

Colloquium 1 – Demonstrate *practical skill*

1. Bellyed scalpel
2. In what position should scalpel be when one makes an incision in the skin, subcutaneous tissue and superficial fascia?
3. Currently, the choice of suture material for connecting different layers of a surgical wound depends on?
4. Perform a final stop of bleeding from subcutaneous base vessels using a curved Billroth hemostatic clamp and ligature
5. Perform a final stop of bleeding from vessels.
6. Perform an interrupted knot suture of the skin and subcutaneous base
7. Perform an interrupted knot suture of the proper fascia.
8. Perform a U-shaped suture on the skeletal muscle.
9. Perform a dissection of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and superficial fascia.
10. Dissect a proper fascia using a grooved probe
11. Remove an interrupted knot suture of the skin and subcutaneous base
12. Where should the knot be placed in relation to the skin junction line?
13. Tie a sea knot (by hand).
14. Tie a surgical knot (apodactyl method)
15. Tie a surgical knot (by hand)
16. Billroth hemostatic clamp (straight/curved)
17. Kocher hemostatic clamp (straight/curved)
18. Mosquito clamp (straight/curved)
19. Button probe
20. Atraumatic curved needle (piercing)
21. Curved surgical stabbing needle.
22. Hegar needle holder
23. How should one apply a hemostatic clamp to a bleeding vessel?
24. How should the needle puncture site be positioned when applying an interrupted skin suture?
25. What instruments are needed to remove an interrupted skin suture?
26. Which layers of the surgical wound are opened with plate hooks?
27. What type of the scalpel is used to cut the skin, subcutaneous tissue and superficial fascia?
28. Korntsang (straight/curved)
29. Ligature needle right/left (Deschan's/Deschamp's)
30. Scissors, pointed, pointed-blunt, straight
31. Blunt scissors, curved along the plane (Cooper)
32. Anatomical tweezers
33. Plate hook (Farabef's)

34. Demonstrate the position of the Billroth's clamp in the hand in relation to the bleeding vessel of the subcutaneous base
35. Demonstrate the position of anatomical tweezers in the hand
36. Demonstrate the rules for fixing a ligature in a surgical, curved, cutting needle.
37. Demonstrate the rules for fixing a surgical, curved needle (cutting/piercing) in a Hegar needle holder
38. Demonstrate the technique of placing a grooved probe under the proper fascia
39. For what purpose, when making an incision, the skin is fixed with the thumb and forefinger of the hand?
40. Show a Scalpel with removable blade
41. Explain possible Ways to tie knots?
42. Indicate the correct location of the needle insertion when applying an interrupted knot skin suture?
43. Show a Four-prong blunt hook (Volkman's)

The List of practical skills that must be demonstrated on the cadaver preparation.

1. Anatomical snuff box
2. Femoropopliteal (adductor) canal
3. Femoral artery
4. Femoral nerve
5. Femoral triangle
6. Safe place for intramuscular injections in the gluteal region
7. Tibial nerve
8. Great saphenous vein of the leg
- 9.** Major pectoral muscle.
10. Internal opening of the femoral canal (deep femoral ring)
11. Small saphenous vein of the leg
12. Deep peroneal nerve
13. Musculus Flexor digitorum profundus
14. Deep subpectoral space
15. Deep femoral artery
16. Shin-popliteal canal
17. Biceps femoris muscle
18. Deltoid muscle
19. Flexor pollicis longus muscle
20. Posterior cruciate ligament of the knee
21. Circumflex humeral artery or arteria circumflexa scapulae
22. Posterior bone-fascial cage of the thigh
23. Posterior bundle of the brachial plexus

24. Obturator canal
25. Obturator nerve
26. Musculus gastrocnemius
27. Pronator quadratus muscle
28. Carpal tunnel
29. Saphenous nerve
30. Clavo-pectoral fascia
31. Cruciate ligaments in the knee joint
32. Palmar aponeurosis
33. Vena cephalica on the forearm
34. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
35. Ulnar nerve in the posterior ulnar region
36. Ulnar carpal tunnel
37. Olecranon process
38. Ulnar artery
39. Radial nerve in the middle third of the shoulder
40. Radial artery
41. Supraspinal space
42. Inferior gluteal nerve
43. Basilic vein on the forearm
44. Interosseous membrane of the forearm
45. Interosseous neurovascular bundle
46. Meniscus in the knee joint
47. The division place of the radial nerve into superficial and deep branches
48. Place of division of the brachial artery into the radial and ulnar arteries
49. Musculocutaneous nerve in the shoulder area
50. Supraspinal bone-fascial space
51. Common peroneal nerve
52. Anterior tibial artery
53. Anterior bone-fascial cage of what?
54. Posterior tibial artery
55. Brachialis muscle
56. Superficial subpectoral space
57. Superficial branch of the radial nerve
58. Superficial palmar arch
59. Infrapiriform foramen
60. Saphenous nerve
61. Popliteal artery
62. Popliteal vein
63. Subscapular artery
64. Axillary nerve
65. Semimembranosus muscle

66. Semitendinosus muscle
67. Projection line of the femoral artery (Ken's line)
68. Projection line of the ulnar artery
69. Projection line of the radial artery
70. Projection line of the brachial artery
71. Projection line of the axillary artery
72. Projection line of the dorsal artery of the foot
73. Space of Pirogov and Paron
74. Rectus femoris muscle
75. Heel (Achilles) tendon
76. Sciatic nerve in the thigh area
77. Patellar ligament
78. Median nerve in the middle third of the forearm
79. Middle fascial bed of the plantar region
80. Three-sided foramen
81. Dorsal artery of the foot
82. Four-sided foramen
83. Styloid process of the ulna
84. Styloid process of the radius
85. Gluteal fold