric crest (post) / line (ant), shaft, linea aspera, med + lat femoral condyles, intercondylar fossa, adductor tubercle, patellar surface</p> <p>Via posterior retinacular arteries of medial circumflex femoral artery. Lateral circumflex femoral artery contributes a little via cruciate anastomosis. Possibly from foveal artery (branch of obturator artery)</p> <p>Intracapsular #s (subcapital, transcervical) may lead to AVN of head of femur, especially if displaced</p>	<p>Bold + 2 to pass</p> <p>Bold to pass</p> <p>Bold to pass</p>
<p>Question 2 CT Brain (Describe Structures)</p>	<p>Identify the anatomical features of the brain shown on this CT</p> <p>Describe the circulation of CSF in the brain</p>	<p>Lateral ventricles-anterior and posterior horns Choroid plexus Lobes- frontal, parietal, occipital and temporal (3 of 4) + Gyri/ sulci Falx cerebri Thalamus, caudate nucleus, internal capsule(ant/post limb) Lentiform nucleus</p> <p>Formed in choroid plexus in lat/3/4 ventricles. Drains from lat to 3rd via iv foramen then 4th via aqueduct then into SA space and brainstem cisterns. Absorbed from SA space by arachnoid granulations</p>	<p>Bold to pass</p> <p>Bolded info plus sequence of lat to third to 4th ventricles</p>

<p>Question 3 Photo Left Lung Root/Mediastinum (Describe Structures)</p>	<p>This is a longitudinal section through the hilum of the left lung. What structures can you identify?</p> <p>What are the branches of the aortic arch</p>	<p>23,Heart (LV), 26, pericardium, 3,32 aorta, 18 L subclavian art, 4 L costocx trunk,12 L internal thoracic art,10 L common carotid,22 vagus n, 16 L pulm art, 15 L main bronchus, 11,21 pulm vv,9 L brachioceph v,31 sympathetic trunk, 14 phrenic nerve....</p> <p>Brachiocephalic trunk (dividing into RCC and RSC), L common carotid and L subclavian</p>	<p>Bold plus 4 others to pass</p> <p>Bold to pass</p>
<p>Question 4 Model Female Pelvis (Organs)</p>	<p>Identify the major anatomical structures in this model.</p> <p>Name the potential spaces where free fluid can accumulate in the pelvis and demonstrate their boundaries</p>	<p>Rectum, Uterus, Bladder, Sacrum, Pubic symphysis, Peritoneum, vagina, ovary, fallopian tube, Round ligament Broad ligaments, Int and Ext iliac vessels</p> <p>Vesicouterine pouch (anterior to bladder) & Rectouterine pouch (of Douglas) between ant rectum and post uterus, open above to peritoneum, close to cx and post fornix of vagina, inferior most ext of peritoneal cavity</p>	<p>8 to pass</p> <p>ID name and location of each in bold</p>
<p>Question 5 Discussion Movements of Thumb</p>	<p>Describe the origins and insertions of the muscles in the thenar eminence</p> <p>Demonstrate the movements produced by these muscles.</p> <p>What nerves innervate these muscles?</p>	<p>APB, FPB, OP (all originate flexor retinaculum and scaphoid/trap tubercles) APB inserts lat side base prox phal, OP inserts lat 1st MC FPB both heads insert base lat prox phal.</p> <p>OP opposes (mc to middle palm, rotates), ABD abducts the MCP jt, helps opposition, FPB flexes the MCP jt</p> <p>All recurrent br. Med n, except deep head FPB -deep Br ulnar nerve variable ++ or recurrent Br Median nerve</p>	<p>All bold and 1 correct origin and 1 correct insertion</p> <p>Demonstrate 2 correctly</p> <p>Must ID median n</p>

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Question 1: Bone Tibia (Bony Landmarks)	Identify this bone and its main features Describe the articulations between this bone and the fibula	Side bone, identify anterior and interosseus borders Tibial tuberosity, shaft, medial malleolus, tubercles of intercondylar eminence, medial and lateral condyles, facet for fibula, soleal line, Tibiofibular joint (superiorly) and tibiofibular syndesmosis (inferiorly) TF joint- synovial joint b/w facet fibular head and on posterolaterally on lateral tibial condyle. Joint capsule strengthened by ant and posterior ligaments of the fibular head TF syndesmosis-compound fibrous joint, it is the fibrous union of tib & fib by the IOM and the ant and post tibiofibular ligaments	Bold plus 6 features Both joints identified and 1 classified to pass
Question 2 CT Abdomen (Describe Structures)	Identify the structures visible on this CT What are the branches of the abdominal aorta?	Liver/duodenum/IVC/pancreas/splenic vein/kidneys/spleen/aorta/coeliac trunk/crus of diaphragm/small bowel/ribs, vertebral body Single – coeliac trunk, SMA, IMA Paired –gonadal, renal, suprarenal, inferior phrenic, lumbar, subcostal. Terminating as common iliacs	Bold plus 2 others to pass Prompt for pancreas Bold plus two paired branches to pass
Question 3 Photo Thoracic Inlet (Describe Structures)	Identify the vascular structures in this photo. What is the anatomical relationship of the internal jugular vein to the carotid artery? Describe the surface marking of the internal jugular vein.	Common carotid aa left 14, & right 19, brachiocephalic trunk 4, , right subclavian a. 21, brachiocephalic vv right 18 & left 13, subclavian vv 24, left internal jugular v 8, thyrocervical trunk 32 Superiorly IJV lies posterior to ICA Passes inferiorly in the carotid sheath with vagus n between IJV and carotid Inferiorly IJV lies lateral to CCA, passes deep to heads of SCM From earlobe/mastoid to medial end of clavicle	5/8 to pass 2 of 3 bold to pass Bold to pass

