

Introduction into the dissection course

Organization rules – main points

- Entry into the dissection room is only allowed for staff and students of the Second Faculty of Medicine.
- Before entering the dissection room is necessary to take white coat and change shoes.
- Eating, drinking or smoking is prohibited inside of dissection room!!!
- **Taking pictures or videos is strictly prohibited!!!**
- We recommend to use gloves.
- Autopsy waste, gloves and interchangeable blades of scalpel is only thrown into **each specially marked containers.**
- Every injury is reported to the appropriate teacher.

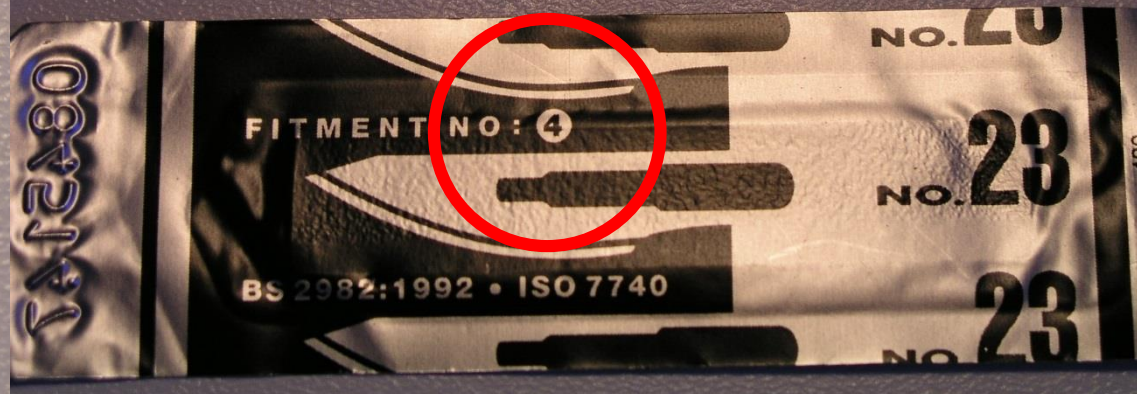
Cleaning

- Autopsy waste, gloves and interchangeable blade of scalpel is **only thrown into each specially marked containers.**
- Cleaning takes place continuously and then the end of every day
- Each table is covered with a wet cloth and then plastic sheet
- Pay attention to so called “urn bodies” – *will be explained later.*

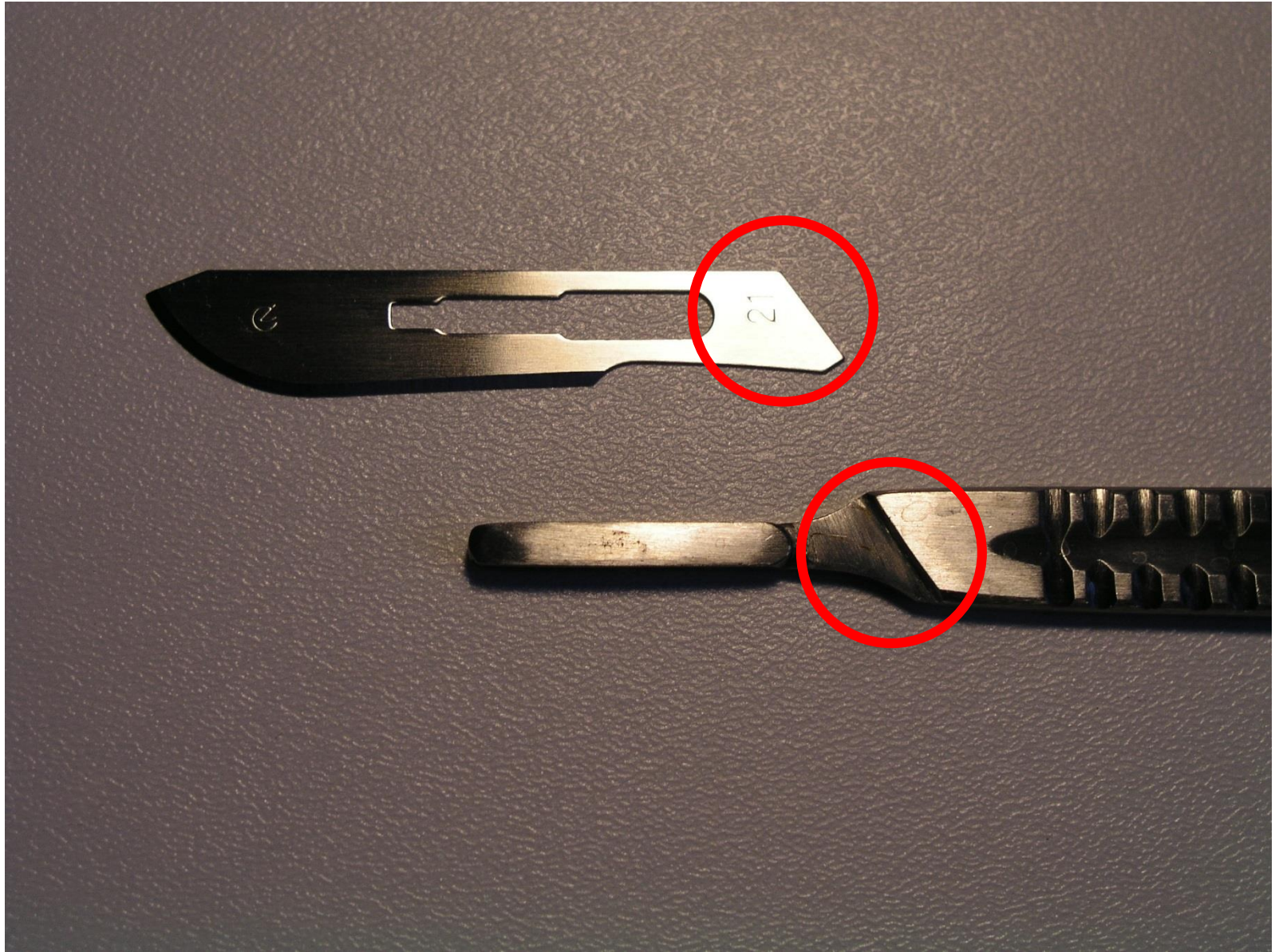
Instruments – tweezers/forceps



Instruments - scalpel



Instruments - scalpel



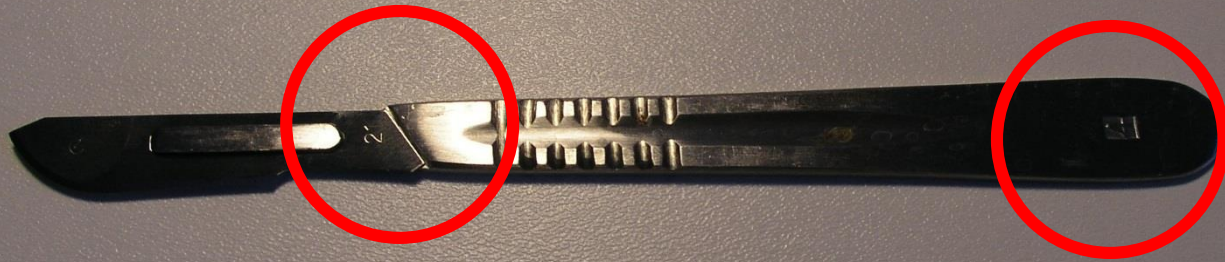
Instruments - scalpel



Instruments - scalpel



Instruments - scalpel



Instruments

tweezers and scissors

anatomical
tweezers

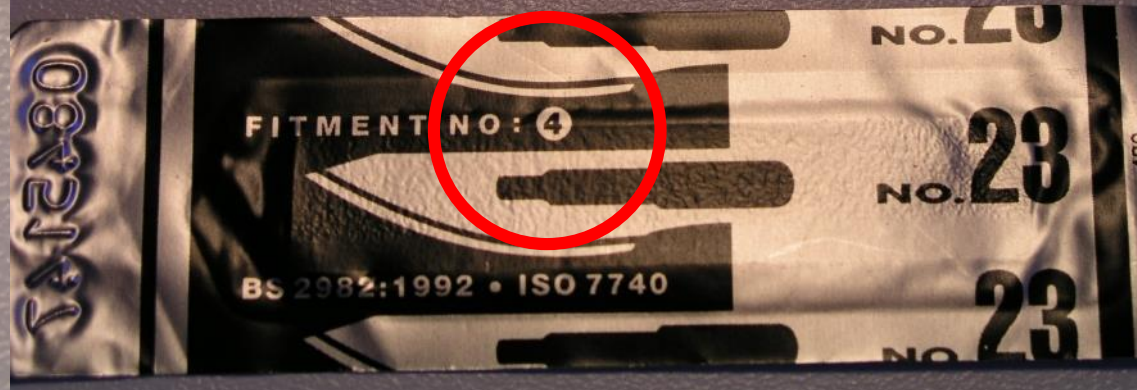
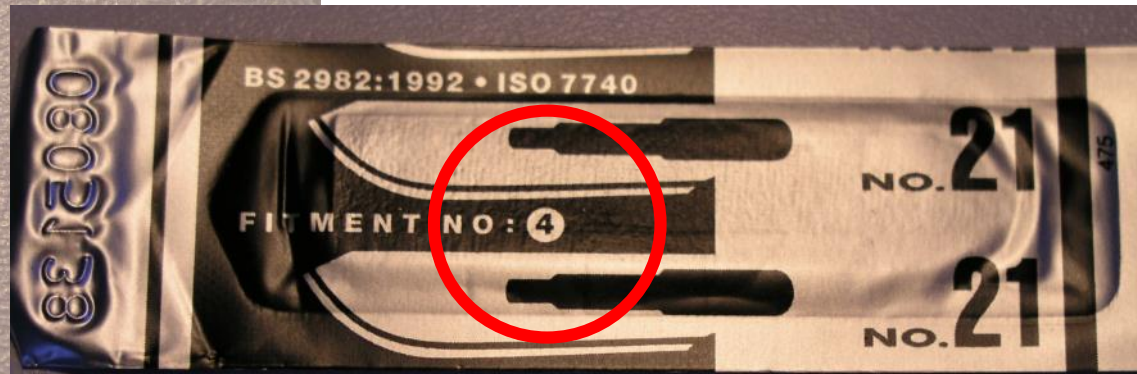


