**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, supravesical, 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**