

**Credit Questions on Topographic anatomy and operative surgery  
for the second-year students Medical Faculty for International  
Students (specialty "Dentistry")**

(approved at the meeting of the department of 20.11.2025, №4)

**CLINICAL ANATOMY OF NECK.**

1. Neck: border; regions, triangles. The projection on the skin of the common carotid and subclavian artery, the phrenic nerve, the supraclavicular part of the brachial plexus, cutaneous branches of the cervical plexus. Innervation of the skin of the neck.
2. Suprahyoid region: borders. Contents of submandibular triangle. Submandibular space.
3. Suprahyoid region: borders, submental triangle. Sublingual space: borders, content.
  1. Infrahyoid region. Borders and layer by layer structure of omotracheal triangle. Organs of the neck: topography, blood supply and innervation, regional lymph nodes.
  2. Carotid triangle: borders; stratified structure. Neurovascular bundle of the neck: structural components and its relative positions. Carotid sheath.
  3. Scalenovertebral triangle: the border and contents. Subclavian artery, departments, branches, regions of supplying.
  4. The lateral region of neck: stratified structure of omoclavicular and omotrapezoid triangles. Interscalenum space: borders, contents.
  5. Topography of vagus nerve on the neck: branches, innervated organs. The relationship of the recurrent laryngeal nerves with aorta, the right subclavian artery and the neck organs.

**CLINICAL ANATOMY OF HEAD.**

6. The surface anatomy of the head: division into cerebral and facial parts. Regions of the facial part of the head. The projection on the skin where exit branches of the trigeminal nerve, facial, superficial temporal and occipital arteries, the facial nerve, parotid duct exit. Innervation of the scalp.
7. Oral vestibule: borders, lips and cheek structure. Topography of the parotid papilla. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage of oral vestibule.
8. Oral cavity proper: borders, structure of superior and inferior walls. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage.
9. Groups of permanent teeth. Reference systems commonly used to designate teeth during clinical examination and written report (FDI and Palmer numbering systems).
10. Tooth crown (clinical and anatomical), crown relief. Crown and root thirds. Tooth determination principles: crown and root signs.

11. Permanent incisors: relief of crown surfaces, the characteristic of roots and tooth cavities. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage. Anatomical landmarks used of incisors anesthesia.
12. Permanent canines: relief of crown surfaces, the characteristic of roots and tooth cavities. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage. Anatomical landmarks used of canine's anesthesia.
13. Permanent premolars: relief of crown surfaces, the characteristic of roots and tooth cavities. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage. Anatomical landmarks used of premolars anesthesia.
14. Permanent molars: relief of crown surfaces, the characteristic of roots and tooth cavities. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage. Anatomical landmarks used of molars anesthesia.
15. Structure feature of deciduous teeth. Age of teething (eruption). Second dentition.
16. Parotidomasseteric region: borders, layer by layer structure. Parotid gland, parts. The relationship with the facial, mandible nerves, external carotid artery, retromandibular vein. Innervation, blood supply and lymphatic drainage. Projection of parotid duct to the skin.
17. Buccal region: borders, layer by layer structure; fat body of cheek. The course of the facial artery and vein, branches, anastomoses. Infraorbital space.
18. Deep facial region: borders, bony wall of infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossa; the contents. Spaces of deep region of the face, the relationship with other spaces of the head and neck.
19. Orbital region: borders, eyeball and related structures. The eyelids: stratified structure of the upper eyelid. Orbital fat body. Fascial sheath of eyeball, episcleral space. Nerves of the orbit.
20. The nasal region: the external nose and nasal cavity. The nasal meatuses and their communication with paranasal sinuses and orbit. Blood supply, innervation and lymphatic drainage of the mucous membranes of the nasal cavity.
21. Frontal, parietal, occipital regions: borders, layer by layer structure Blood supply and innervation.
22. Temporal region: borders, layer by layer structure, spaces. Blood supply and innervation of the skin and temporal muscle.