straight blunt *or* straight sharp-
blunt scissors



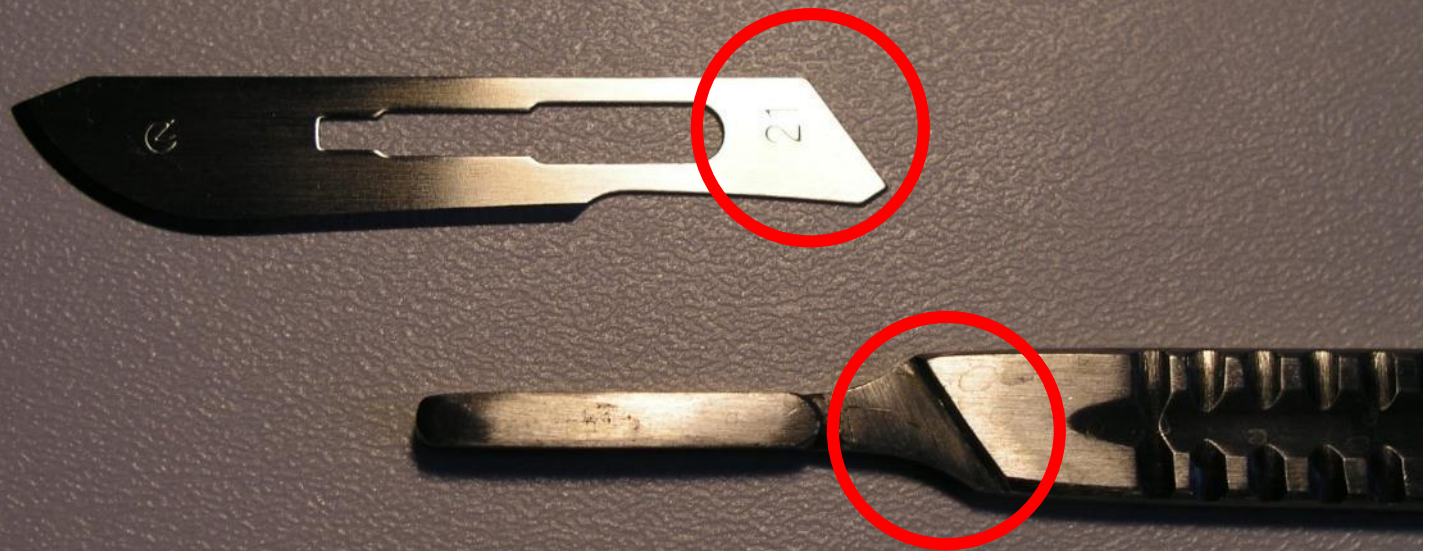
Instruments – scalpel

scalpel with changable blade

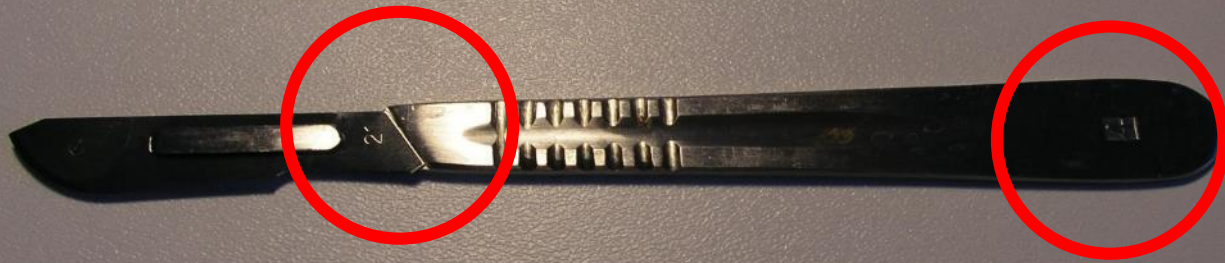


Instruments – scapel

separate handle and changeable blade



Instruments – scapel



Instruments – scapel

☹️ wrongly fit blade ☹️

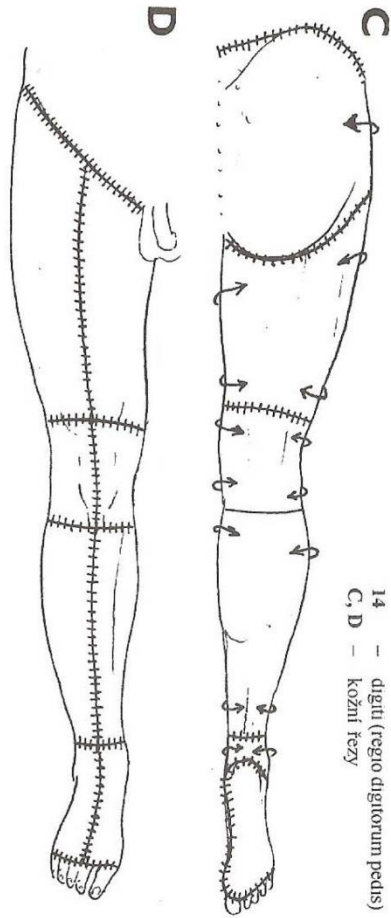


Nástroje – skalpel

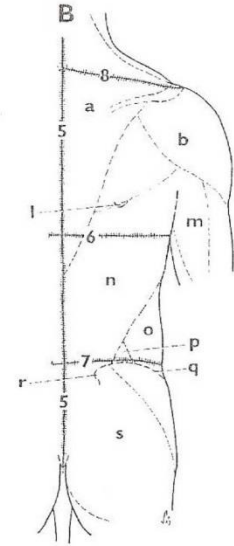
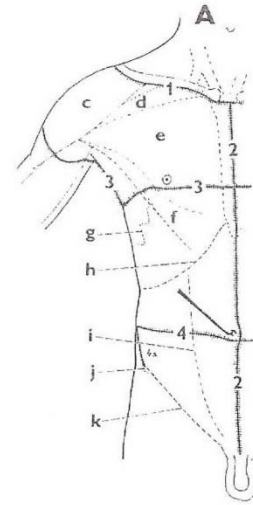
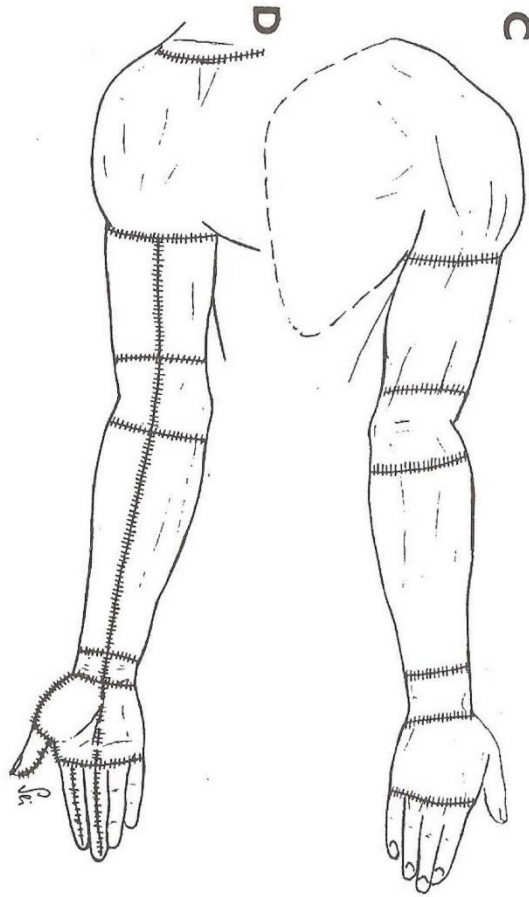


😊 well fit blade 😊

Skin sections



14 — digiti (regio digitorum pedis)
C, D — kožní řezy



Veins of UL

- superficial system
- deep system
 - accompany arteries
 - doubled up to axilla
 - frequent connections around artery
 - frequent valves
- v. subclavia
 - small tributaries only



Superficial veins of UL

- v. axillaris
 - v. cephalica
 - vv. thoracoepigastricae
 - vv. costoaxillares
- v. brachialis (doubled)
 - v. basilica

