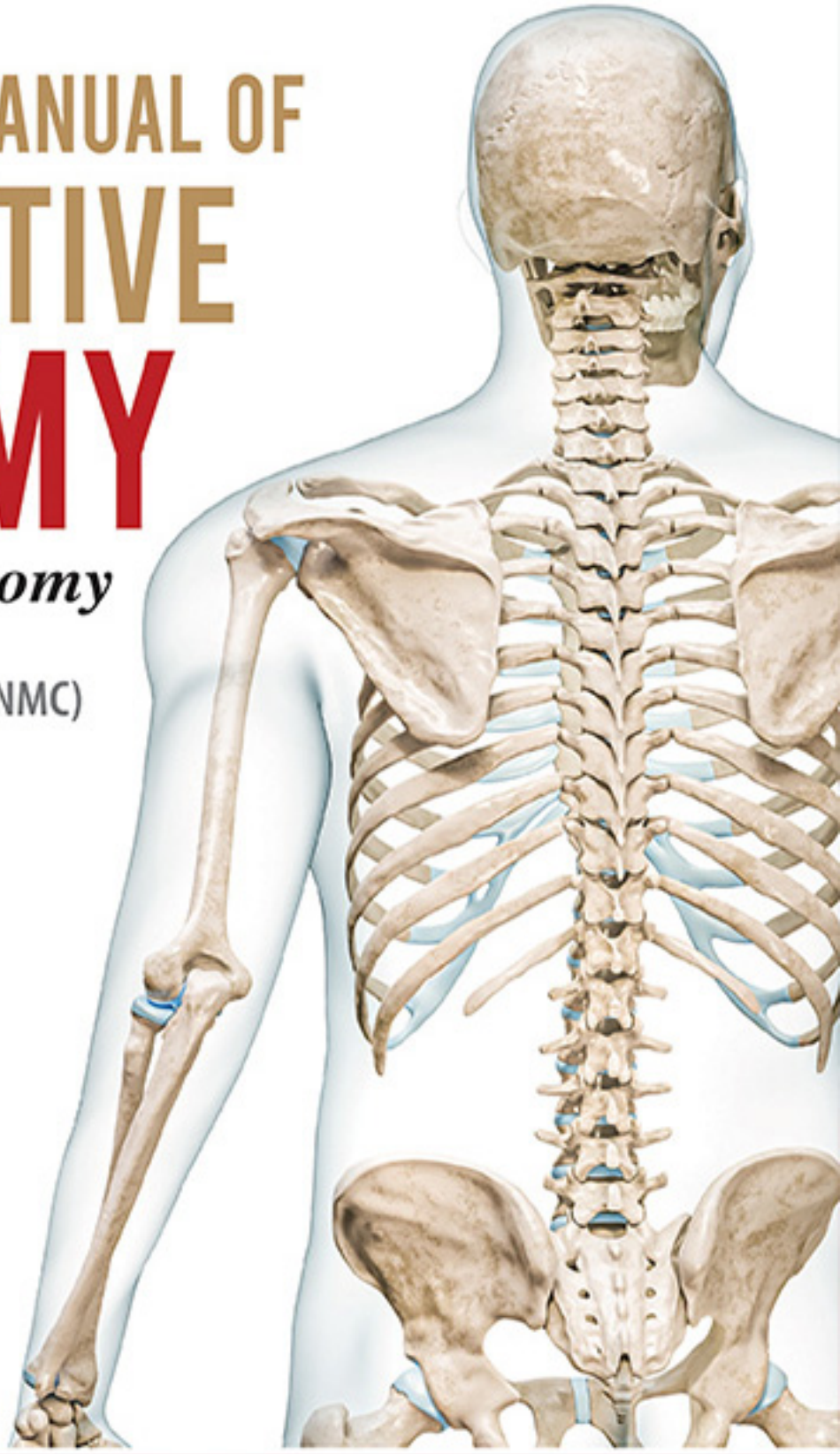
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THE PRACTICE MANUAL OF ILLUSTRATIVE ANATOMY

With General Anatomy

As per the Competency-based Medical Education Curriculum (NMC)



