VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT.

F.Y. M.B.B.S.

Detail syllabus of Human Anatomy

A) GENERAL ANATOMY

I) DESCRIPTIVE TERMS

Terms used for describing the position of the body, Anatomical planes, Commonly used terms in Gross Anatomy, Terms used in Embryology, Terms related to limbs, for hollow organs, for solid organs, to indicate the side, for describing muscle, for describing movements

II) General Osteology

Definition, Nutrition & Morphological Classification, Distribution and Functions of bone Appendicular, Axial.

Diaphysis, Metaphysis, Epiphysis, Types of epiphysis

Primary centres, Secondary centers, Law of ossification, Epiphyseal plate, Blood supply of long bone

CARTILAGE

Definition, Types, structure, Distribution, Nutrition

III) General Arthrology

Classification, Synarthrosis, Amphiarthrosis, Diarthrosis.
Cartilaginous. Primary, Secondary

Synovial - Axis of movement, Structure of typical synovial joints

Classification of synovial joints, according to the shape ,axes of movement and morphology

Simple, Compound ,Complex joints, Blood supply & nerve supply.

IV) General Myology

Definition, types: Origin, Insertion, Morphological classification
Actions of muscles, nerve supply
Functional classification, Prime movers, Fixators, Antagonists, Synergists
BURSA, Structure, Functions, types:
LIGAMENTS, Types & functions, Sprains
RETINACULA & APONEUROSES

V) INTEGUMENT

a) Skin - Introduction : Surface area
Types :Thin, Thick, hairy, Functions, innervation
Structure :
Epidermis, Dermis, Appendages

b) SUPERFICIAL FASCIA
Distribution of fat, functions

c) DEEP FASCIA
Features, Modifications, Functions

VI) General Angiology

Arteries: Muscular, Elastic; Arterioles; Capillaries: Sinusoids, Veins - Anastomosis: End arterial; Vasa vasorum, nerve supply of blood vessels
Lymphatic system
Lymph vessels, Central lymphoid tissue, Peripheral lymphoid organs, Circulating lymphocytes - T and B lymphocytes

VII) General Neurology

Structure of nervous tissue,
Neurons: Synapses :Structural – type, Functional types
Classification of neurons : According to polarity and According to relative lengths of axons and dendrites:
Neuroglia: Nerves :Cranial – Spinal, Structure of typical spinal nerve
Autonomic nervous system :Sympathetic :Sympathetic ganglia, postganglionic fibres
Parasympathetic :Cranial outflow, sacral outflow

Level 2: Mechanical properties of bones.
synthesis, histogenesis, growth of Cartilage,Factors limiting range of movement,
Kinesiologically: Sellar, Ovoid, Joint position: Loose-packed, Close-packed
Number and diameter of fibres, Range of contraction, Active insufficiency,Passive insufficiency, shunt, swing, spin
Adventitious bursae - Housemaid's knee, Clergyman's knee, Student's elbow, Weaver's bottom, Porter's shoulder
Clinical correlation, significance of Langer's lines, Tension lines, flexure lines Transplant Collateral circulation, Functional end arteries, Arteriosclerosis,

Level 3: Effect of hormones on bony growth, Wolff's law, Surface topology of articular surfaces, Spin, Swing, Cartilage Grafts, Kinesiology, Body liver system,Skin grafts,Ischaemia, Infarct,Bursitis

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B) Regional Anatomy

I) UPPER LIMB

REGIONS : Mammary gland, Axilla, Cubital fossa, Fascial spaces of the hand Relations and functional importance of individual structures, Dupuytren's contracture, Hand as a functional unit – grips, Nerve injury, carpal tunnel syndrome, Clavipectoral fascia; Salient features about carpals;

ARTHROLOGY

Shoulder girdle; Shoulder joint ; Elbow ; Radioulnar joints; Wrist; Carpometacarpal joint of thumb; Bones taking part Classification of joints, Movement with muscles causing movements, midcarpal joint, metacarpophalangeal joints, interphalangeal joints Fall on the outstretched hand

Level 2 Axilla: Collaterals Lymph nodes (breast) Axillary sheath cervico-axillary canal, Abscess drainage, Palm: comparative anatomy (thumb, palmaris brevis), position of rest and of function, collaterals, Fascial spaces: Surgical significance

OSTEOLOGY

Identification; Anatomical position; Parts; Joints formed; Development; identification of individual carpals in and articulated hand)
Clavicle: Line of force transmission, commonest site of fracture
Humerus: fractures - Colles' fracture, Smith's fracture
Carpals, Metacarpals, Phalanges: Carpal tunnel syndrome, fracture scaphoid Surgical approaches, Subluxation of head of radius, carrying angle

MYOLOGY:

Muscles of upper limb, attachment, Nerve supply, Actions Applied aspects: Volkmann's ischaemic contracture Quadrangular and triangular spaces, Triangle of auscultation

ANGIOLOGY: Axillary, Brachial, Radial, Ulnar Arteries, veins, lymphatics Commencement, Termination, Main area of distribution and drainage, Anastomosis – Applied aspects, Artery : Damage to vessels, Raynaud's disease, Veins: Thrombosis, Lymphatics: Lymphangitis (red streaks), lymphadenitis,