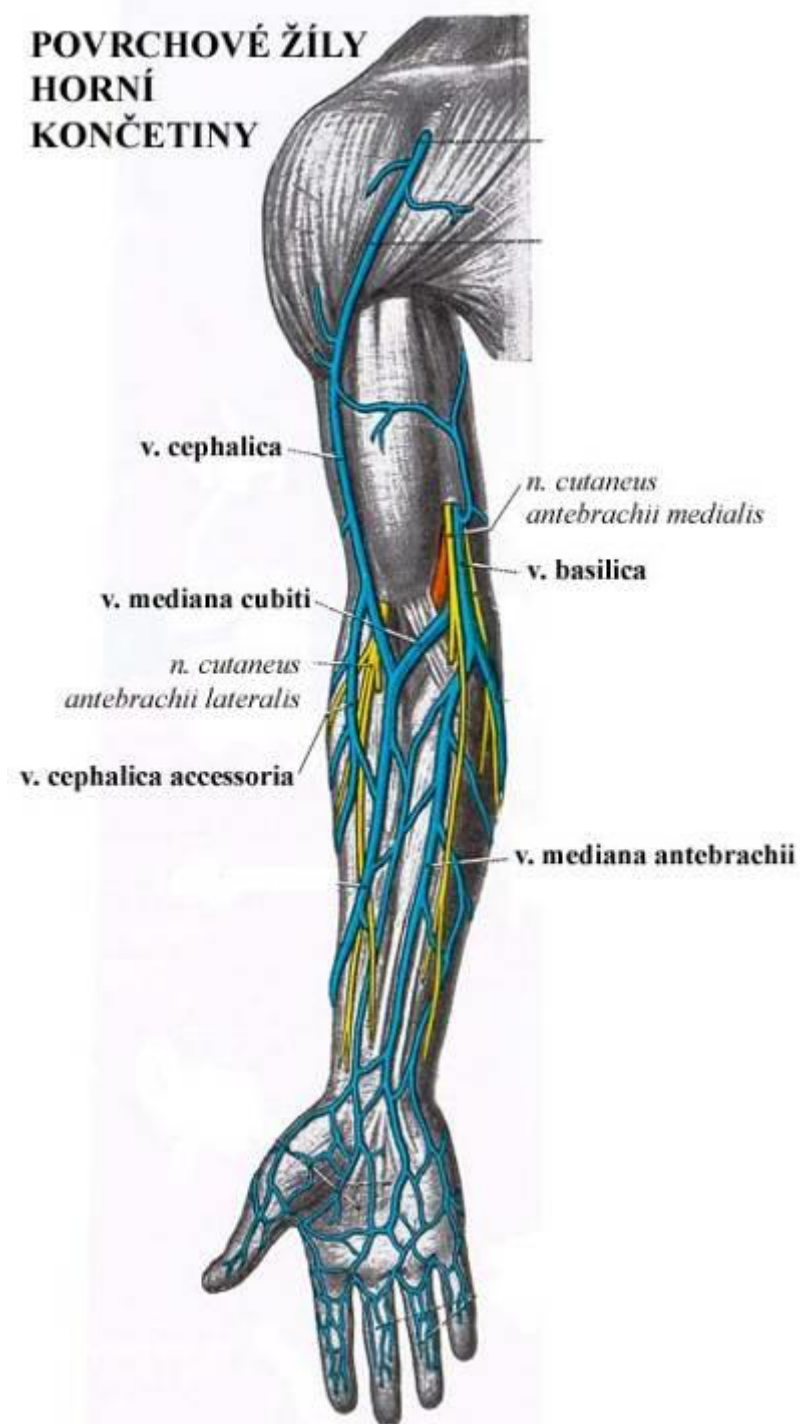
v. mediana cubiti + antebrachii

rete venosum dorsale manus

rete carpi dorsale

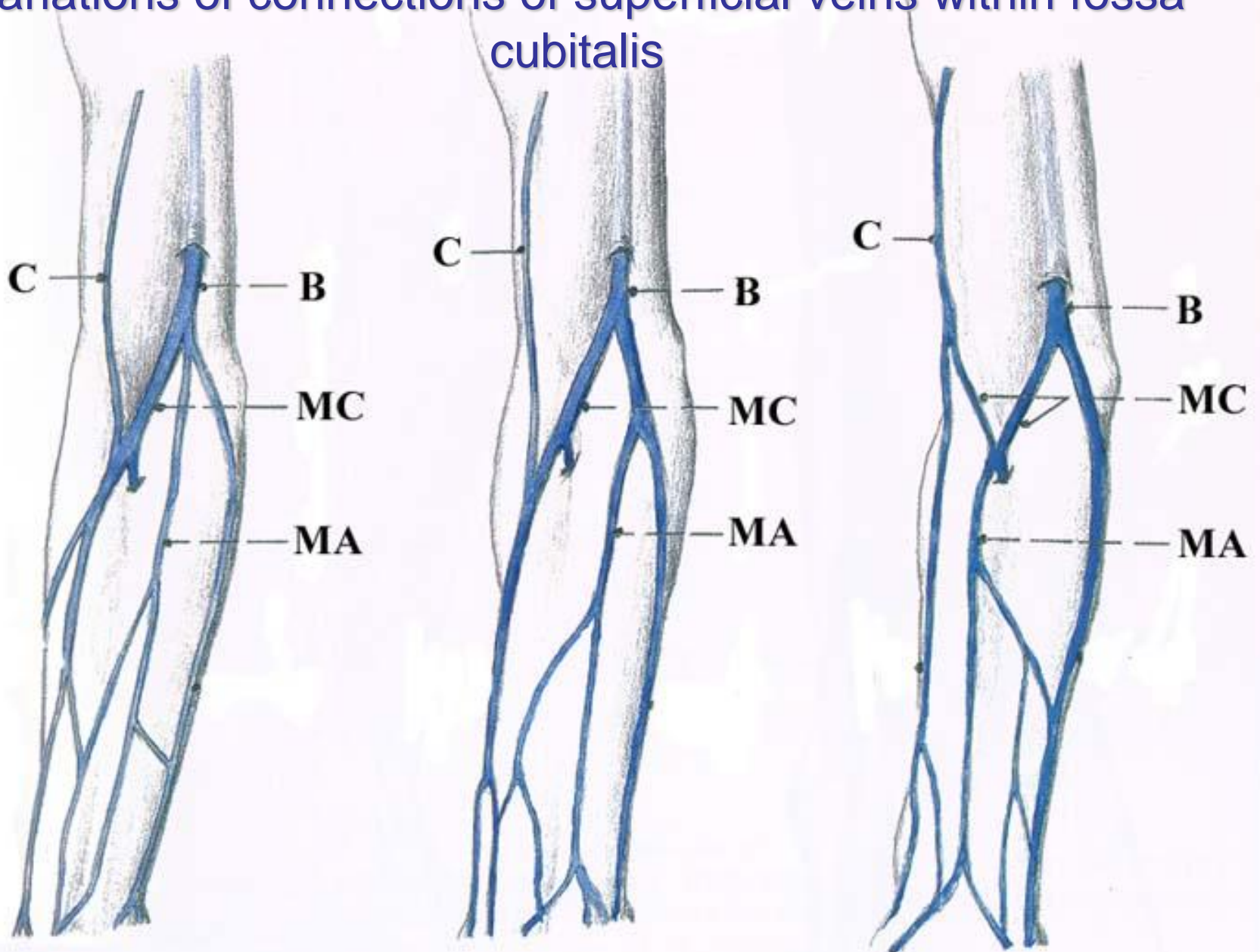
vv. intercapitulares

POVRCHOVÉ ŽÍLY
HORNÍ
KONČETINY

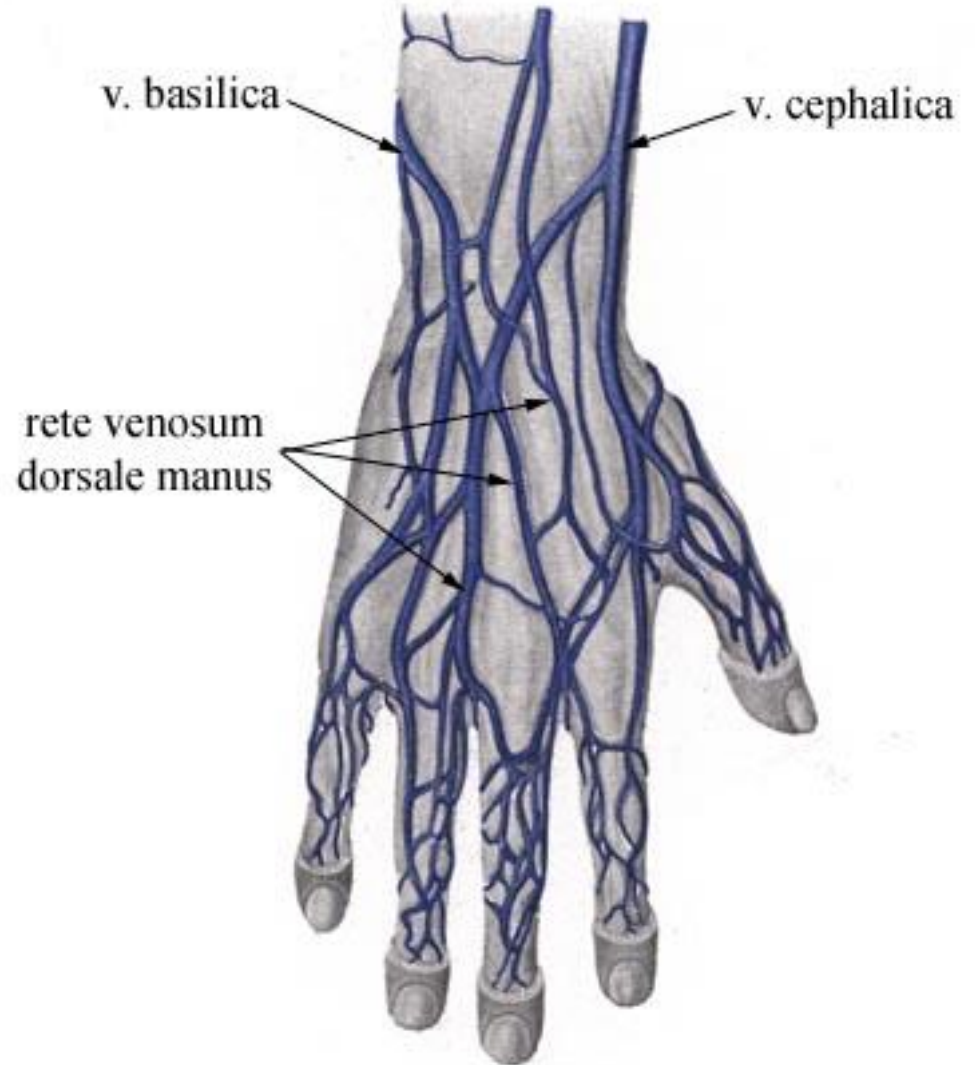
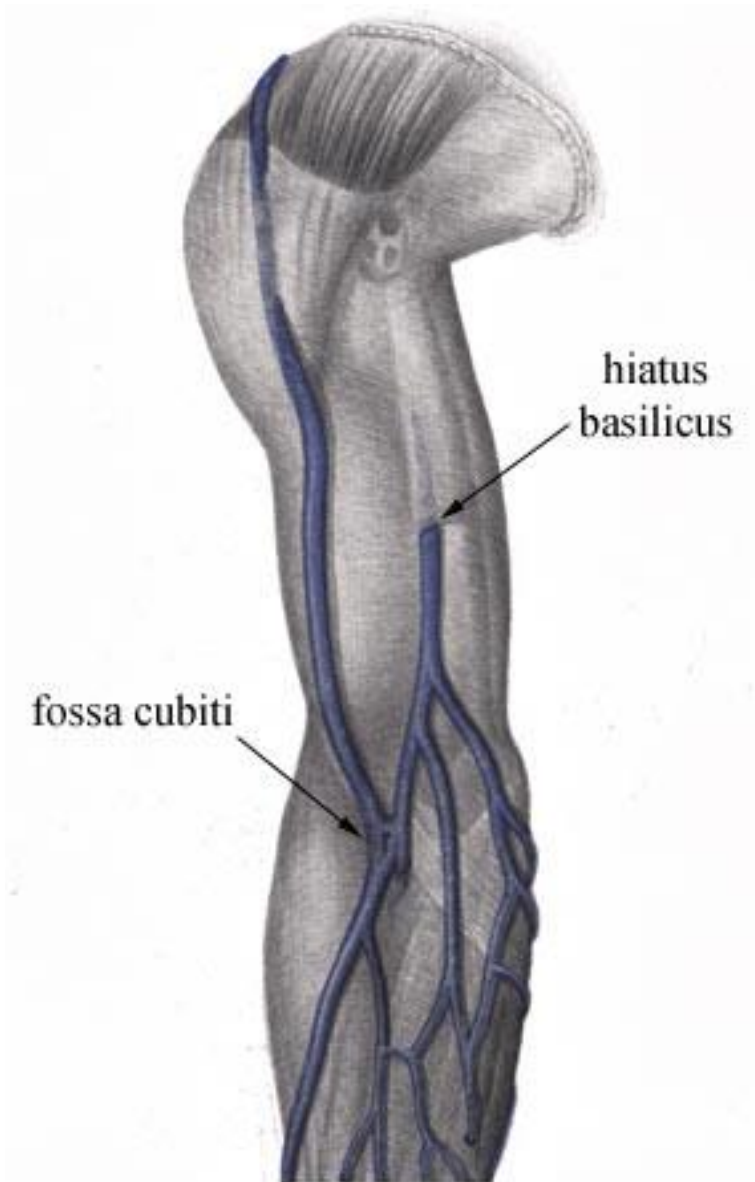


VARIACE NAPOJENÍ POVRCHOVÝCH ŽIL V LOKETNÍ JAMCE

Variations of connections of superficial veins within fossa cubitalis

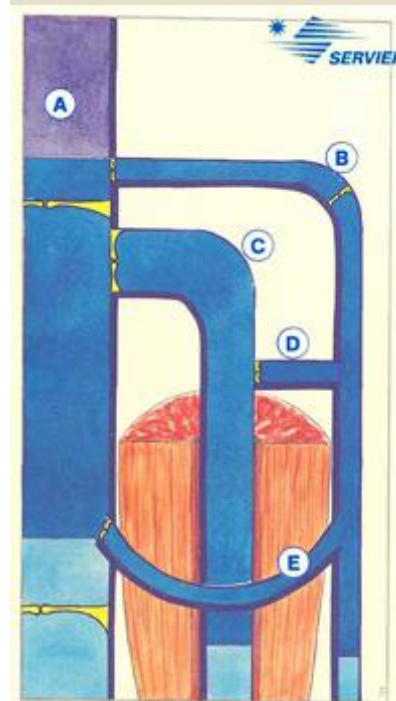
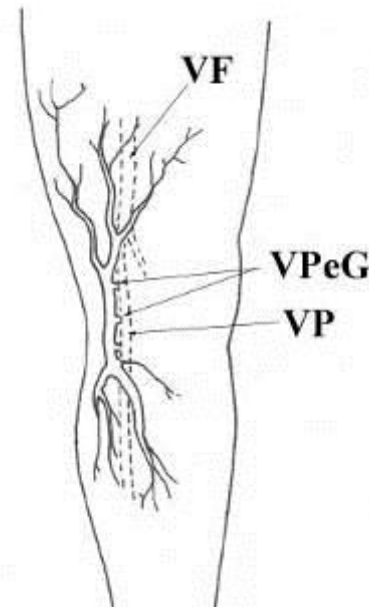


Superficial veins of UL



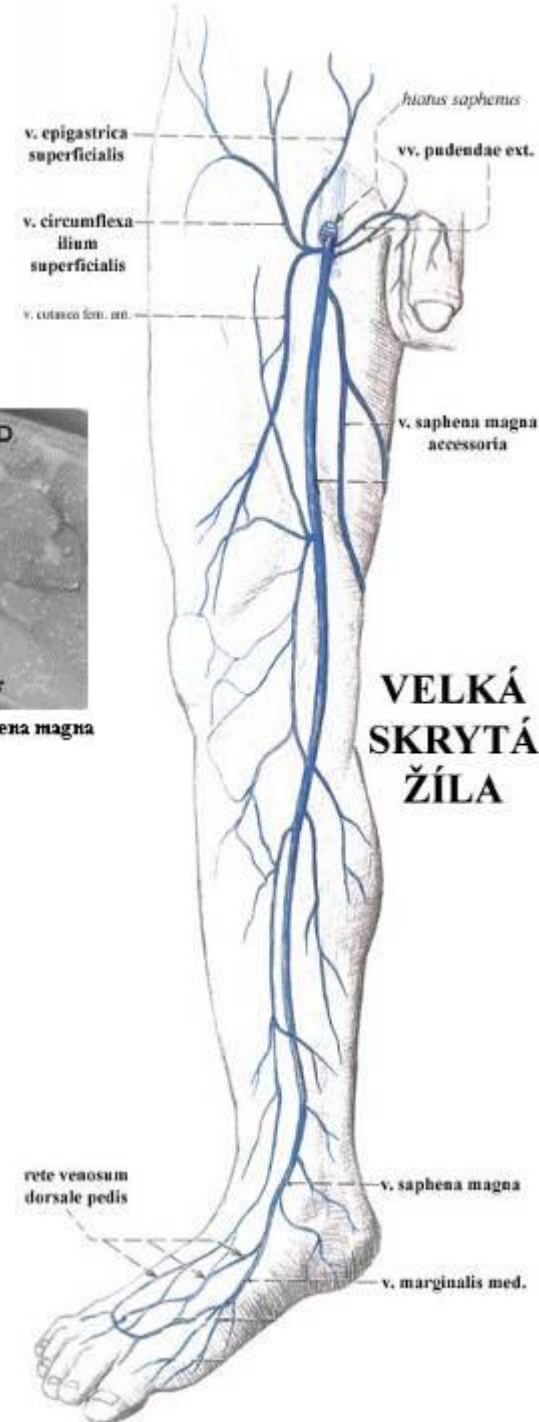
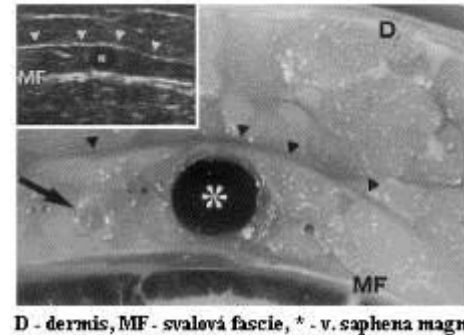
Veins of lower limb

- superficial system
 - compartimentum saphenum
- deep system
 - accompany arteries
 - doubled up to fossa poplitea
 - frequent connections around artery
 - frequent valves
- systema venosum laterale (*Albanesei*)