Smita Kakar
Anita Tuli
Shashi Raheja

5th Edition



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CHAPTER

2 Thorax

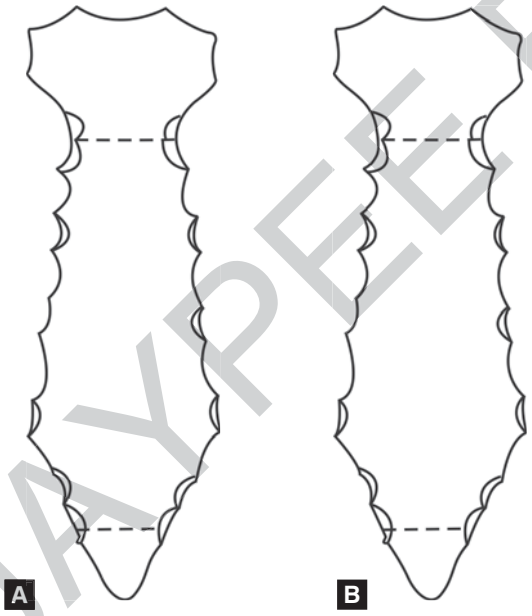
STERNUM: ANTERIOR VIEW

AN21.1: Identify and describe the salient features of sternum, typical rib, 1st rib and typical thoracic vertebra.

1. In Fig. 1A
   - Label the parts of sternum.
   - Draw and label the muscles attached on its anterior aspect.

STERNUM: POSTERIOR VIEW

2. In Fig. 1B
   - Draw and label the muscles attached on its posterior aspect.
   - Draw and label the relations.
   - Mark the reflection of pleura.



Figs. 1A and B: (A) Sternum anterior view; (B) Sternum posterior view.

Figs. 1A and B: To be drawn by student

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TYPICAL RIB

AN21.1: Identify and describe the salient features of sternum, **typical rib**, 1st rib and typical thoracic vertebra.

3. In Fig. 2
   - Label the parts of ribs.
   - Mark the attachments.

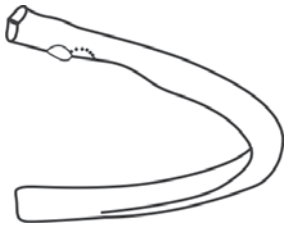


Fig. 2: Typical rib.

Fig. 2: To be drawn by student

FIRST RIB: SUPERIOR SURFACE

AN21.1: Identify and describe the salient features of sternum, typical rib, **1st rib** and typical thoracic vertebra.

4. In Fig. 3
   - Label the parts.
   - Draw and label the muscles and ligaments.
   - Draw and label the relations.

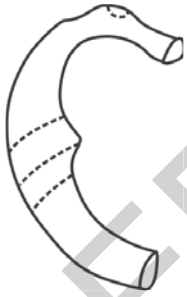


Fig. 3: First rib: Superior surface.

Fig. 3: To be drawn by student

SECOND RIB: OUTER ASPECT

AN21.2: Identify and describe the features of **2nd**, 11th and 12th ribs, 1st, 11th and 12th thoracic vertebrae.

5. In Fig. 4
   - Draw and label the muscles.

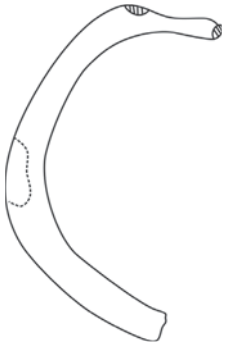


Fig. 4: Second rib: Outer aspect.

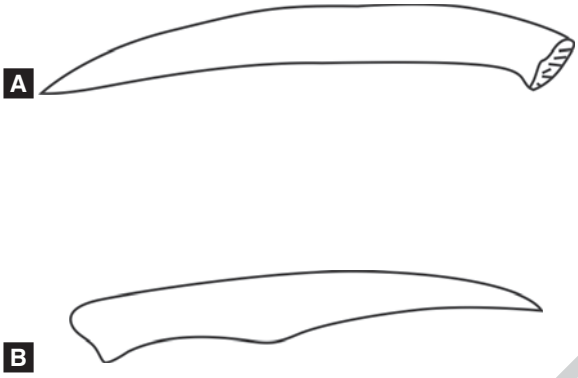
Fig. 4: To be drawn by student

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TWELFTH RIB

AN21.2: Identify and describe the features of 2nd, 11th and **12th ribs**, 1st, 11th and 12th thoracic vertebrae.

6. In Figs. 5A and B
   - Draw and label the muscles.
   - Draw the reflection of pleura.
   - Draw the attachment of thoracolumbar fascia.



Figs. 5A and B: Twelfth rib: (A) Anterior aspect; (B) Posterior aspect.

