

Pectoral region & Mammary gland

- ❖ Extension & structure of mammary gland.
- ❖ Arterial supply - " " "
- ❖ Lymphatic drainage " " "
- ❖ Clinical note - Radial incision, Peau d'orange
- ❖ Origin, insertion, nerve supply action of -
Pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, subclavius
& Serratus anterior.
- ❖ Short note on - clavipectoral fascia (from BD)
- ❖ Winging of scapula (from BD after the action of
serratus anterior)

Front of the arm, forearm & cubital fossa

- ❖ Origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of
all muscles of front of arm & forearm.
- ❖ Steps of dissection of cubital fossa.
- ❖ Short note on - Bicipital aponeurosis.
- ❖ Skin incision of front of arm & forearm.

Veins of Upper limb

- * What are the superficial & deep veins of upper limb?
- * How the basilic & cephalic veins form? Where they end or how?
- * How often with which vein basilic & cephalic are connected with each other.
- * How the axillary vein form?
- * Subclavian vein is the continuation of which vein? Where or at which level?
- * Clinical importance of median cubital vein.

Scapular Region & Back

- * Origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of all the muscles of back (BD Chapter-5)
- * Triangle of auscultation.
- * Origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of the muscles of scapular ~~reg~~ region.
- * Short nife on - Rotator Cuff, Subacromial Bursa
- * Boundary & contents of quadrangular, upper triangular & lower triangular space.

Terminology Of Embryology

Gamete → Sex cells are known as gametes.

Gonad → Primary sex organs are known as gonads.

In case of male → Testes are the gonads and spermatozoa are the mature gametes.

In case of female → Ovaries are the gonads and ova are the mature gametes.

Fertilization: The process where spermatozoa & the ovum unite is known as fertilization.

Zygote: The single celled fertilized ovum is known as zygote.

Ontogeny: Ontogeny means complete life cycle of an organism. It consists of prenatal development and post-natal growth and maturity.

* Mammals are subdivided into -

a) Prototheria - which lay eggs.

b) Metatheria - which produce immature young ones that are nurtured in a pouch of the mother.

c) Eutheria - which deliver mature young ones. They are placental mammals.

* Developmental Period

Embyronic period 1-8 week

Fetal period → 9 week upto birth

Neonatal period → birth to $\frac{1}{month}$ month

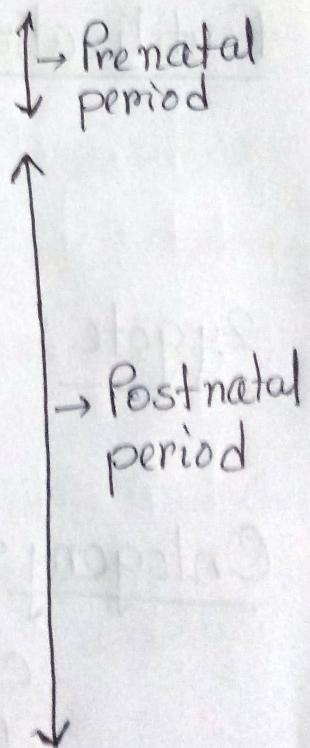
Infant → upto 1 year

Childhood → 13 month to puberty

Puberty → 12 to 15 yrs Avg.

Adolescence → 11 to 17 yrs

Adulthood



* Stages of prenatal development

Stage-1 → begins at fertilization ends at stage 23 on 56th day

Fetal period begins on day 57th ends when fetus is completely outside of the mother.

Prenatal → before birth

Postnatal — after birth

Postnatal Period

Infancy → the earliest period of extrauterine life - the first year after birth.

Neonate or newborn → an infant aged 1 month or less.

Childhood → from 13 months until puberty.

Puberty → is the process of physical changes through which a child's body matures into an adult body capable of sexual reproduction.

usually between 12 to 15 years in girls

13 to 16 years in boys.

Adolescence → extending from 11 years
to 17 years.

Adult hood → attainment of full growth
and maturity 18-21 years
21-25 years.

thereafter, developmental changes
occurs very slowly.