

H&N-1 Skin. Neck: triangles, fascias, veins. Cervical plexus.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CLASS:
THEORETICAL
1. to know the structure of the skin (layers, basic information on hair, glands, nails); 2. to know superficial anatomy and topography of the neck; 3. to know the regions of the neck;
THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL
4. to know palpable structures of the head and neck; 5. to know the triangles of the neck: their boundaries and contents; 6. to know the layers of cervical fascia and interfascial spaces; 7. to know the platysma – attachments, innervation and action; 8. to know the nerves of the cervical plexus; 9. to know superficial veins of the neck.

A student should be prepared theoretically for the lab class.
The information may be found in appropriate chapters of *Clinicaly oriented anatomy* by Moore and in the lecture 1.

DURING THE SEMINAR:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a general orientation of the specimen of the head and neck is presented; – main regions and triangles of the neck are identified and named; – the cervical fascia is presented and the concept of interfascial spaces is explained; – the platysma muscle is identified with its attachments; – the cervical plexus with its components is presented – superficial veins of the neck are identified and named.

DURING THE PRACTICAL CLASS A STUDENT SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND IDENTIFY:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – palpable structure of head and neck; – regions and triangles of the neck (you do not have to know attachments and actions of muscles bounding the triangles); – the elements of the cervical fascia, cervical plexus and superficial cervical veins. <p>The student may use the list attached below as a reference of demanded structures.</p>

AFTER THE CLASS A STUDENT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – should know the regions of the head and neck and be able to identify their palpable structures; – should know the triangles of the neck; – should know the layers of cervical fascia and be able to identify the interfascial spaces and their components; – should be able to identify and to give a description of platysma; – should be able to recognize the elements of cervical plexus and understand their role; – should be able to identify superficial veins of the neck.

At the end of the class a student should participate in the credit consisting of 6 MCQ and 4 pins in order to confirm the presence at the class and collect the points if successful.

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS (choose <u>one</u> correct answer):	
<p>All the veins below are superficial veins of the neck, <u>except</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. anterior jugular vein B. jugular venous arch C. retromandibular vein D. internal jugular vein E. external jugular vein 	<p>Which of the following nerves is a motor branch of cervical plexus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ansa cervicalis B. supraclavicular nerve C. transverse cervical nerve D. greater auricular nerve E. lesser occipital nerve

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List of the structures to be practically identified and recognized by the student:

PALPABLE STRUCTURES

Frontal tuberosity
Superciliary arch
Dorsum of the nose
Mastoid process
Zygomatic bone/arch
External occipital protuberance
Base of the mandible
Mandibular angle
Mentum
Hyoid bone
Laryngeal prominence
Jugular notch
Clavicle

TRIANGLES

Anterior cervical triangle
 Carotid triangle
 Muscular triangle
 Submandibular triangle
 Submental triangle
Posterior cervical triangle
 Omoclavicular triangle
 Omotrapezoid triangle

MUSCLES

Platysma
Sternocleidomastoid muscle
Sternohyoid muscle
Omohyoid muscle
 superior belly
 inferior belly
Digastric muscle
 anterior belly
 posterior belly
 intermediate tendon
Trapezius muscle
Anterior scalene muscle

CERVICAL PLEXUS

Erb's point
 Sensory branches
 Lesser occipital nerve
 Greater occipital nerve
 Transverse cervical nerve
 Supraclavicular nerves
 Motor branches
 Ansa cervicalis
 Phrenic nerve

VESSELS

Common carotid artery
External carotid artery
Internal carotid artery
External jugular vein
Occipital vein
Posterior auricular vein
Internal jugular vein
Anterior jugular vein

OTHER STRUCTURES

Submandibular gland
Trachea
Larynx
Vagus nerve
Accessory nerve
Brachial plexus