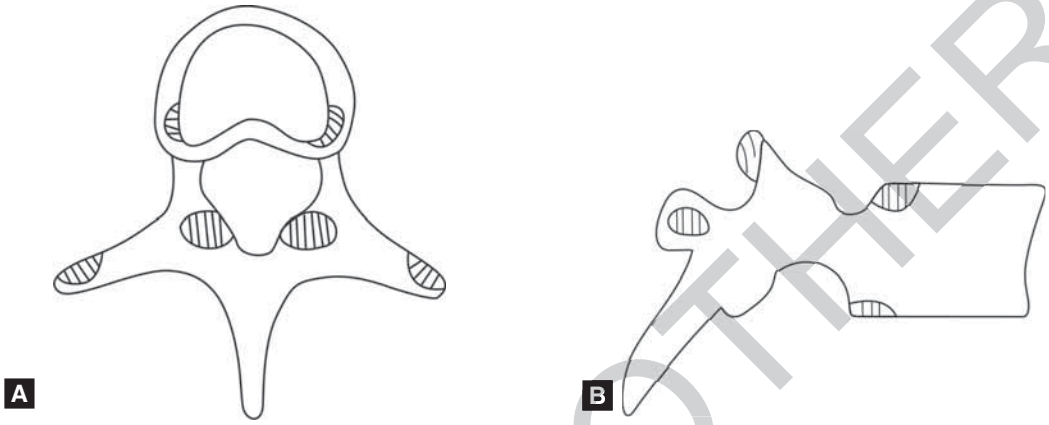
Figs. 5A and B: To be drawn by student

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THORACIC VERTEBRA

AN21.1: Identify and describe the salient features of sternum, typical rib, 1st rib and **typical thoracic vertebra**.

7. In Figs. 6A and B
   - Label the parts of vertebra.



Figs. 6A and B: Typical thoracic vertebra: (A) Superior surface; (B) Side view.

Figs. 6A and B: To be drawn by student

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THORACIC CAGE

AN21.3: Describe and demonstrate the boundaries of **thoracic inlet**, **cavity** and **outlet**.

8. In Fig. 7

AN21.8: Describe and demonstrate type, articular surfaces and movements of manubriosternal, costovertebral, costotransverse and xiphisternal joints.

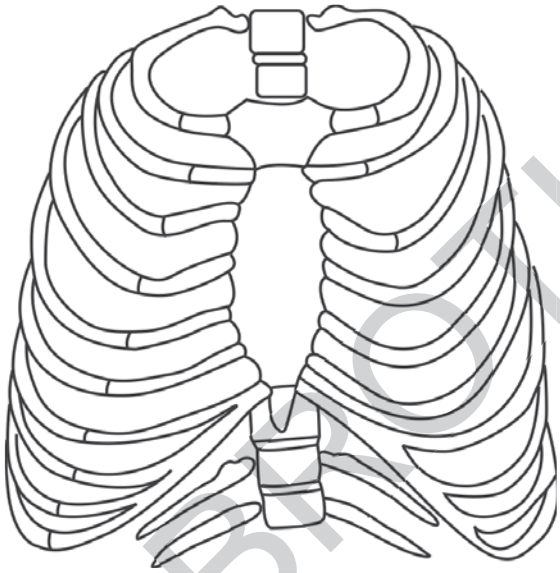


Fig. 7: Thoracic cage.

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Fig. 7: To be drawn by student

TYPICAL INTERCOSTAL SPACE

AN21.4: Describe and demonstrate extent, attachments, direction of fibers, nerve supply and actions of intercostal muscles.

9. In Fig. 8
   - Label the muscles.
   - Label the contents.

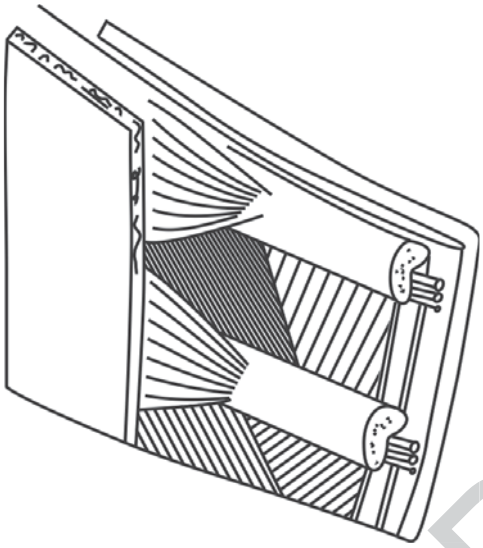


Fig. 8: Typical intercostal space.