<p>Question 4 Model Heart (Coronary Artery/Valves)</p>	<p>Using this model, describe the arterial supply of the Heart</p> <p>Using this model identify the chambers and valves of the heart</p> <p>Identify the components of the Tricuspid V</p>	<p>Main coronary vessels arise from the corresponding aortic sinuses above the AV R Coronary courses inferiorly in AV groove, 3 Branches – SA nodal, Marginal, Posterior Interventricular L Coronary – bifurcates into Circumflex & LAD Cx gives off Marginal Br , LAD gives off Diagonals</p> <p>RA, Tricuspid v, RV, Pulmonary v, LA, Mitral v, LV, Aortic v</p> <p>3 cusps – Anterior, Posterior & Septal Chordae Tendinae Papillary Muscles</p>	<p>Bold and 1 other to pass</p> <p>Must identify all chambers and valves</p> <p>2 of 3 to pass</p>
<p>Question 5 Discussion Sensory Innervation (Upper Limb)</p>	<p>Demonstrate the dermatomes of the upper limb</p> <p>On your own hand demonstrate which nerves supply sensation to which parts of the hand?</p> <p>Prompt: Demonstrate the peripheral cutaneous innervation of the hand</p>	<p>C4 – lateral shoulder C5 – lateral arm C6 – lateral forearm & thumb C7 – middle / ring fingers & center of posterior forearm C8 – little finger, medial hand / forearm T1 – medial forearm, inferior arm T2 – medial arm, axilla</p> <p>Median –palmar & distal dorsal tips of lateral 3.5 digits Ulnar – palmar & dorsal surface of medial 1.5 digits Radial – dorsal aspect of lateral 3.5 digits (excluding tips)</p>	<p>5 to pass. General concept of distribution required</p> <p>All 3 nerves & correct distribution</p>

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<p>Question 1: C1/C2 (Bony Landmarks/Articulation)</p>	<p>C2 – identify the features of this bone.</p> <p>Describe the joints between C1 and C2</p> <p>Which ligaments stabilise these joints?</p>	<p>C2 (axis). Body, dens, superior and inferior articular facets, pedicle, transverse process, transverse foramen, lamina, spinous process, vertebral foramen,</p> <p>Lateral atlanto-axial joints (facet joint) and joint between anterior arch of C1 and dens. Both synovial joints – first one hinge, second one pivot</p> <p>Cruciate (cruciform) ligament – vertical and transverse components Alar ligaments Post longitudinal lig continued as tectorial membrane Anterior longitudinal ligament, Ligamentum flavum, Nuchal ligament, Interspinous ligament, Joint capsule</p>	<p>Dens and 5 others to pass</p> <p>ID location of both joints to pass</p> <p>2 of 3 bold and 1 other</p>
<p>Question 2 X-Ray Foot AP/lat</p>	<p>Identify the bones in this xray</p> <p>What are the movements that occur in the foot and the joints where those movements occur?</p>	<p>Calcaneus, Talus, Navicular, 3 Cuneiforms, cuboid and metatarsals, phalanges, distal tibia, distal fibula).</p> <p>Inversion / eversion - subtalar (talocalcaneal) and calcaneocuboid Flexion /extension at MTP joints Flexion /extension at IP joints</p>	<p>4 of 5 bold plus 2 others</p> <p>Must ID eversion /inversion and name one of the two joints involved</p>
<p>Question 3 Photo Palm of Left Hand (Describe Structures)</p>	<p>Using the photograph as a guide describe the vascular supply of the hand Prompt: Can you identify any of them</p> <p>What other major structures can you identify</p>	<p>Ulnar Artery (21) forming the Superficial palmar arch (18) Radial Artery (17) forming deep palmar arch</p> <p>12-Median N, 13-Med N – Palmer Br, 14-Med N – Recurrent Br, 15-Digital nerves, 22-Ulnar N 1- Abductor pollicis brevis, 2- Abductor digiti minimi, 3- Adductor pollicis, 8- Flexor digiti minimi brevis, 9- Flexor pollicis brevis, 11- Lumbrical, 16- Palm Br 6- FCR, 7- FCU, 10-Flex Retinacum, 20-Synvo Sheaths of flex tendons</p>	<p>Identify ulnar artery and superficial palmar arch Describe radial artery and deep palmar arch 3 to pass</p> <p>Bold and 6 others to pass</p>

<p>Question 4 Model Male Pelvis (Urinary System/Testes)</p>	<p>Identify the structures that form the male genitourinary system in this model</p> <p>What are the contents of the spermatic cord?</p> <p>Indicate on the model the location of the named parts of the male urethra</p>	<p>Bladder, ureter, prostate gland, seminal gland, spermatic cord, testis, epididymis, penis</p> <p>Ductus deferens, artery of ductus deferens, testicular artery, testicular vein → pampiniform plexus, lymphatics, autonomic nerves (sympathetic, parasympathetic)</p> <p>Intramural (base of bladder wall), prostatic (length of prostatic) , membranous (short narrow section surrounded by ext sphincter) and spongy (length of corpus spongiosum)</p>	<p>6 to pass</p> <p>Bold to pass</p> <p>3 of 4 to pass</p>
<p>Question 5 Discussion Circle of Willis</p>	<p>Draw a diagram depicting the Circle of Willis</p> <p>Which arteries supply which parts of the brain?</p>	 <p>(C) Inferior view</p> <p>Anterior cerebral a – Frontal lobe, medial and superior surface Middle cerebral a - Temporal lobe and lateral surface Posterior cerebral a - Occipital lobe, inferior surface Vertebro-Basilar</p>	<p>ID 3 paired arteries and ICA to pass</p> <p>BOLD TO PASS</p>