

TOPIC	QUESTION	ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	NOTES
<p>Question 1: X-ray: Lateral Ankle</p>	<p>Please identify the bones on this xray.</p> <p>What movements occur at <b>the ankle</b> joint?</p>	<p>Tibia, fibula, calcaneus, talus, navicular, cuboid Metatarsal and cuneiforms (grouped) Lateral and medial malleoli</p> <p>Dorsi and plantar flexion – some laxity in plantar flexion (<u>not</u> inversion/eversion)</p>	<p>These 6 to pass</p>
<p>Question 2: Bones: Humerus</p>	<p>Please identify this bone and its main features</p> <p>What factors stabilise the shoulder joint?</p> <p>Demonstrate the attachment of the rotator cuff muscles on the humerus</p>	<p>Proximal: Head, anatomical &amp; surgical neck, greater and lesser tubercles, intertubercular groove, deltoid tuberosity, groove for radial nerve, Distal: condyles, epicondyles, trochlea, capitellum, coronoid and olecranon fossae</p> <p>Bones –unstable, glenoid labrum helps. Ligs: Intrinsic. glenohumeral ligs – ant, weak. Coracohum lig stronger, lies superiorly. Extrinsic support by coraco-acromial lig. Superiorly</p> <p>Muscles: rotator cuff muscles (SITS) stabilise superiorly. AP stability from TMaj, LD, Pec Maj</p>	<p>(6/8 to pass) (5 to pass)</p> <p>Name bone/muscle/lig concept ID bones as weakest part and muscles as most important</p> <p>Name and ID attachment 3 of 4 RC muscles</p>
<p>Question 3: Model: Orbit Extraocular muscles and eye movements</p>	<p>{using the model} Identify the muscles responsible for eye movement and describe their function</p> <p>Which nerves supply each of these muscles</p> <p>What are the effects of an oculomotor nerve palsy</p>	<p>sr- elevation, adduction , ir- depression, adduction, lr- abducts mr- adducts so- abduction depression, io- abduction, elevation</p> <p>iii, iv, vi</p> <p>Ptosis Dilated pupil fixed pupil “pupil down and out”</p>	<p>Also rotational element. All to prime mvts pass.</p> <p>All to pass</p> <p>2/3 Addition; Explain why this happens</p>

<p>Question 4:</p> <p>Photo: Thoracic inlet Major vessels and relationships</p>	<p>Identify the vascular structures in this photo</p> <p>What are the branches of the subclavian artery? You will not be able to see all of them in the photo</p> <p>What are the posterior relations of the thyroid gland?</p>	<p>Major - left common carotid 14, right brachiocephalic trunk 4, right 19 common carotid, right subclavian art 21, right 18 and left 13 brachiocephalic veins, right and left subclavian vv 24, LIJ 8</p> <p>Minor – inferior thyroid vein, branches of thyrocervical trunk</p> <p>Branches are vertebral artery, the internal thoracic artery 9, the thyrocervical trunk 32, the dorsal scapular artery.</p> <p>Cricothyroid membrane, trachea, right and left common carotid arteries laterally</p>	<p>5/8 major</p> <p>2/4</p> <p>Extra info</p>
<p>Question 5:</p> <p>Discussion: Anatomy of male urethra</p>	<p>Describe the parts of the male urethra. and the course of each</p> <p>Where is it narrowest?</p> <p>In a case of rupture of the spongy urethra, where does urine extravasate?</p>	<p>Internal urethral orifice (bladder) &gt; Intramural &gt; <b>prostatic urethra</b> &gt; external urethral sphincter (= <b>membranous</b> (intermediate) urethra), thru perineal membrane to spongy urethra in bulb of penis &gt; <b>spongy( penile)</b> in corpus spongiosum &gt; external orifice.</p> <p>Narrow: Membranous part and external orifice</p> <p>Around the penis/Scrotum/Anterior abdo wall/NOT into the thigh</p>	<p>Must name 3 parts</p> <p>1 of 2</p> <p>Extra info</p>

*Thurston*

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Question 1: X-ray: CT Head	Identify the anatomical features on this CT scan through base of the skull	I.D.: Bones: (occiput, temporal, sphenoid, nasal) Air spaces: (mastoid air cells, sphenoid sinus, ethmoid, nasal cavity) Intracranial: 4 <sup>th</sup> ventricle, cerebellum, vermis, temp lobe, pons)	2 of 4 to pass 2 of 4 to pass 3 of 5 to pass
Question 2: Bone: Ankle/foot	Identify the bones of the ankle and foot.  What are the parts of the talus  Demonstrate the attachments of the lateral ligament of the ankle	ID: lat/med malleoli, talus, calcaneus, navic, cub, cuneiforms, metat, phalanges (8 of 9)  Trochlear (dome), head and neck  PTFL, ATFL, CFL	8 of 9  2 of 3  ATF lig and 1 other to pass
Question 3: Model: Arm Extensor group of forearm muscles	{Using the model} Identify the extensor muscles of the forearm at the level of the wrist  What is the nerve supply of this compartment?  Describe how the action of these muscles produces thumb movement	1. apl 23, epb 22 2. ecri 19, ecrb 18 3. epl 21 4. ed 27, ei 5. edm 6. ecu 16  Radial nerve and its deep branch becoming post interosseus nerve  Apl abduction and extension at carpometacarpal jt Epl extension at ip joint Epb extension at mcp	7/9 pass  Radial n. to pass  All with prompts