Fig. 8: To be drawn by student

INTERCOSTAL SPACE (DIAGRAMMATIC): SAGITTAL SECTION

10. In Fig. 9
   - Label the structures, from superficial to deep aspect, pierced by the needle.

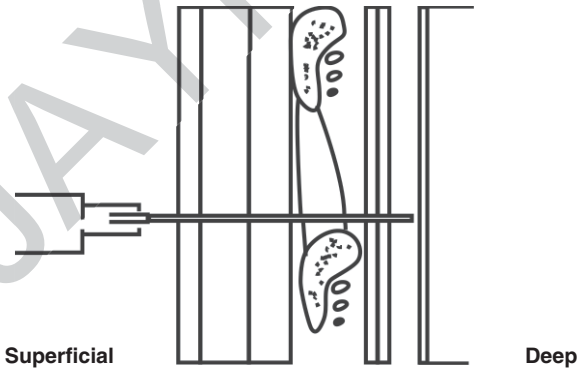


Fig. 9: Section through intercostal space: Structures encountered during pleural tap.

Fig. 9: To be drawn by student

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TYPICAL INTERCOSTAL NERVE: TRANSVERSE SECTION

AN21.5: Describe and demonstrate origin, course, relations and branches of a **typical intercostal nerve**.

11. In Fig. 10
    - Label the intercostal muscles.
    - Draw and label the branches of typical intercostal nerve.

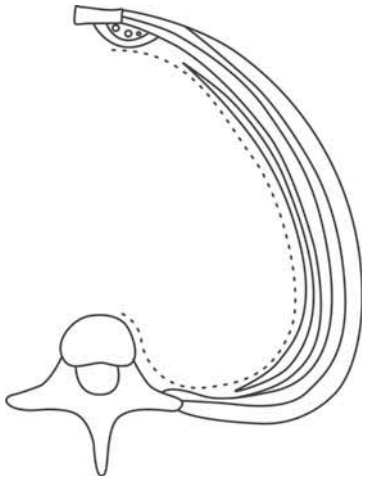


Fig. 10: Transverse section of typical intercostal space.

Fig. 10: To be drawn by student

TYPICAL INTERCOSTAL ARTERY: TRANSVERSE SECTION

AN21.6: Mention origin, course and branches/tributaries of **internal thoracic vessels**.

12. In Fig. 11
    - Draw and label the branches of intercostal arteries.

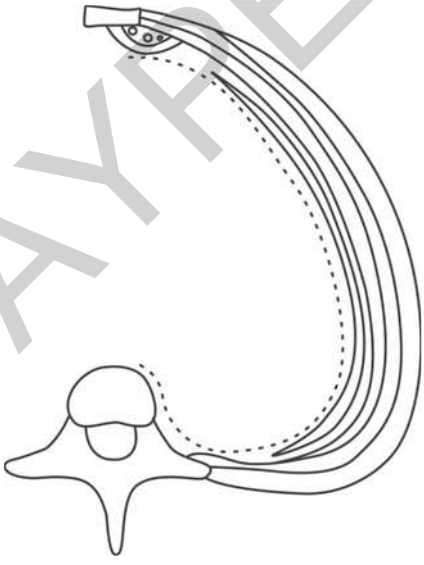


Fig. 11: Transverse section of typical intercostal space.

Fig. 11: To be drawn by student

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THORACIC WALL BLOOD SUPPLY

AN23.3: Describe and demonstrate origin, course, relations, tributaries and termination of superior vena cava, azygos, hemiazygos and accessory hemiazygos veins.
AN23.4: Mention the extent, branches and relations of arch of aorta and descending thoracic aorta.

13. In Figs. 12A and B
    - Label the branches of descending thoracic aorta in Fig. 12A.
    - Label the veins draining the thoracic wall in Fig. 12B.

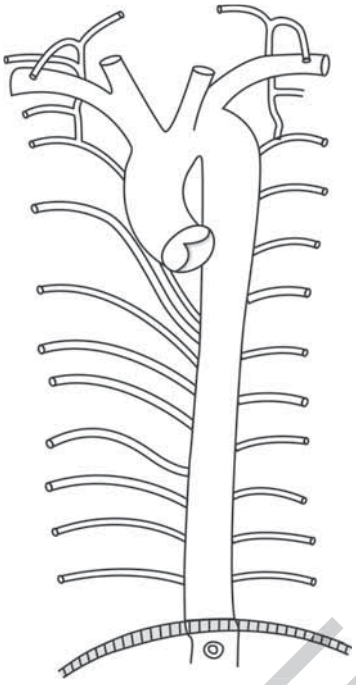


Fig. 12A: Branches of thoracic aorta.

