# TOPIC LIST FOR CLINICAL ANATOMY

(written test in moodle)

## **HYPERTENSION**

The most prevalent risk factor of global mortality

The prevalence of high blood pressure in the Western countries

The threshold of high blood pressure in Europe by home blood pressure monitoring BP variability types

Reasons for measuring more then 20/10 mmH BP difference between the arms

The most frequent form of thoracic outlet syndrome

Paget-Schroetter syndrome

The types of non-endocine secondary hypertension

Renovascular stenosis

#### **ANGIOGRAPHY**

Who is the angiographic puncture technique named after?

In case of coughing up blood, which blood supply area is the most commonly implicated?

What is the most effective way to test bronchial arteries?

In the case of subclavian steal, in which artery does the flow reverse?

How is the puncture site selected for angiography?

Which diagnostic methods can replace angiography?

Which blood vessels are connected by the pancreatico-duodenal arcade (or lesser arc of Riolan)?

Which vessels are connected by the (greater) arc of Riolan?

## **THORAX**

Landmarks on the ventral surface of the trunk

Bony structures limiting the superior inlet to the thorax

Planes and levels in the thorax

Position of the nipple

Layers to be penetrated in thoracocentesis

Types of pneumothorax

"Triangle of safety" in chest drain

Separation of the two pleural cavities

Heart sounds

Pericardiocentesis

#### **MAMMA**

Structures limiing the sub (retro-)mammary space

Tissue composition changes within the mammary gland with ageing

Montgomery glands

Cutaneous nerves implicated in axillary block dissection

Malignous tumor locations of the breast

Radical mastectomies according to Halsted and Patey

Elongation/growth of lactiferous ducts (hormones)

Clinical (metabolical) relevance of high prolactin levels during pregnancy and breastfeeding

Cellular procedures during involution of the mammary gland (when the breastfeeding)

#### **DENTISTRY**

What is the difference between the anatomical and clinical crowns of a tooth?

What does heterodontia mean?

Which tooth has the longest root?

What is a diastema?

Structures present in both the peri-implant and/or peridental space

#### **ENT**

What innervates the tympanic membrane? What could decrease the width of the bony external acoustic meatus? Cochlear implant (placement)

## **DRUGS OF ABUSE**

How does drug dependence develop? Select the drugs of abuse Which dopaminergic pathway (system) is implicated in reward mechanism? Which of the following drugs acts via Na<sup>+</sup> ion channels?

## **ORTHOPEDICS**

Which diseases belong to the field of Orthopedics?
What causes club foot?
Which muscle is implicated in congenital torticollis?
What is the consequence of the presence of the omovertebral bridge?

What is the positive effect of wearing the Pavlik harness in case of congenital hip dislocation? The most frequent secondary neuromuscular symptoms of cerebral palsy

## **NEONATOLOGY**

How long is the neonatal period? Classification of the neonates according to gestational age.

How long is lanugo present?

What is the vernix?

Typical posture of a term infant (see the table/picture)

What is the amniotic fluid?

What causes oligohydramnios?

What is the function of the surfactant?

What are the clinical signs of a respiratory distress?

How does the pulmonary perfusion change immediately after delivery?

## **NEUROLOGY**

Elements of the peripheral nerves

Connective tissue layers surrounding a nerve fascicle

The ratio of fascicles versus connective tissue elements

Main types of peripheral nerve damage

Main symptoms of peripheral nerve damage

Perineurial barrier function

Which cells play a crucial role in axon regeneration?

Proximal and distal lesions in the peripheral nerves

The carpal tunnel syndrome

Terms in segmental innervation (dermatome, myotome)

C8-Th1 segmental damage

Segmental damage at L5

### ASSISTED REPRODUCTION

Definition for infertility
Prevalence of infertility at 20-24 years of the age
Etiology of female infertility
Types of ovulatory infertility
Reasons for anatomical infertility in females
Pretesticular causes for male infertility
Testicular causes for male infertility
Histerosalpingography (HSG)

Normal spermiogram

Azoospermia, oligospermia, etc. (see table)

Forms of assisted reproduction (in the broad sense)

Source of therapeutical urogonadotropins

Which endocrine centres/glands may be implicated in the hormonal treatment of anovulatory infertility?

When was the 1st test tube baby born (i.e., the 1st successful IVF procedure done)?

What does ICSI stand for?

Indications of preimplantation genetic diagnosis

Success rate of IVF

## **ANAESTHESIOLOGY**

Who was the first to perform a spinal block?

Sites of peripheral nerve blockades

The use of ultrasound guidance in regional anaesthesia

The benefit of using ultrasound guided regional anaesthesia in pregnant patients

Peripheral veins used for cannulation

Central veins used for cannulation

Anatomical spaces used for the cannulation central veins, venous puncture sites (pictures)

What is the target system of general anaesthesia?

What is the result of general anaesthesia in the body?

#### **SURGERY**

TBA