

H&N-2 Neck: muscles. Thyroid gland, parathyroids. Common carotid artery.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CLASS:
THEORETICAL
1. to know the classification, attachments, actions and innervation of the muscles of the neck; 2. to know the thyroid gland: structure, function, innervation, lymphatic drainage and development; 3. to know parathyroid glands: structure, function, innervation and lymphatic drainage;
THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL
4. to be able to identify all the muscles of the neck; 5. to know the topography and vascularization of the thyroid gland; 6. to know the topography and vascularization of the parathyroid glands; 7. to know the carotid sheath: structure, contents and topography; 8. to know the common carotid artery (CCA): origin, course and the level of its bifurcation.

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 and 2.

DURING THE SEMINAR:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– a classification of the muscles of the neck is provided;– the muscles of the neck are identified and named;– the topography of the thyroid gland with its vascularization is explained;– the topography of the parathyroid glands with their vascularization is explained;– the carotid sheath with its components and topography is presented.

DURING THE PRACTICAL CLASS A STUDENT SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND IDENTIFY:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– all the muscles of the neck with their attachments;– the thyroid gland with its portions;– the parathyroid glands with adjacent structures;– the components of the carotid sheath;– the CCA and the level of its bifurcation.
The student may use the list attached below as a reference of demanded structures.

AFTER THE CLASS A STUDENT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– should know the classification, attachments, actions and innervation of the muscles of the neck and be able to identify the muscles in the specimen;– should know the structure, function, topography, vascularization, innervation, lymphatic drainage and developmental features of the thyroid gland;– should know the structure, function, topography, vascularization, innervation, lymphatic drainage of the parathyroid glands;– should be able to recognize the carotid sheath and to identify its elements.

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):	
The most common level of CCA bifurcation is: A. C3 B. C4 C. C5 D. C6 E. C7	Which of the following structures belongs to the infrahyoid muscles? A. geniohyoid muscle B. omohyoid muscle C. mylohyoid muscle D. stylohyoid muscle E. digastric muscle

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

MUSCLES

Platysma
Sternocleidomastoid muscle
Sternohyoid muscle
Sternothyroid muscle
Thyrohyoid muscle
Omohyoid muscle
 superior belly
 inferior belly
Digastric muscle
 anterior belly
 posterior belly
 intermediate tendon
Stylohyoid muscle
Mylohyoid muscle
Geniohyoid muscle
Trapezius muscle
Anterior scalene muscle
Middle scalene muscle
Posterior scalene muscle
Longus capitis muscle
Longus colli muscle

CAROTID SHEATH

Common carotid artery
External carotid artery
Internal carotid artery
Internal jugular vein
Vagus nerve

THYROID GLAND

Right and left lobe
Isthmus
Pyramidal lobe
Superior thyroid artery
Inferior thyroid artery
Thyroid veins
Recurrent laryngeal nerve

PARATHYROID GLANDS

Right superior parathyroid gland
Left superior parathyroid gland
Right inferior parathyroid gland
Left inferior parathyroid gland

OTHER STRUCTURES

Submandibular gland
Trachea
Larynx
Accessory nerve
Brachial plexus (as a whole, no details)