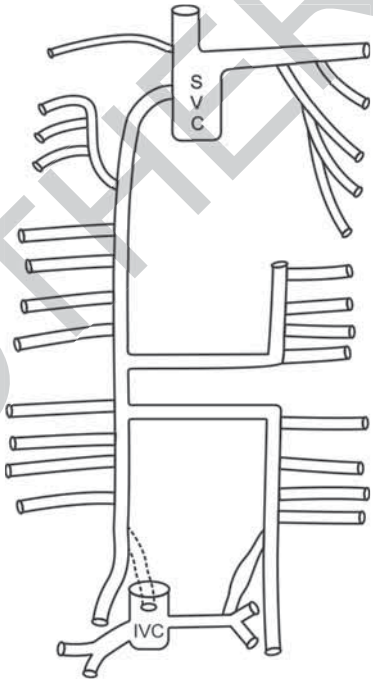


Fig. 12B: Azygos system of veins.

Fig. 12A: To be drawn by student

Fig. 12B: To be drawn by student

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LYMPHATIC DUCT (THORACIC DUCT)

14. In Figs. 13
    - Label the formation and tributaries of thoracic duct.

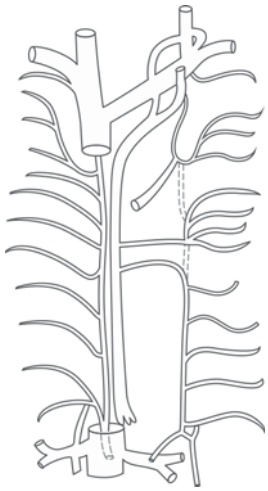


Fig. 13: Tributaries of thoracic duct.

Fig. 13: To be drawn by student

THORACIC PART OF SYMPATHETIC TRUNK AND ITS SPLANCHNIC BRANCHES

15. In Fig. 14
    - Draw the branches of thoracic part of sympathetic trunk.
    - Label the branches of thoracic part of sympathetic trunk.

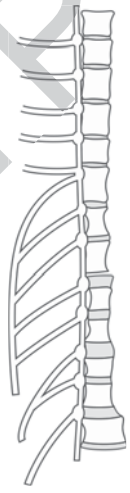


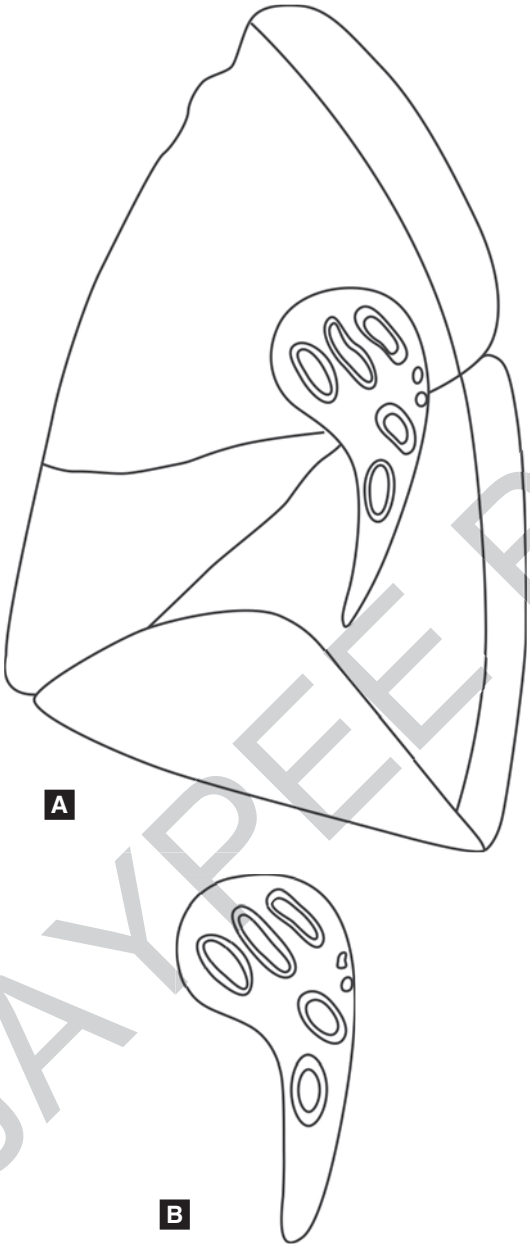
Fig. 14: Sympathetic trunk.

