Human Anatomy

The structure of the human body, its organs and systems: the axial and accessory skeleton, bones connections, skeletal muscle and their accessory apparatus; organs of digestive, respiratory, urinary and reproductive system. The structure of the endocrine glands, heart and blood vessels, lymphatic system; hematopoietic and immune systems. The structure of the central nervous system, peripheral nervous system (cranial and spinal nerves); autonomic nervous system; senses organs.

Individual, sex and age characteristics of the organism, including perinatal development. Topography of the internal organs and their anatomical and topographical relationships.

The projection of the internal organs on the surface of the body. Radiographic anatomy. Developmental anomalies and malformations. Effect of labor, exercise, social conditions and environmental factors on the development and structure of the body.

As a result of the teaching of Human Anatomy a student must:

to know:

- the structure of the organs, their position in the human body and the relationship with other organs in the body; relationship between the structure and function of organs;
- individual, sex and age structure of the organs, systems of organs and human body;
- dependence of structure of organs, and their systems of the human body from the biological and social factors;
- variations and anomalies of structure of organs and organ systems in connection with features of embryonic development;
- radiographic anatomy of organs and organ systems;

to be able to:

- show the organs and their parts, other anatomical structures on the human body, preparations, tables, models and others;
- palpate (feel out) and to determine the position of the organs, bony prominences on the human body; to project the organs, vessels and large nerves onto the surface of the body; to find common vascular palpation (pulse);
- show on X-ray images the organs, parts and other anatomical structures;

to manage:

- technique of correctly position the bones of the axial skeleton, chest, the free part of the skeleton that is necessary for describing and valuating their states in fluoroscopic and radiographic studies;
- technology of demonstration of joints biomechanics in accordance with the existing axes of rotation required to properly assess the completeness their movements in the diagnosis, as well as their proper documenting;
- appliances arrangement of internal organs and parts in norm with the accordance of the own body and patient’s body for the correct valuation of physical research methods (inspection, palpation, percussion, and holotopy, syntopy), as well as methods of X-ray and endoscopic studies, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasound (US);
- anatomical terminology, as well as eponyms required for "Human Anatomy".