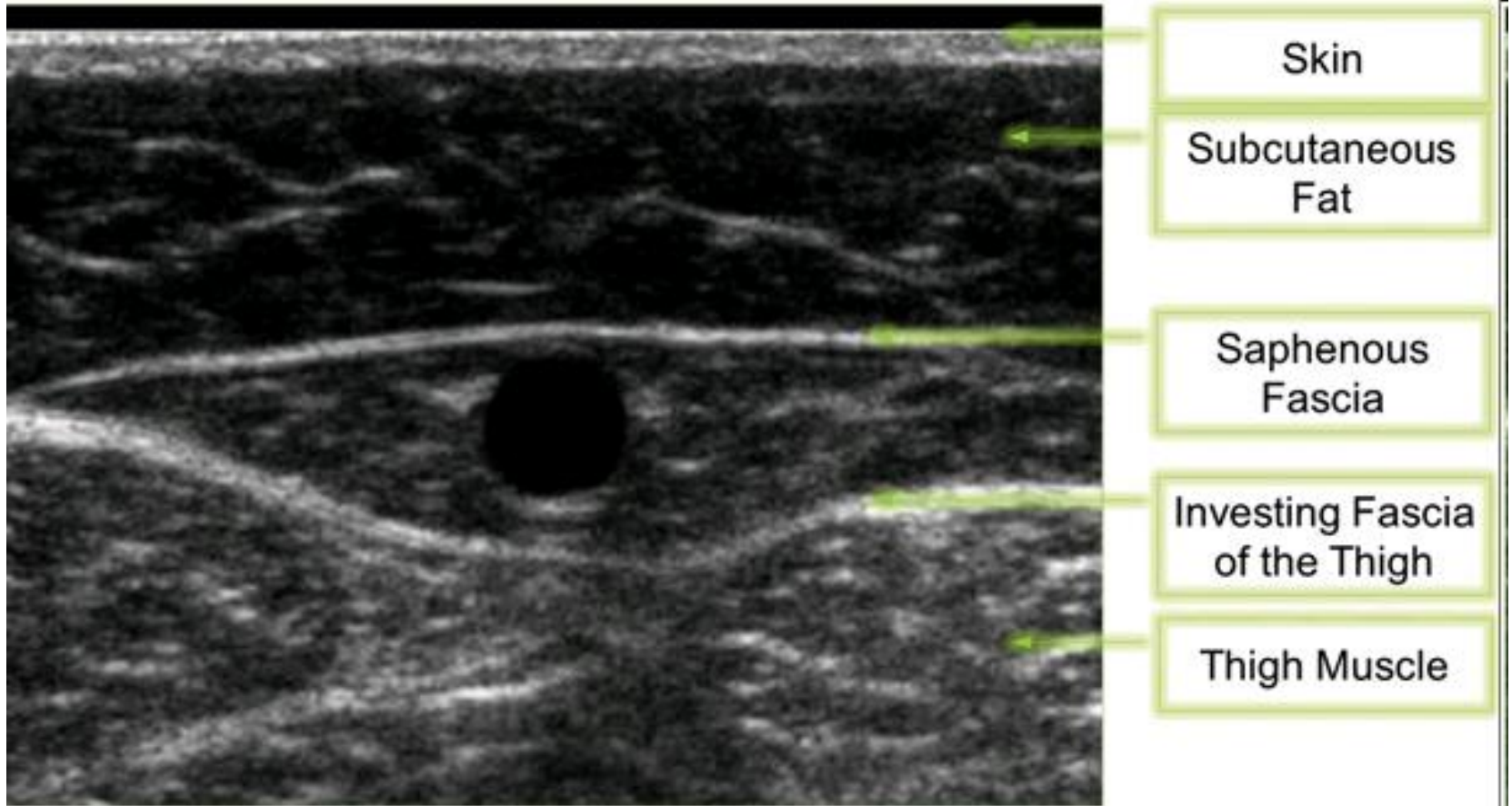


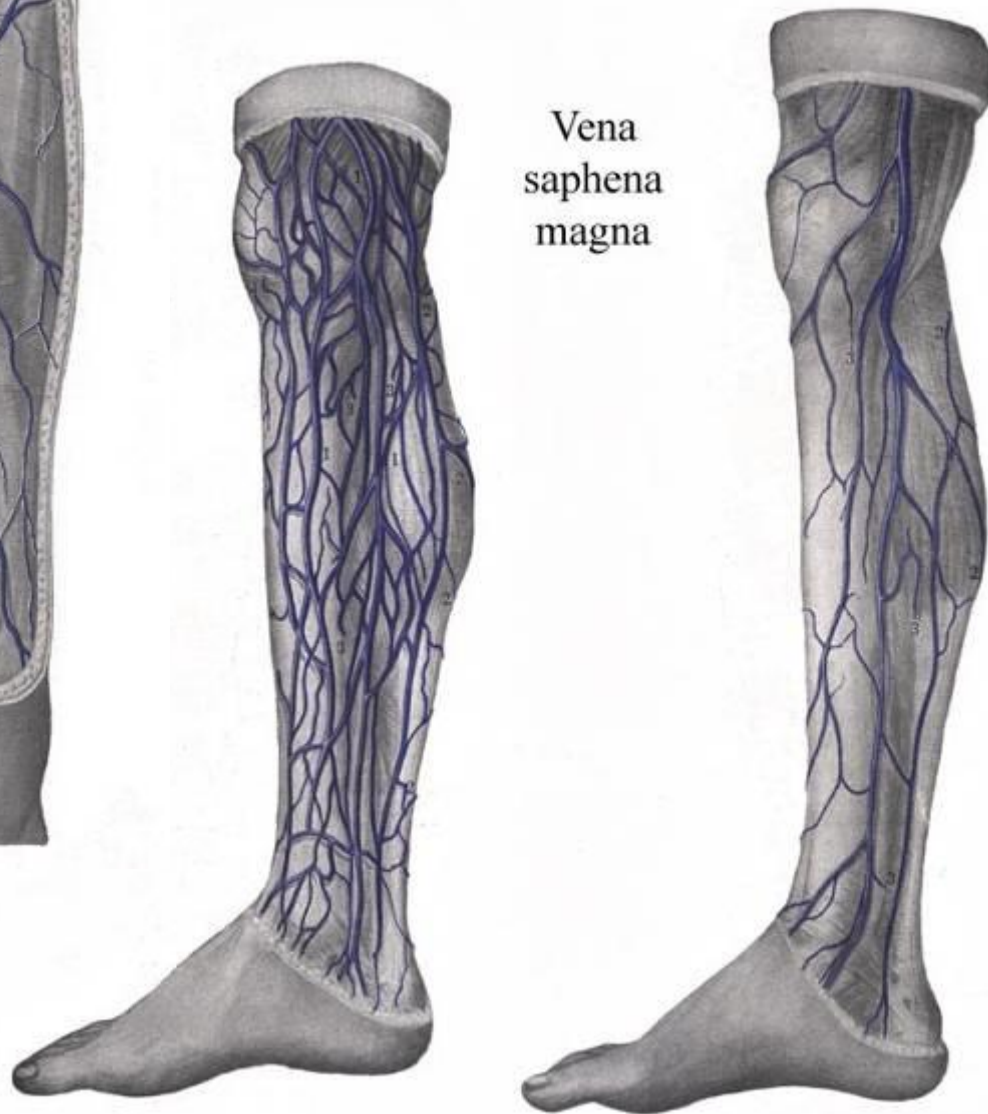
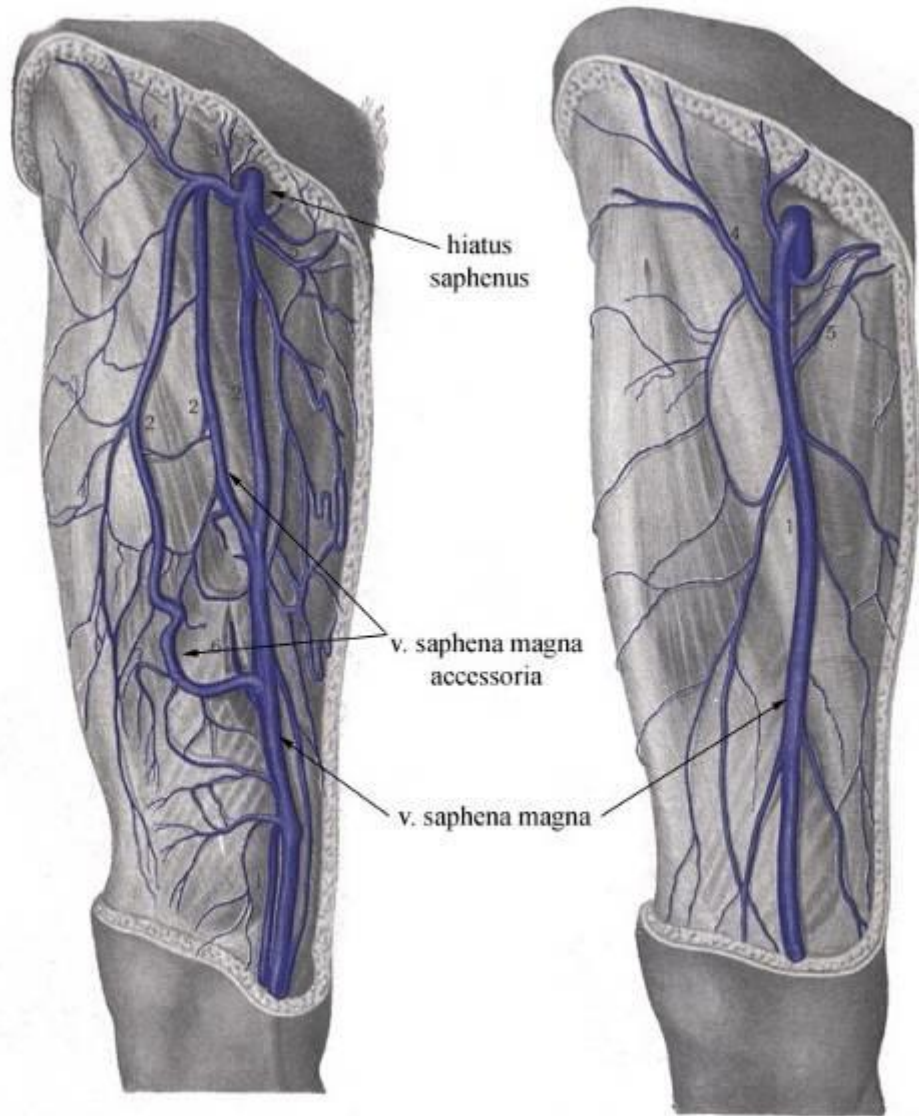
Vena saphena magna

- confluens venosus subinguinalis
- valvula terminalis + preterminalis
- v. s. m. accessoria
 - ant., post., superficialis
- v. circumflexa femoris ant., post.
- runs with n. saphenus
- *ultrasound: „Egyptian / Cleopatra’s eye“*



Ultrasound image of vena saphena magna





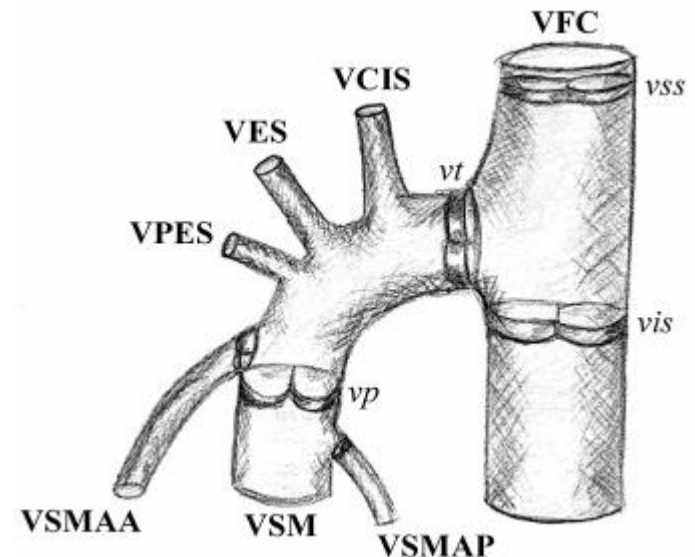
Confluens venosus subinguinalis

clinical term „Crosse“

= terminal portion of VSM bordered with valves

- v. epigastrica superficialis
- v. circumflexa ilium superficialis
- v. pudenda externa superficialis
- v. saphena magna accessoria anterior et posterior