Fig. 14: To be drawn by student

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RIGHT LUNG: MEDIAL SURFACE

16. In Figs. 15A and B
    - Draw and label the relations in Fig. 15A.
    - Label the structures at the hilum in Fig. 15B.



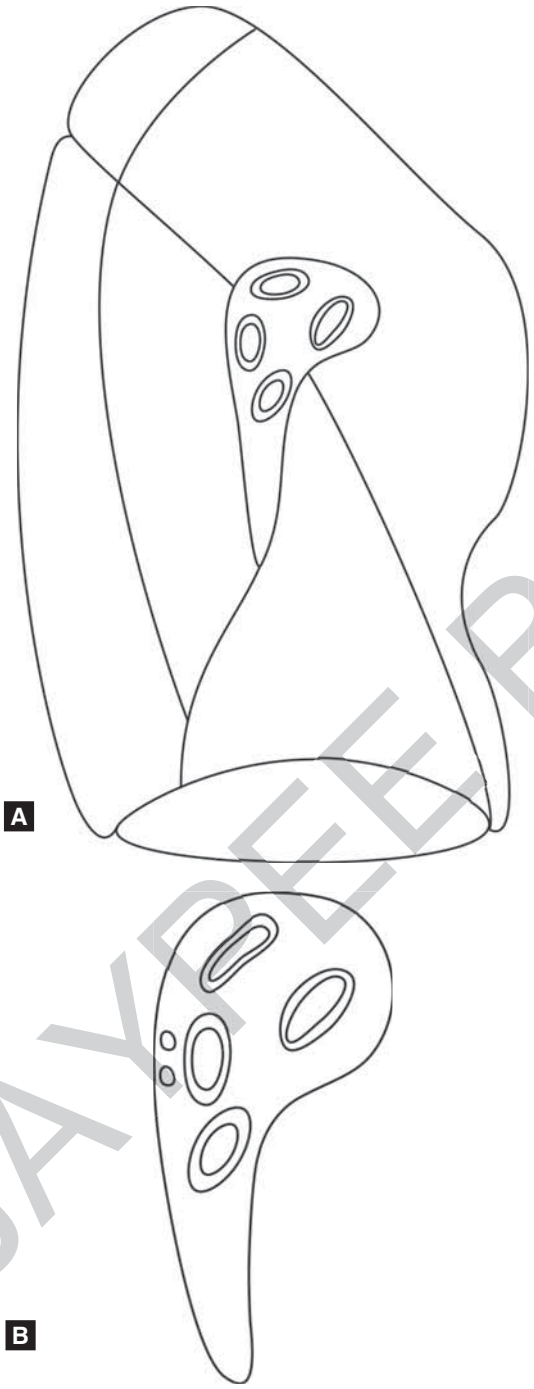
Figs. 15A and B: Medial surface of right lung.

Figs. 15A and B: To be drawn by student

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LEFT LUNG: MEDIAL SURFACE

17. In Figs. 16A and B
    - Draw and label the relations in Fig. 16A.
    - Label the structures at the hilum in Fig. 16B.



Figs. 16A and B: Medial surface of left lung.

Figs. 16A and B: To be drawn by student

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RIGHT AND LEFT LUNG: BRONCHOPULMONARY SEGMENTS

AN24.3: Describe a bronchopulmonary segment.

18. In Figs. 17A to D
    - Label the bronchopulmonary segments of right and left lung.

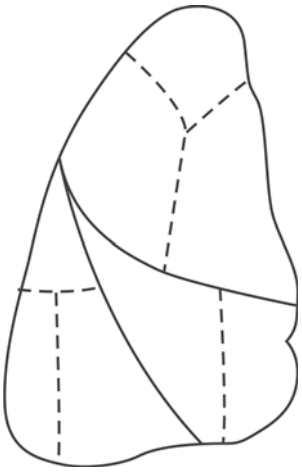


Fig. 17A: Right lung: Costal surface.

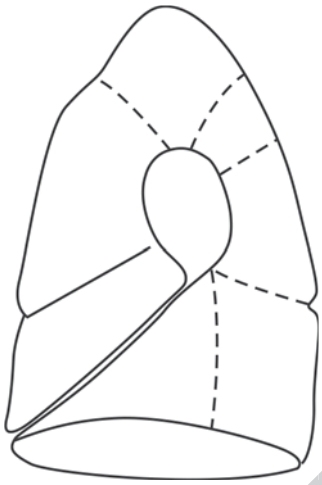


Fig. 17B: Right lung: Medial surface.