<p>Question 4:</p> <p>Photo: Aorta/IVC/kidneys Major vessels, branches and course of</p>	<p>Identify the structures visible in this photo.</p> <p>Name the branches of the abdominal aorta</p> <p>Name the branches of the coeliac trunk and what do they supply</p>	<p>Kidneys, ureters, psoas major, diaphragm, adrenals, IVC 7, L renal vein 12, R renal v 23, aorta 1, celiac trunk 2, sup mesenteric art 28,</p> <p>Single - coeliac trunk, superior mesenteric artery, inferior mesenteric artery Paired –common iliacs, ovarian/testiculars, superior and inferior adrenals, right and left inferior phrenics, lumbar arteries</p> <p>Arises at T12, supplies liver, stomach, spleen, oesophagus and superior part of duodenum and pancreas branches are L gastric, common hepatic and splenic</p>	<p>8 to pass</p> <p>6 to pass</p> <p>Extra info</p>
<p>Question 5:</p> <p>Discussion: LP Layers penetrated</p>	<p>Name the structures your needle would pass through when performing a lumbar puncture using a midline approach</p> <p>At what level would you do a LP in an adult and why?</p>	<p>Skin/ subcutaneous tissue/supra-spinous ligament/ inter-spinous ligament/ ligamentum flavum/epidural space + veins/ dura + attached arachnoid/ subarachnoid space (= CSF)</p> <p>Transcrystal plane ~L4</p>	<p>2/3 ligaments + know that dura is before SA space and CSF is in the subarachnoid space</p> <p>Extra info</p>

Thurs 3.7.17

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<p>Question 1:  Xray : AP/lateral Wrist</p>	<p>Please identify the bones on these xrays  Prompt: identify the carpal on the lateral  What movements occur at the wrist joint?</p>	<p>Ulna/ulnar styloid , radius/radial styloid . Scaphoid, lunate, triquetral, pisiform. Trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, hamate, metacarpals/phalanges  Flexion &gt;extension. Add&gt;Abduction Circumduction</p>	<p>All carpal bones on AP and 2 others to pass, plus capitate/lunate/distal radius on lateral  All to pass</p>
<p>Question 2:  Bone: C2</p>	<p>Identify this bone and its anatomical features  What are the major ligaments attaching to this bone and where do they attach</p>	<p>C2 (axis) – dens (must) - sup/inf articular facets, trans process, bifid s.p, lamina, pedicle, body (at least 5 to pass) General – tectorial mem (pll), ant a-a mem (all), lig flav (p a-a lig) Specific – cruciate (tranverse and long fibres) - alar</p>	<p>Dens and 5 others to pass  1 of 3 (alar &amp; cruciate to pass)</p>
<p>Question 3:  Model: Femoral triangle Muscles and contents</p>	<p>{Using the model} Demonstrate the boundaries of the femoral triangle  Demonstrate the contents  What does the femoral nerve supply?</p>	<p>Sup- ing lig; Med- add longus; Lat- Sartorius Floor- iliopsoas, Pectineus.  Fem nerve, art, vein [Nodes and lymphatics]  Musc- ant thigh esp quadriceps Artic- hip &amp; knee. Sens- antmed thigh. Continues as saphenous nerve to supply antmed knee, leg, foot.</p>	<p>4/5  All  Quads and skin over ant-med thigh to pass</p>

<p>Question 4:</p> <p>Photo: Pelvis Major vessels, course of ureter</p>	<p>Identify the ureters in this photo</p> <p>Describe the course of the ureter Where are its points of narrowing?</p> <p>What vascular structures you can identify in this photo?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>exit the hilum at PUJ</b></li> <li>- runs inf at level of trans proc along psoas</li> <li>- <b>cross the pelvic brim at the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries/SIJ</b></li> <li>- along the lateral wall of the pelvis, towards ischial spines</li> <li>- turns medially to <b>enter the base of the bladder</b></li> </ul> <p>Aorta, left and right iliac arteries, IVC, left and right iliac veins, femoral artery, femoral vein, inferior mesenteric artery, gonadal vessels</p>	<p>Must ID left and right</p> <p>Narrowings in bold</p> <p>Aorta, IVC, fem and iliacs to pass</p>
<p>Question 5:</p> <p>Discussion: Surface anatomy of the pleura</p>	<p>Describe the surface anatomy of the parietal pleura.</p> <p>How does surface anatomy of the lung compare to that of the pleura?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sternoclavicular joint to midline at sternal angle</li> <li>2) inferiorly to xiphoid at 6<sup>th</sup> cc level on R, only to 4<sup>th</sup> on L where passes laterally to margin of sternum then inf. to 6<sup>th</sup> cc</li> <li>3) reflection to 8<sup>th</sup> rib in MCL</li> <li>4) 10<sup>th</sup> rib in MAL</li> <li>5) 12<sup>th</sup> rib at its neck + PAL</li> <li>6) parallel to vertebral column to T1</li> <li>7) cervical cupola over the apex of the lung rising to 2-3 cm above the medial 1/3 of the clavicle at the neck of the 1<sup>st</sup> rib.</li> </ol> <p>Lungs: 2 ribs higher at MAL and posteriorly (CD recess)</p>	<p>4 of 7 plus diversion on the left for the heart.</p> <p>Assumes quiet resps</p>

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