

1. Abdominal wall & peritoneum

- anterior, lateral and posterior abdominal wall, diaphragm
- umbilical region, development of inguinal canal
- blood and nerve supply of abdominal wall
- somatic and visceral abdominal pain
- incisions of abdominal wall
- peritoneal cavity (lesser sack, greater sack, epiploic foramen)
- extra- (retro-, sub-, pre-) and intraperitoneal space
- peritoneal folds, omenta, fossae, recesses and gutters

2. Gastrointestinal tract & hernias

- gastrointestinal tract: esophagus, stomach, small & large intestine: structure, position, topography and relations, blood supply
- hernias: indirect inguinal, direct inguinal, supravescical, femoral, umbilical, Spigelian, lumbar, diaphragmatic, obturator

3. Liver, pancreas, and spleen. Retroperitoneal space

- liver:
 - a) topographic anatomy, lobes and segments; morphology of the liver; triangle of Calot, hepatocystic triangle
 - b) peritoneal reflections and ligaments, perihepatic spaces
 - c) extrahepatic biliary tracts
 - d) portal system, portal hypertension
- pancreas: topography, pancreatic ducts
- spleen: splenic ligaments
- kidneys, ureters, suprarenal glands
- abdominal aorta & inferior vena cava
- autonomic system of abdomen
- lymph drainage of abdomen

4. Pelvis

- walls of pelvis
- subperitoneal space: male and female sex organs, blood & nerve supply of pelvis
- rectovesical, recto- and vesicouterine pouches, broad ligament of uterus
- ischiorectal fossa, perineum
- autonomic system of pelvis

5. Review

6. Review & EXAM