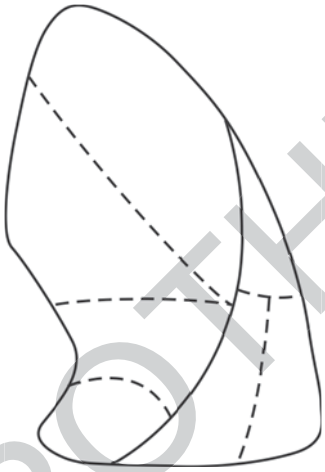


Fig. 17C: Left lung: Costal surface.

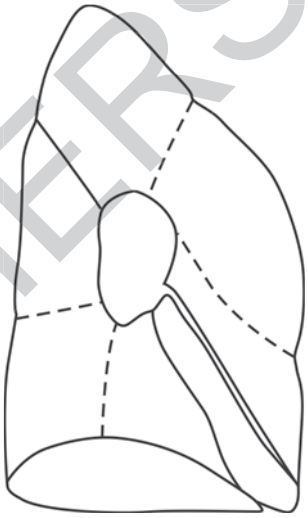


Fig. 17D: Left lung: Medial surface.

Figs. 17A to D: Lobes and bronchopulmonary segments of lungs.

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Figs. 17A to D: To be drawn by student

AN22.6: Describe the fibrous skeleton of heart.
AN22.7: Mention the parts, position and arterial supply of the conducting system of heart.
AN24.4: Identify phrenic nerve and describe its formation and distribution.
AN24.5: Mention the blood supply, lymphatic drainage and nerve supply of lungs.
AN24.6: Describe the extent, length, relations, blood supply, lymphatic drainage and nerve supply of trachea.

31. Label the fibrous skeleton of heart.

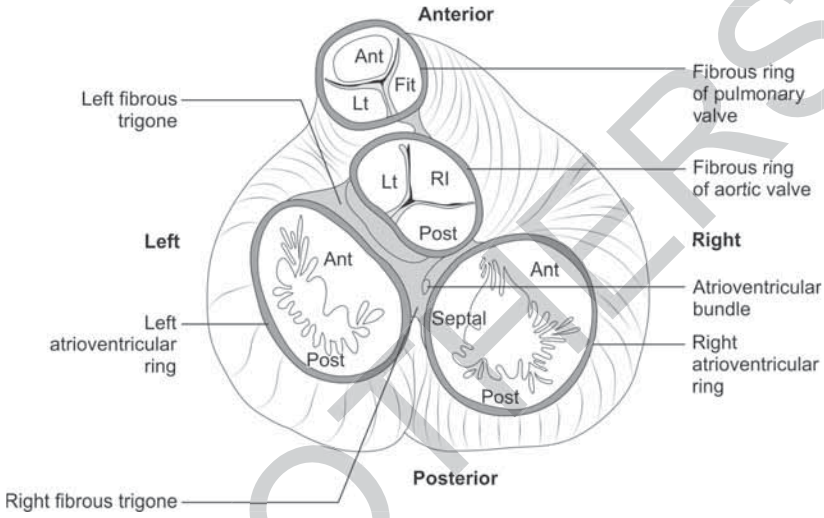


Fig. 30: Fibrous skeleton of heart.

Fig. 30: To be drawn by student

32. Label the conducting system of heart.

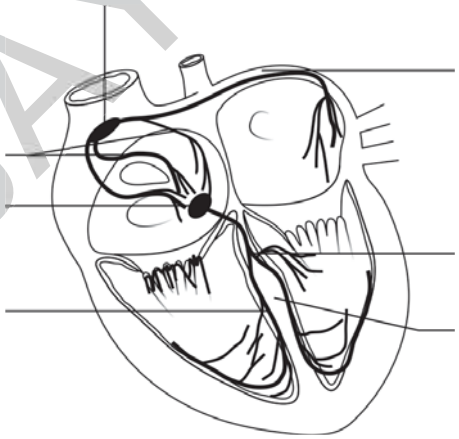


Fig. 31: Conducting system of heart.