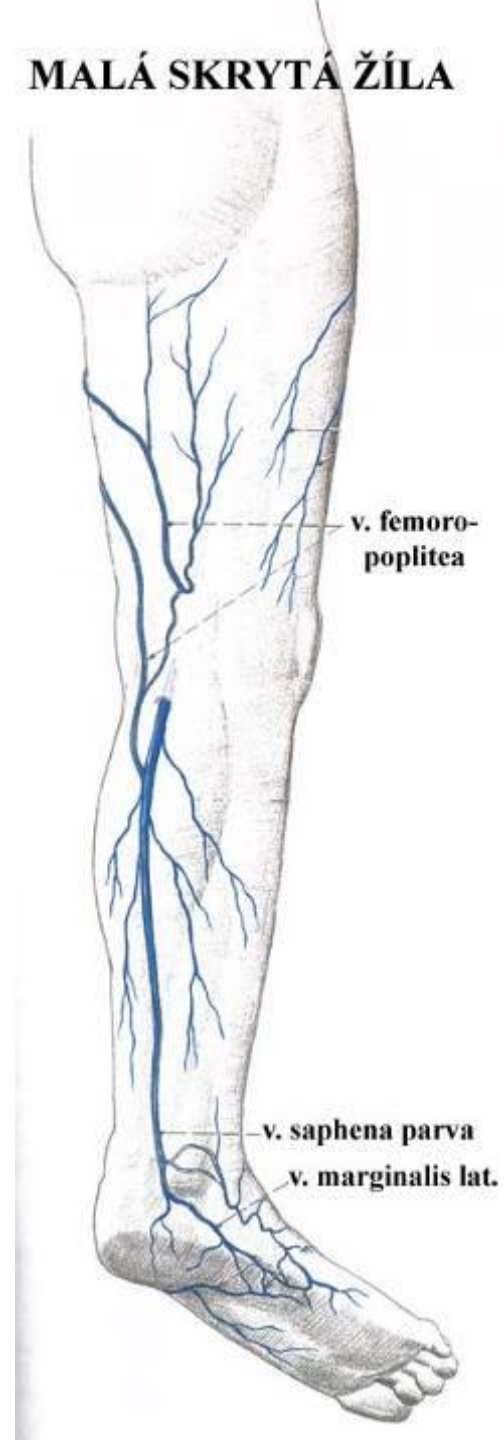
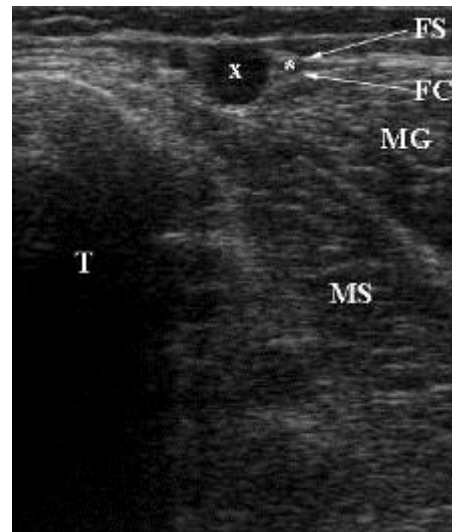
- *crossectomy*



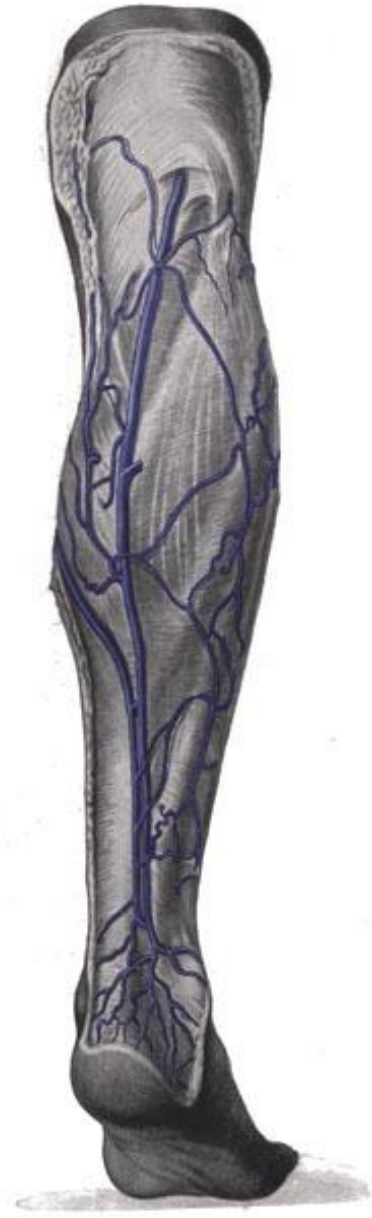
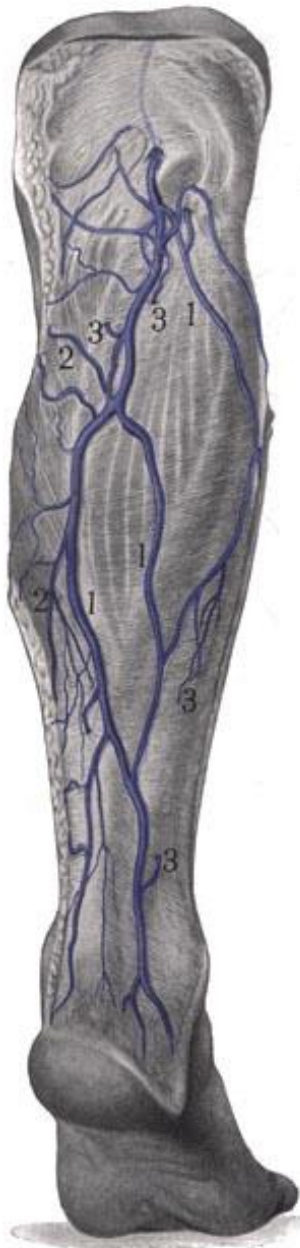
Vena saphena parva

- valvula terminalis + preterminalis
- v.s.p. accessoria superficialis
- extensio cranialis venae saphenae parvae (obsolete „v. femoropoplitea“)
- runs with n. suralis

