

Check list

*Nerves

- 1- Ilio-hypogastric
- 2- Ilio-inguinal
- 3- Genito-femoral nerve
- 4- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

These can be asked on a figure from my slides where they emerge from different borders of Psoas major muscle. (not on the cadaver)

5- Femoral nerve (in the pelvis lateral to Psoas major muscle) and in the femoral triangle.

6- Obturator nerve (in the pelvis medial to Psoas major muscle) and between the adductor muscles.

7- Sciatic nerve (BELOW PIRFORMIS MUSCLE) and between the muscles of the post. Compartment of the thigh.

8- Tibial nerve (in the lower part of the thigh), in the popliteal fossa (in the middle of the fossa as the most superficial to popliteal vein and artery), under the superficial muscles of the leg and between the medial malleolus and the heel (Tom does very nice hats).

9- Common peroneal NERVE (in the lower part of the thigh), in the popliteal fossa (traveling to the lateral side ...to the fibula), around the neck of fibula (this could be on cadaver or on a bone).the nerve then divides into its two terminal branches that can be seen as follows:

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- 1- Deep peroneal: between the lateral and medial malleolus (Tom has very nice dogs and pigs)
 - 2- Superficial peroneal: can be seen on the lateral side of the lower part of the leg as it emerges from the lateral compartment. (do not focus on this nerve on cadavers)
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10- Great saphenous nerve: **related to saphenous nerve below the knee and in the subsartorial canal in the thigh.**

11- Nerve to vastus medialis muscle: in the adductor canal

Vessels

- 1- **Femoral artery**: just below the inguinal ligament within the femoral triangle
 - 2- **Profunda femoris artery**: branch from the femoral artery
 - 3- **Femoral vein**
 - 4- **Great saphenous vein** (in front of the medial malleolus) or in the thigh as it joins the femoral vein.
 - 5- **Popliteal artery and vein**
 - 6- **Anterior tibial**: Tom has very nice dogs and pigs.
 - 7- **Posterior tibial artery**: Tom does very nice hats. Or in the leg under the superficial muscles of the leg.
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Bones

1-Hip bone

2-Femoral

3-Tibia

4-Fibula

4-Foot

Read the slides about them make sure you mark the grooves, any close related structures for example (neck of fibulacommon peroneal nerve)

Head & neck

**skull*

This is a very important part of the practical exam. I did not ask about it in the midterm exam so about 5 questions on the skull on the final exam ...so go back to the slides and make sure you read every thing about it. No check list here all the foramina.....and structures passing through them.

**Mandible and the insertion of the muscles of mastication on it.*

**vertebra HOW TO DEFFERNTIATE BETWEEN DIFFERENT VERTEBREA*

Atlas

Axis

Thoracic VERTBRA

Lumbar

- *Ribs: first rib and structure related to it.*
- *Typical rib.*

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****dura matter and its parts (falx cerebri, tentorium cerebelli)**

Venous sinuses (superior sagittal)

The face

Muscles of facial expression

(orbicularis oculi and oris)

****Parotid gland and its duct**

****Facial nerve**

****Facial artery**

****Facial vein**

External and internal carotid artery and its branches on pictures

Common carotid artery (internal and external)

Muscles of the neck supra and infrahyoidthis could be on pictures from my slides.

Continent of carotid sheath

Eyepictures

HOW TO TEST THE EYE

Nerves of the orbit, (oculomotor, trochlear, frontal, lacrimal, nasociliary, supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves).

Intercostal muscles and their membranes (anterior and posterior)

It goes without saying that all the muscles are included... however we are talking here about big muscles in the lower limb and I DO not think that you forgot them!!!!

I will be available at my office every day from early morning.

I Do prefer however to be contacted via my e-mail or Facebook.

Please do not hesitate to ask.

Good luck to all of you [*a.shatarat@ju.edu.jo*](mailto:a.shatarat@ju.edu.jo)