Fig. 31: To be drawn by student

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IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1. Enumerate and type the joints formed by the sternum.
2. At what vertebral level is the sternal angle situated? Enumerate the important events occurring at sternal angle.
3. Name the typical and atypical ribs. Give their characteristic features.
4. Enumerate the contents of costal groove.
5. What are the relations of neck of first rib from medial to lateral?
6. Enumerate the ligaments between ribs and thoracic vertebra and give their attachment.
7. Write clinical importance of cervical and lumbar rib.
8. Explain the movements of thoracic cage during respiration in vertical, anteroposterior and transverse dimensions.
9. Write the attachments, nerve supply and actions of intercostal muscles.
10. Give the nerve and blood supply of parietal and visceral pleura.
11. Which is the preferred site for doing a pleural tap and why?
12. Enumerate the branches of typical and atypical intercostal nerve.
13. Give origin of anterior and posterior intercostal arteries in intercostal spaces.
14. Tabulate the origin, termination and tributaries of superior vena cava, azygos, hemiazygos and accessory hemiazygos veins.
15. Enumerate the structures at the hilum of right and left lung in order from above downwards.
16. Enumerate the structures related:
    a. In front of the hilum of left lung.
    b. Behind the hilum of left lung.
17. Define a bronchopulmonary segment. Enumerate the bronchopulmonary segments in right and left lung.
18. Give the clinical importance of a bronchopulmonary segment.
19. Trace the bronchial tree from the trachea to the alveoli.
20. In which bronchus is an aspirated foreign body more prone to get lodged and why?
21. Name the different parts of the pleura, its recesses and applied anatomy.
22. Define mediastinum.
23. Enumerate the contents of superior, anterior, middle, and posterior mediastinum.
24. Which chambers of heart contribute to the sternocostal, diaphragmatic and base?
25. Which chamber of heart forms its apex and where is the apex beat palpated?
26. Give the clinical importance of transverse and oblique sinus of pericardium.
27. Enumerate the branches of the right and left coronary arteries.
28. Enumerate the tributaries of the coronary sinus and name the veins draining directly into the chambers of the heart.
29. What are the features and openings in the interior of the right atrium?
30. What are the features and openings in the interior of the left atrium?
31. What are the features in the interior of the right ventricle? How many papillary muscles are present in the right ventricle and how are they attached to the cusps of the atrioventricular valve?
32. What are the features in the interior of the left ventricle? How many papillary muscles are present in the left ventricle and how are they attached to the cusps of the atrioventricular valve?
33. Name the openings in the diaphragm with their vertebral levels. Enumerate the structures passing through each of them.
34. Describe the type of diaphragmatic hernia.
35. Give the nerve supply of the diaphragm. List the areas to which the referred pain of diaphragm radiates and why?
36. Give arterial supply of conducting system of heart.
37. Write the anatomical basis of angina pectoris.
38. Enumerate the components of superficial and deep cardiac plexus.

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Smita Kakar MBBS MS (Anatomy) is an Ex-Director–Professor and Head (2012–2015), Department of Anatomy, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India. She did her graduation and postgraduation from this prestigious institution after which she worked in JIPMER, Puducherry, India for 4 years. She then joined Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi as an Assistant Professor and climbed the ladder up to the rank of Director Professor. She has also worked in the capacity of Head of the Department at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, New Delhi (2001–2003) and Lady Hardinge Medical College (2006–2009). She is a distinguished and versatile teacher, well loved, and respected by her students. She is in the field of anatomy for the last 36 years and has a number of publications in national and international journals. She is involved in teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, dental students, nursing students, etc. to name a few courses. She is a firm believer of laying down a sound foundation for students which can take them a long way in their careers. Her clarity of subject endears her to the young and budding doctors.

Anita Tuli MBBS MS is an Ex-Director–Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Lady Hardinge Medical College (2011–2016), New Delhi, India and Consultant at Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi. She joined this institution after completing her graduation and postgraduation from University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. She is a revered teacher with a keen interest in research. She has a number of scientific publications in national and international journals to her credit. She has been in the field of anatomy for the last 45 years and has taught undergraduate and postgraduate medical students as well as occupational therapy/physiotherapy and nursing students. She is an erudite teacher with vast teaching experience. Interaction with students makes her immensely popular and always in demand.

Shashi Raheja MBBS MS (Anatomy) MAMS FIMSA FAMS FASI is a Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, India, and Ex-Director–Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy in Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi. She is a graduate and postgraduate from the same renowned institution and has distinguished herself as a very enthusiastic teacher, well loved, and respected by her students. She is Fellow of National Academy of Medical Sciences, International Medical Sciences Academy, and Anatomical Society of India. She has a number of publications in national and international journals. She takes keen interest in the teaching program and is excellent with her cadaveric dissections. She has been in the field of anatomy for the last 42 years and is involved in teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, occupational therapy/physiotherapy, and nursing students.

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