venae intersaphenae



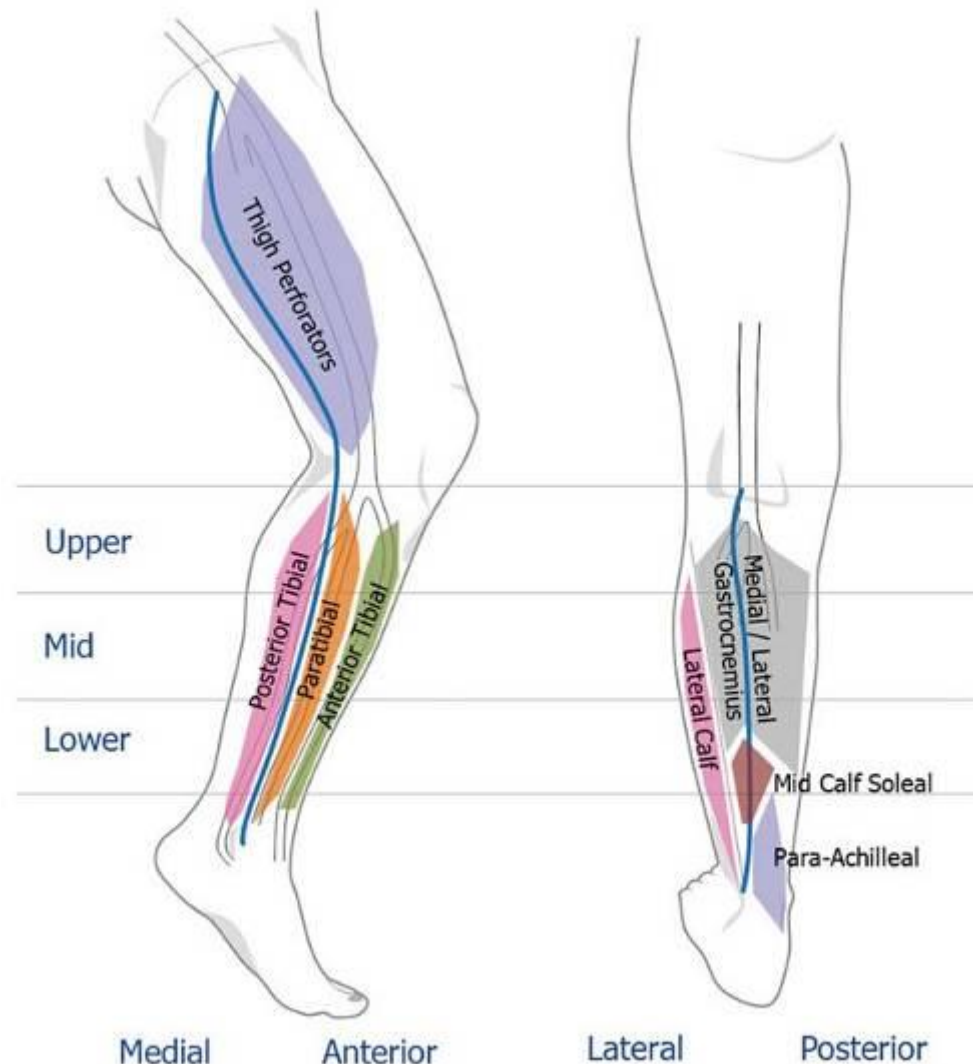
vena saphena parva

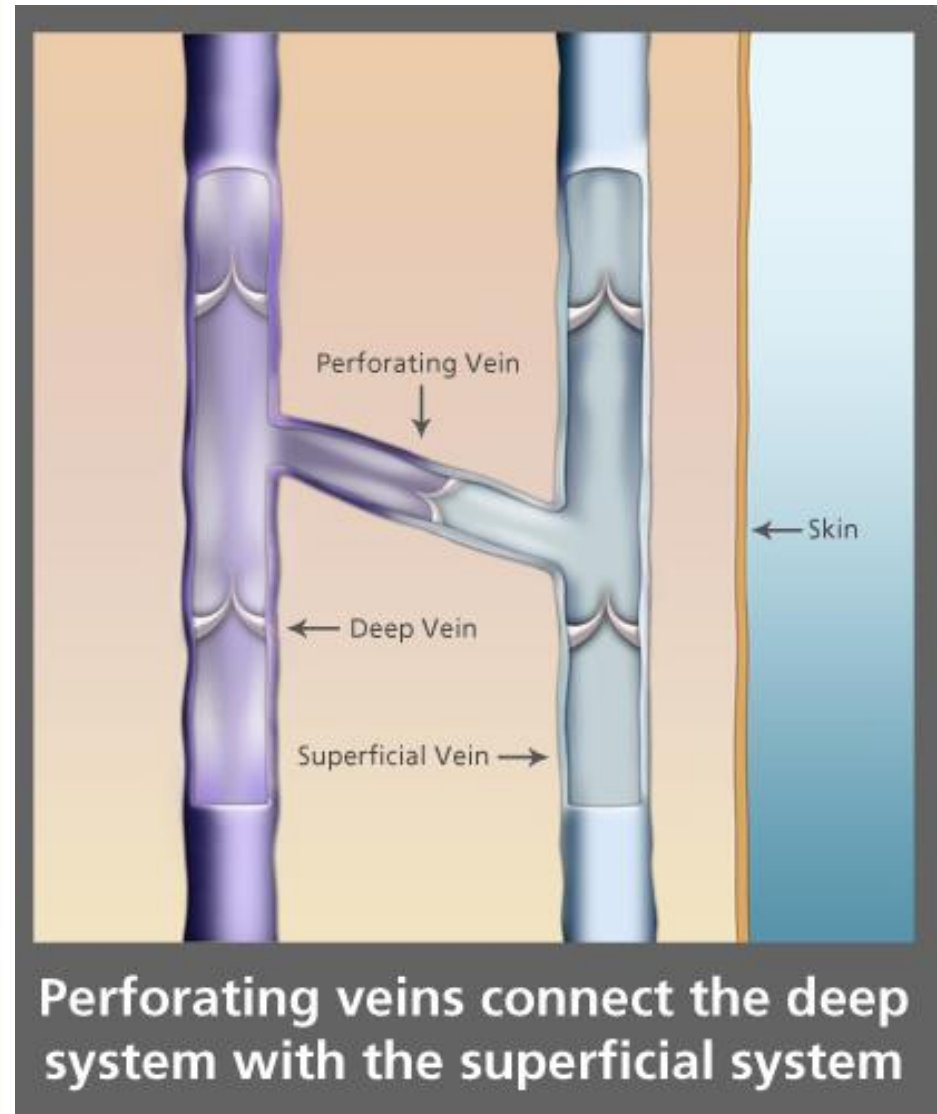
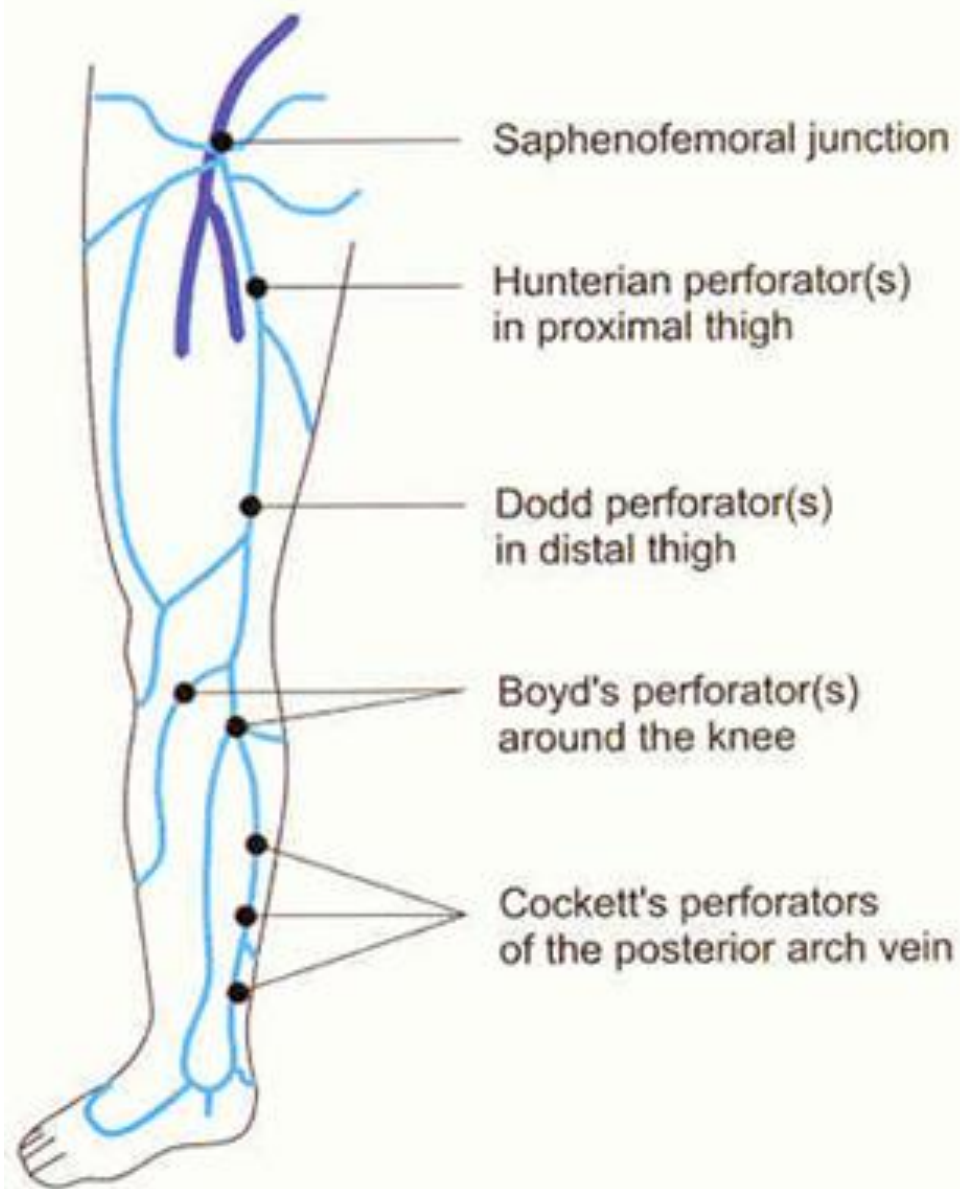


Venae perforantes

Transfascial connections = Perforators

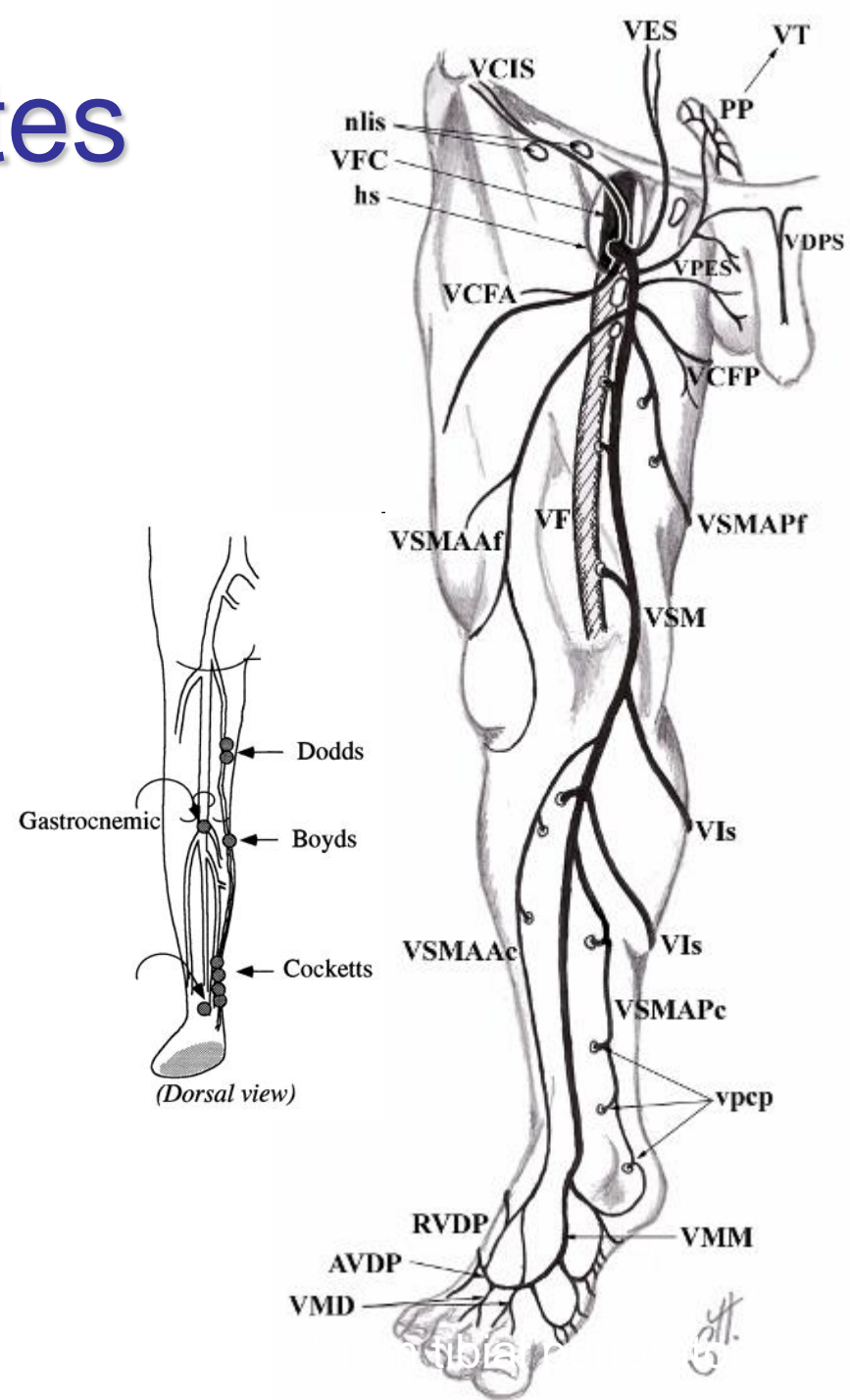
- first drawn by Leonardo da Vinci
- interconnect deep (80% of blood) and superficial systems
- contain valves
- insufficient valves → varices
- 6 groups according to position



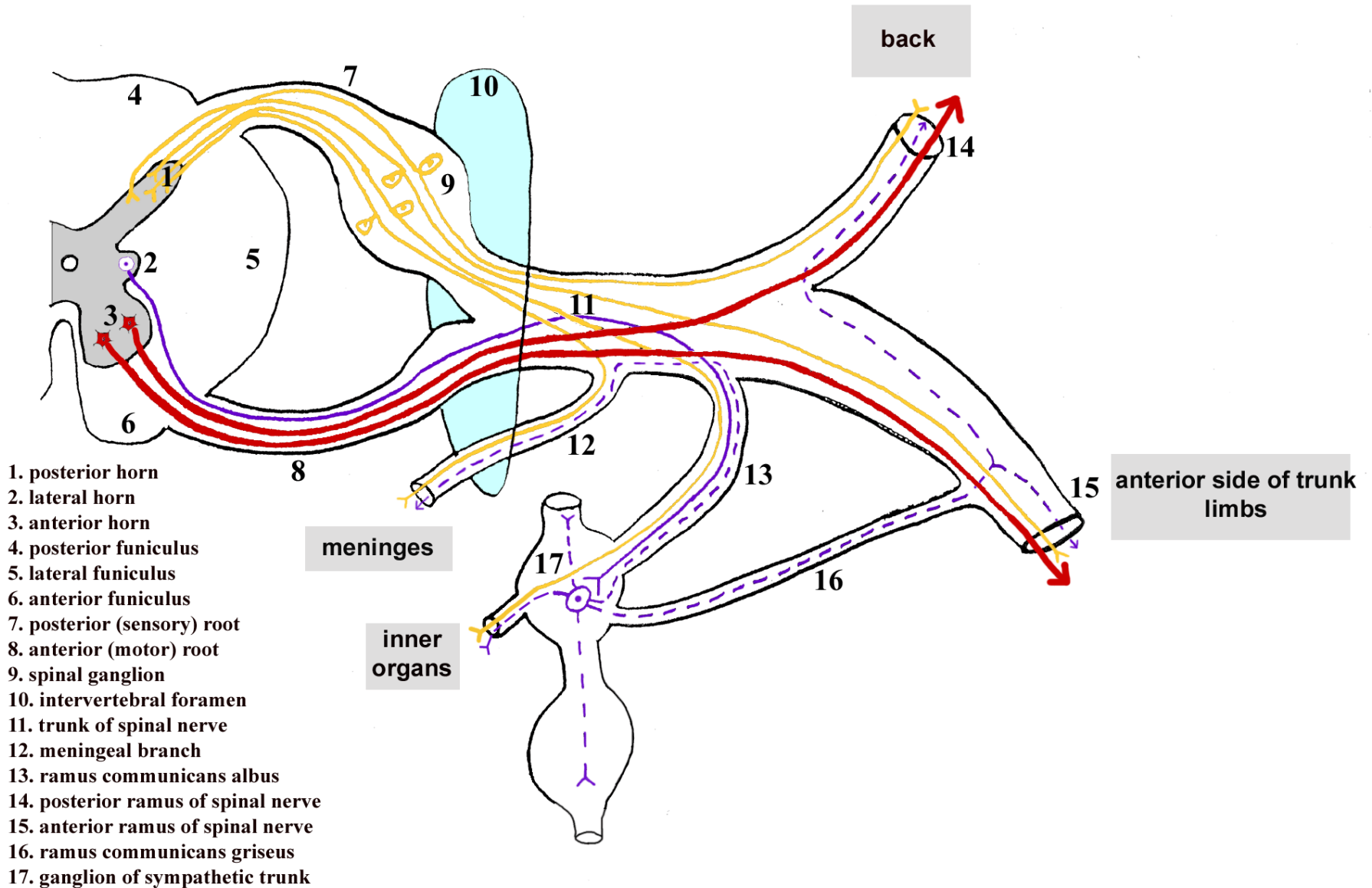


Venae perforantes

- simple, double or multiple
- run with small artery and cutaneous nerve (Staubesand's triad)
- 6 groups: foot, ankle, leg, knee, thigh, buttocks
- eponyms: Cockett, Boyd, Dodds
- e.g.: *venae perforantes cruris posteriores tibiales* = Cockett's perforators
 - interconnect v.s.m. accessoria posterior and venae tibiales posteriores
 - 18.5, 13.5 a 7 cm proximal to sole

