**SCHEDULE OF LECTURES AND PRACTICAL CLASSES IN ANATOMY FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE STUDENTS IN NURSING ENGLISH DIVISION –ACADEMIC YEAR 2025/26**

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|  | **FORM OF CLASSES** | **Synchronous distance (online) learning** |  | **The practical classes (**6x2; 1x3 hours**) take place in the dissection room. They include a brief introduction and presentation of models, charts and anatomical specimens.** |
|  | **DATE** | **Lecture – Friday 11:00 – 14:45** | **DATE** | **According to the plan for groups** |
| 1 | 3.10 | Organisational issues.  Introductory information: anatomical nomenclature; lines, axes and planes of the body; areas and parts of the body; body cavities.  The human skeleton – (general structure). The axial skeleton and the skeleton of the limbs. Division of the skull bones. The vault and base of the skull. The fontanelles of the skull. General information about bones and their connections: bone tissue; bone development, growth and regeneration; bone functions.  Types of bone connections. Types of synovial joints. Joint support structures (ligaments, menisci, discs, bursae). Structure of the spine (bones, connections, mobility). Landmarks of the skeleton of the limbs and axial skeleton, areas prone to bone fractures or ligament tears. |  |  |
| 2 | 10.10 | Muscle structure and mechanics: (muscle tissue, general muscle structure, muscle division, muscle auxiliary devices). Typical sites for intramuscular injections. Chest and abdominal muscles. Primary and auxiliary respiratory muscles (chest and abdominal breathing, abdominal prelum mechanism).  Pelvic floor muscles. Inguinal and femoral canals (hernia formation);  Heart – external and internal structure of the heart (atria, ventricles, valves, walls and skeleton of the heart). Cardiac conduction system. Blood supply and innervation of the heart |  |  |
| 3 | 17.10 | Location of the heart (valve auscultation sites, electrode placement in electrocardiography). Circulatory system: blood as tissue; division of the circulatory system; Structure of arteries, veins and capillaries; strange networks, functional and nutritional vessels, terminal vessels, collateral circulation; Prenatal and postnatal blood circulation.  Vessels of the head, neck and limbs (typical sites for  intravenous and intra-arterial punctures).  Chest wall. Mammary gland.  Respiratory system: division into upper and lower respiratory tract; (methods of surgical airway clearance – laryngotomy, conicotomy, tracheotomy).  Mediastinum (division and contents).  Structure of the lungs and their functional and nutritional vascularisation.  Pleura and pleural cavity. |  |  |
| 4 | 24.10 | Digestive system: structure of the digestive tract wall. Liver –external and internal structure, vascularisation.  Gallbladder and bile ducts.  Pancreas (exocrine and endocrine parts). Abdominal cavity – structure, division and practical significance of the peritoneum, peritoneal relations.  General structure of the urogenital system. Retroperitoneal space. Kidneys – structure, vascularisation. Urinary tract.  Male and female urethra. |  |  |
| 5 | 31.10 | General structure of the lymphatic system: large lymphatic trunks, main groups of lymph nodes, thymus and spleen;  Endocrine system: pituitary gland, thyroid and parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, pancreas (endocrine part), ovaries, testicles.  Internal male reproductive organs  Internal female reproductive organs | 29.10  12-13.30 | PRESENTATION  Skull bones.  Types of bone joints. Types of synovial joints. Joint support structures (ligaments, menisci, discs, bursae)  Skull bone joints.  Temporomandibular joint. |
| 6 | 7.11 | Nervous system: nervous tissue; division and development of the nervous system.  Meninges of the brain and spinal cord.  Blood supply to the brain and spinal cord (spinal shock phenomenon). Cerebrospinal fluid. Circulation of cerebrospinal fluid.  Telencephalon, subcortical nuclei, major cortical centres. Limbic system. Reticular formation. Brain stem, cerebellum – division, structure, major functional centres. | 5.11  12-13.30 | PRESENTATION  Division of skeletal muscles into topographical groups, taking into account their effect on surrounding joints  Muscles of the upper limb – functional groups – innervation.  Muscles of the lower limb – functional groups – innervation.  Facial muscles – characteristic features)  Neck muscles (neck triangles and their contents) |
| 7 | 21.11 | Spinal cord – structure and location. Ventricular system of the brain and spinal cord. Neural tracts – classification.  Main motor and sensory tracts – course.  Sensory organs – vestibular-auditory organ. Sensory organs – eye.  Autonomic nervous system. | 12.11  12-13.30 | PRESENTATION  Heart – external description. External structure of the heart – normal shape and size of the heart.  Heart – internal structure.  Arteries and veins of the upper and lower limbs. |
| 8 | 28.11 | Cranial nerves. Peripheral nervous system: spinal nerve plexuses. Detailed description of nerves: phrenic, median, radial, ulnar, femoral and sciatic. Revision of material. **Discussion of the final examination**. | 19.11  12-13.30 | PRESENTATION  Respiratory tract – nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses (formation and outlet)  Larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs  Bronchial tree. |
|  |  |  | 25.11  12-13.13 | PRESENTATION  Oral cavity, salivary glands, throat, oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestine**;**  Liver; pancreas  PRESENTATION  Genitourinary system organs. |
|  |  |  | 3.12  12-13.30 | PRESENTATION  Peripheral nervous system (plexuses, spinal and cranial nerves).  Central nervous system**.** |
|  |  |  | 10.12  12-14.15 | **SELF-STUDY**  External and internal male reproductive organs;  External and internal female reproductive organs;  - material for students' independent work – written essay – grade assessment. |
|  |  |  |  | **Credit of classes**  **DEADLINE 2.02.2026** |

Professor MWU

Marek Syrycki

Subject Coordinator

30.09.2025