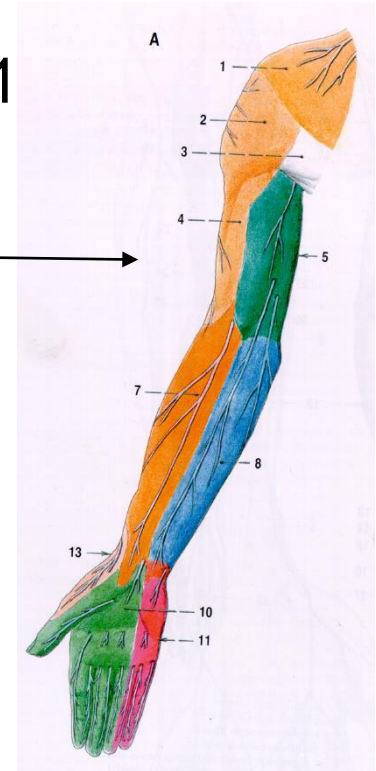


SCHEME OF SPINAL NERVE BRANCHING



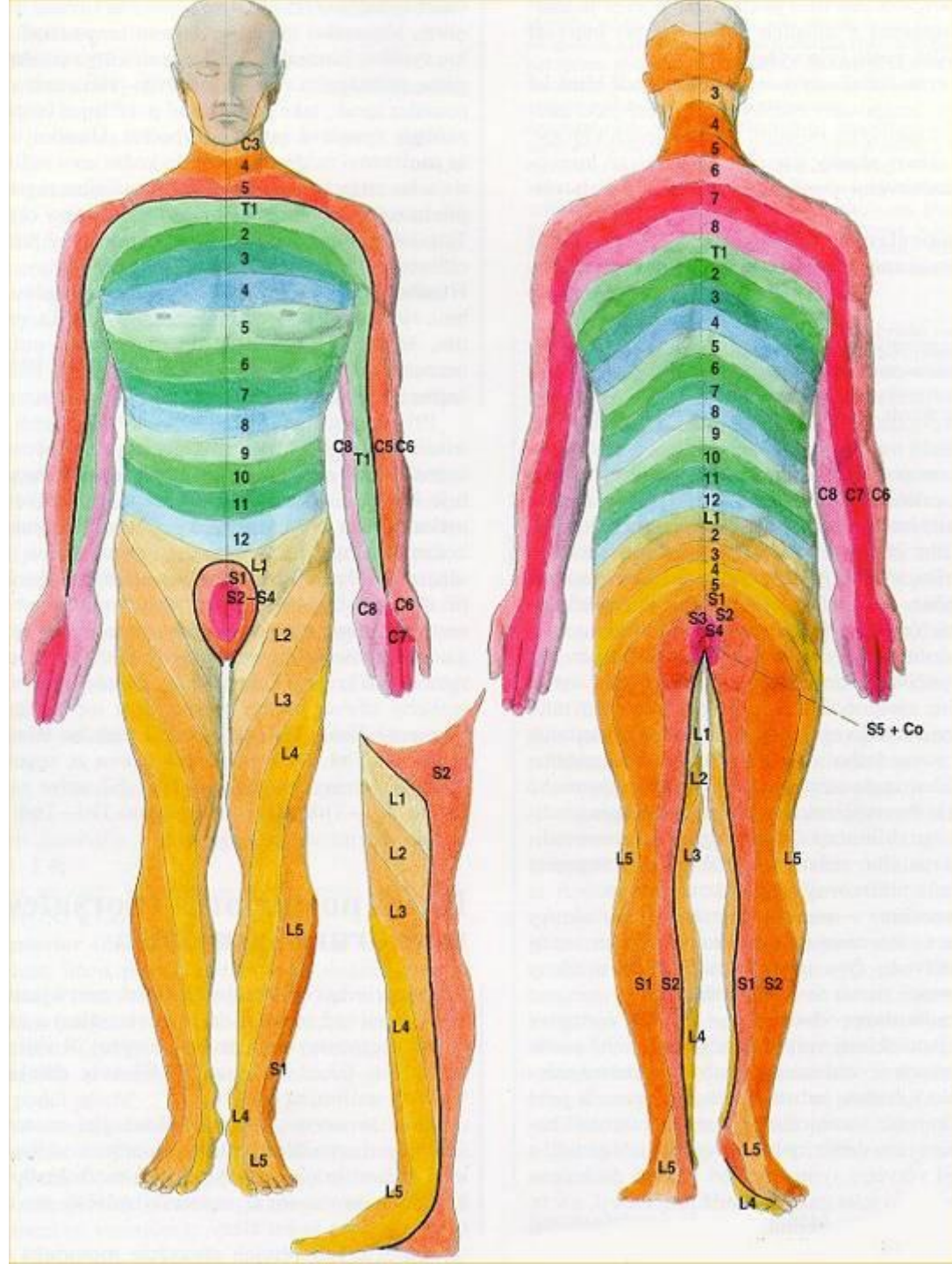
Sensory skin innervation

- area radicularis (dermatome)
 - skin area supplied by 1 radix spinalis (from 1 spinal segment)
- area nervina →
 - skin area supplied by 1 peripheral sensory nerve (usually from more spinal segments)
- area radicularis visceralis
 - Internal organ area supplied by viscerosensory nerves of 1 spinal segment
- *Head's zone*
 - segmental projection of sensitivity from organs to the certain skin areas

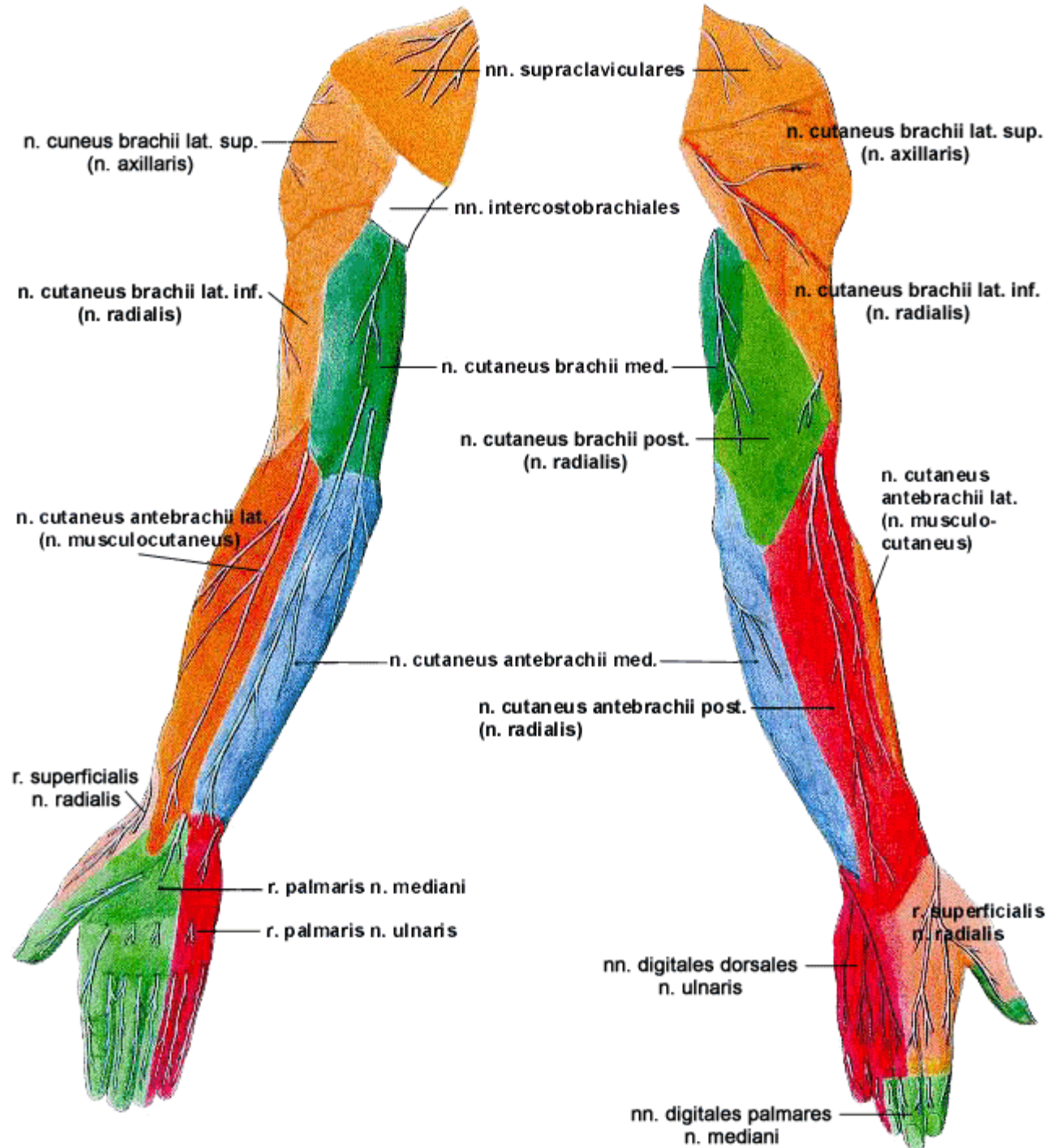


Dermatome

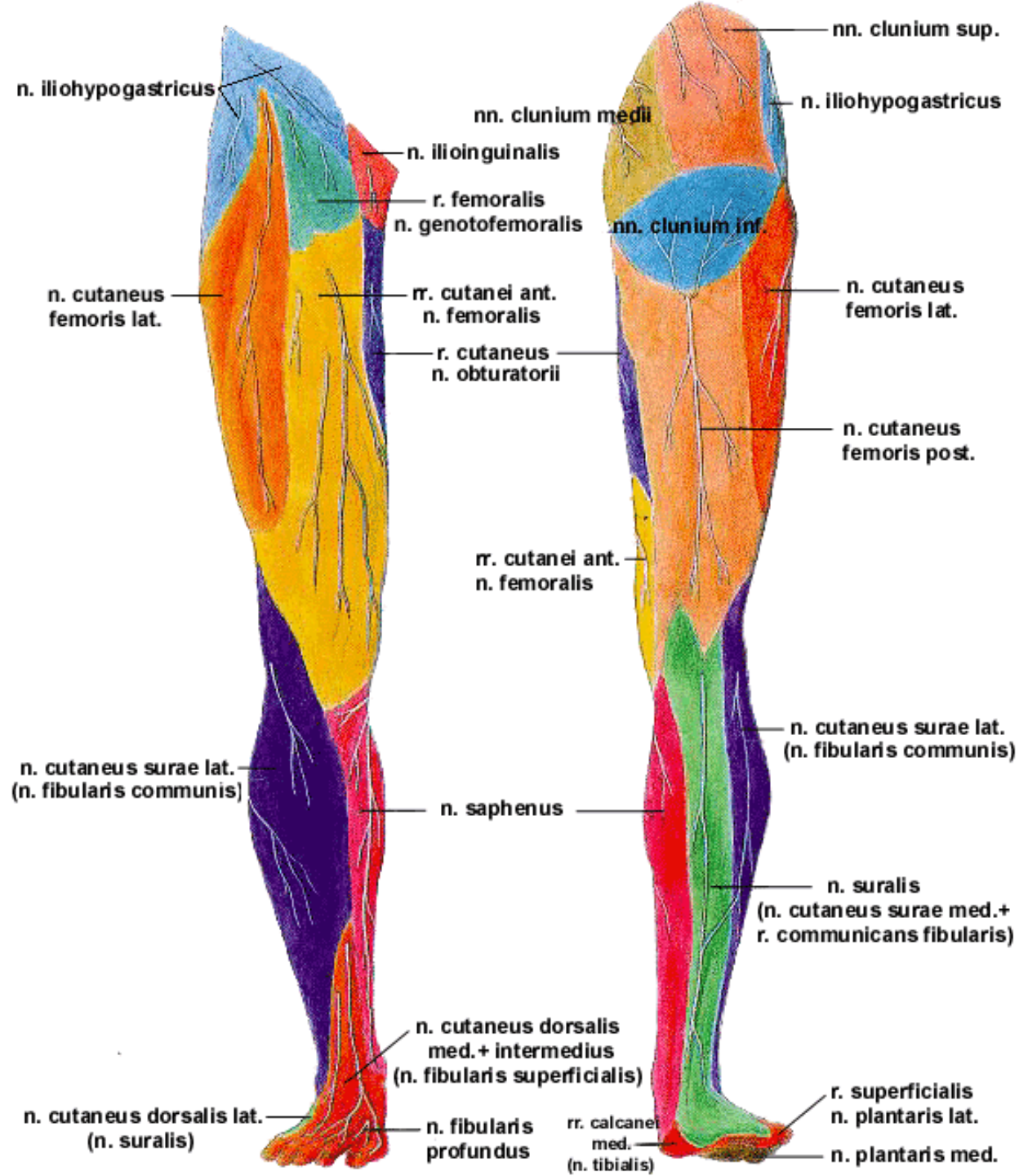
skin area supplied
by one spinal
nerve (from one
spinal segment)



Sensory innervation of upper limb



Sensory innervation of lower limb



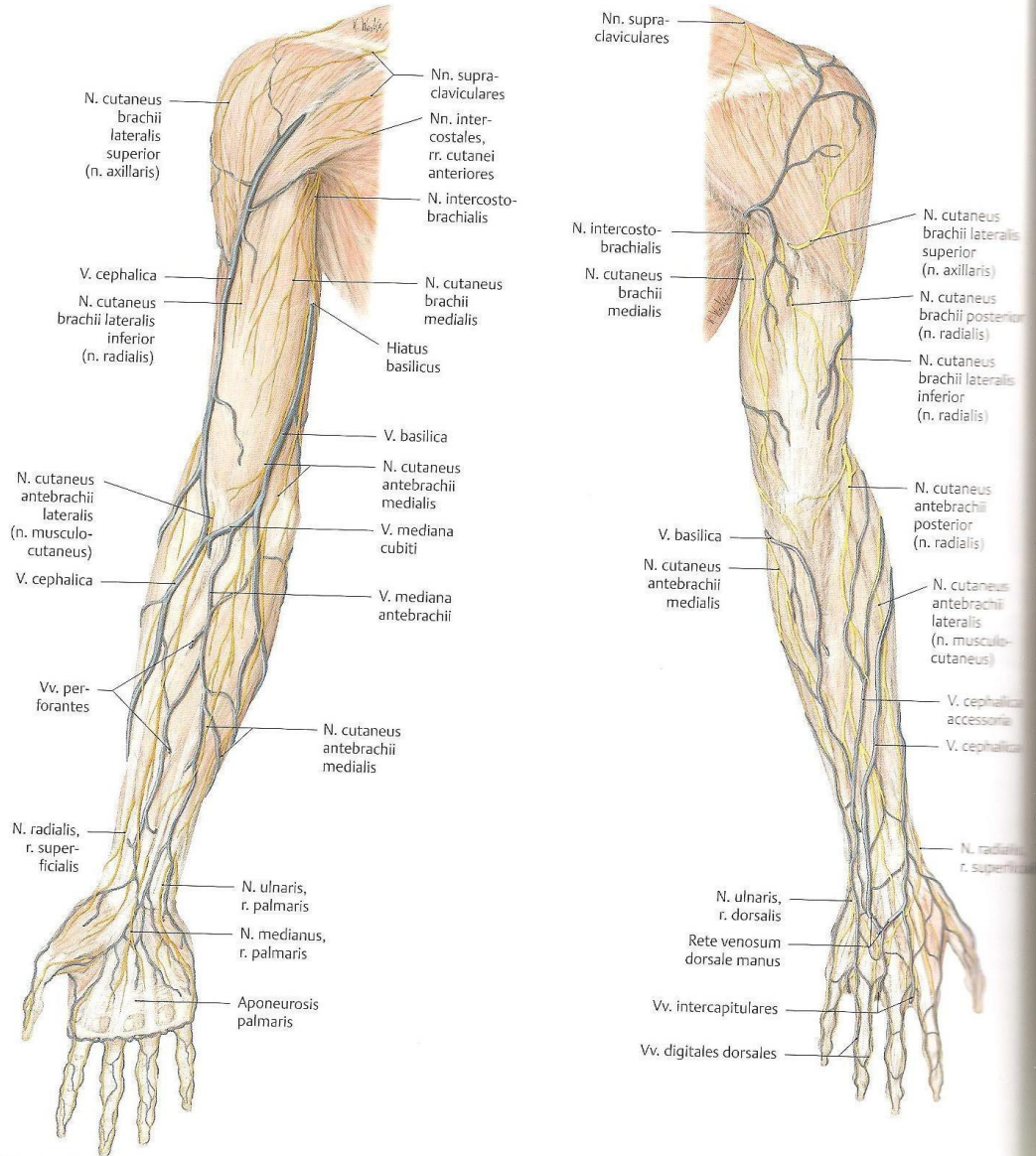
Podkoží HK

Upper Limb

Subcutaneous layer of UL

Superficial Veins & Nerves of the Upper Limb

Fig. 24.26 Superficial cutaneous veins and nerves of the upper limb



Kožní inervace HK

Skin innervation of UL

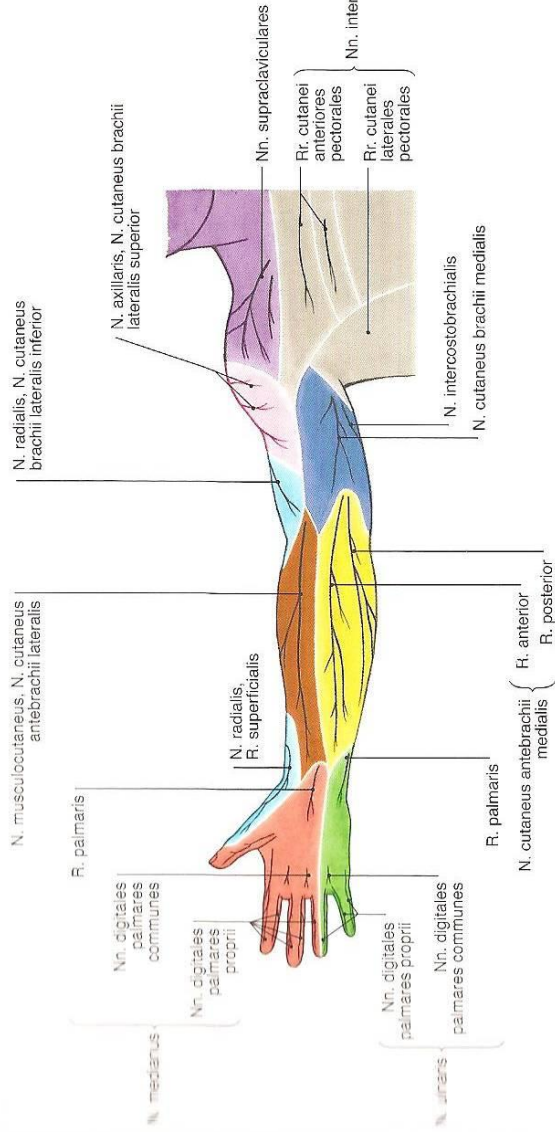


Fig. 390 Cutaneous nerves of the upper limb.

→ T 24

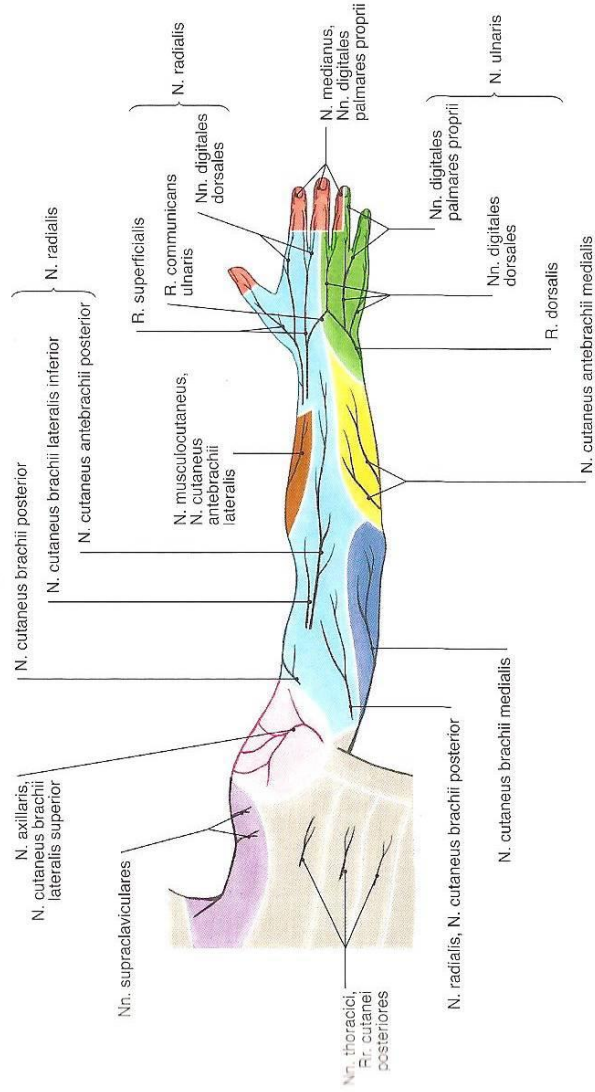


Fig. 391 Cutaneous nerves of the upper limb.

→ T 24

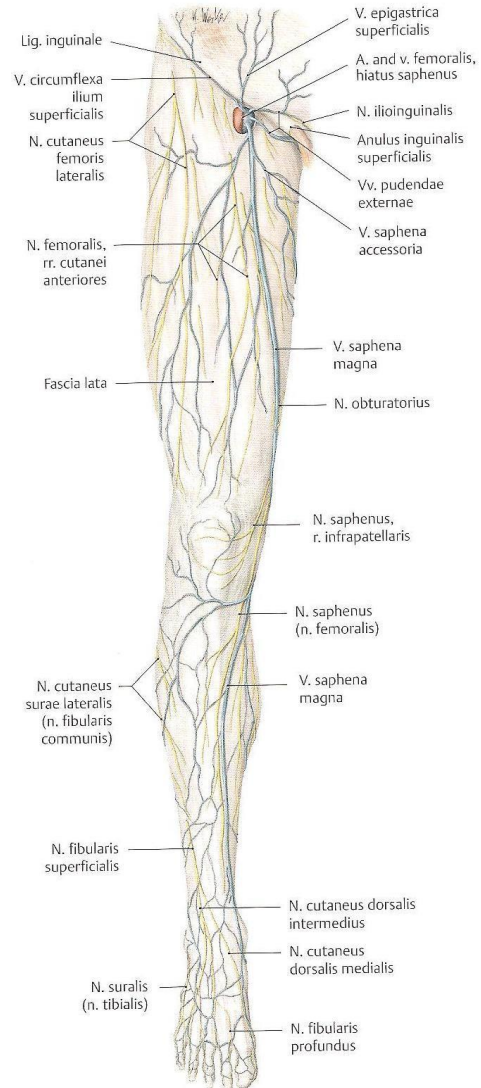
Podkoží DK

Subcutaneous layer of LL

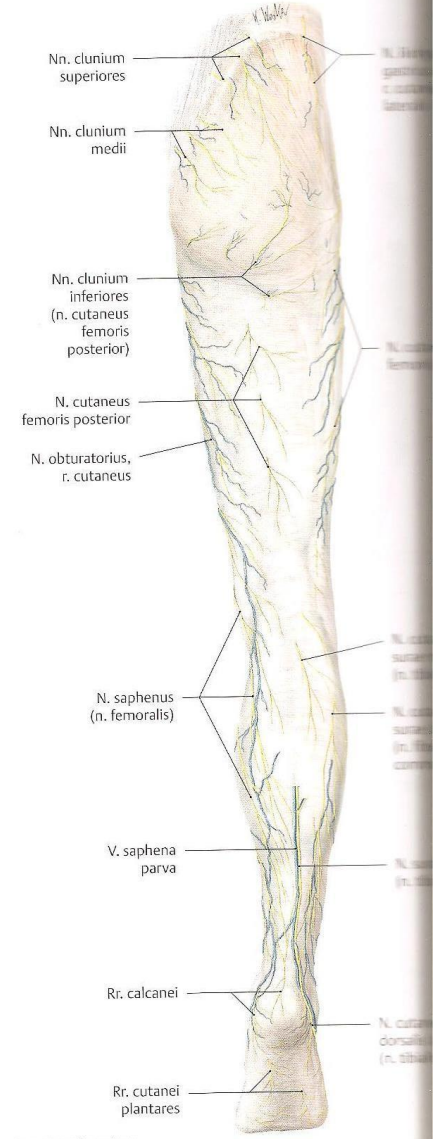
Superficial Nerves & Vessels of the Lower Limb

Lower Limb

Fig. 29.26 Superficial cutaneous veins and nerves of right lower limb



A Anterior view.



B Posterior view.

Kožní inervace HK

Skin innervation of LL

