

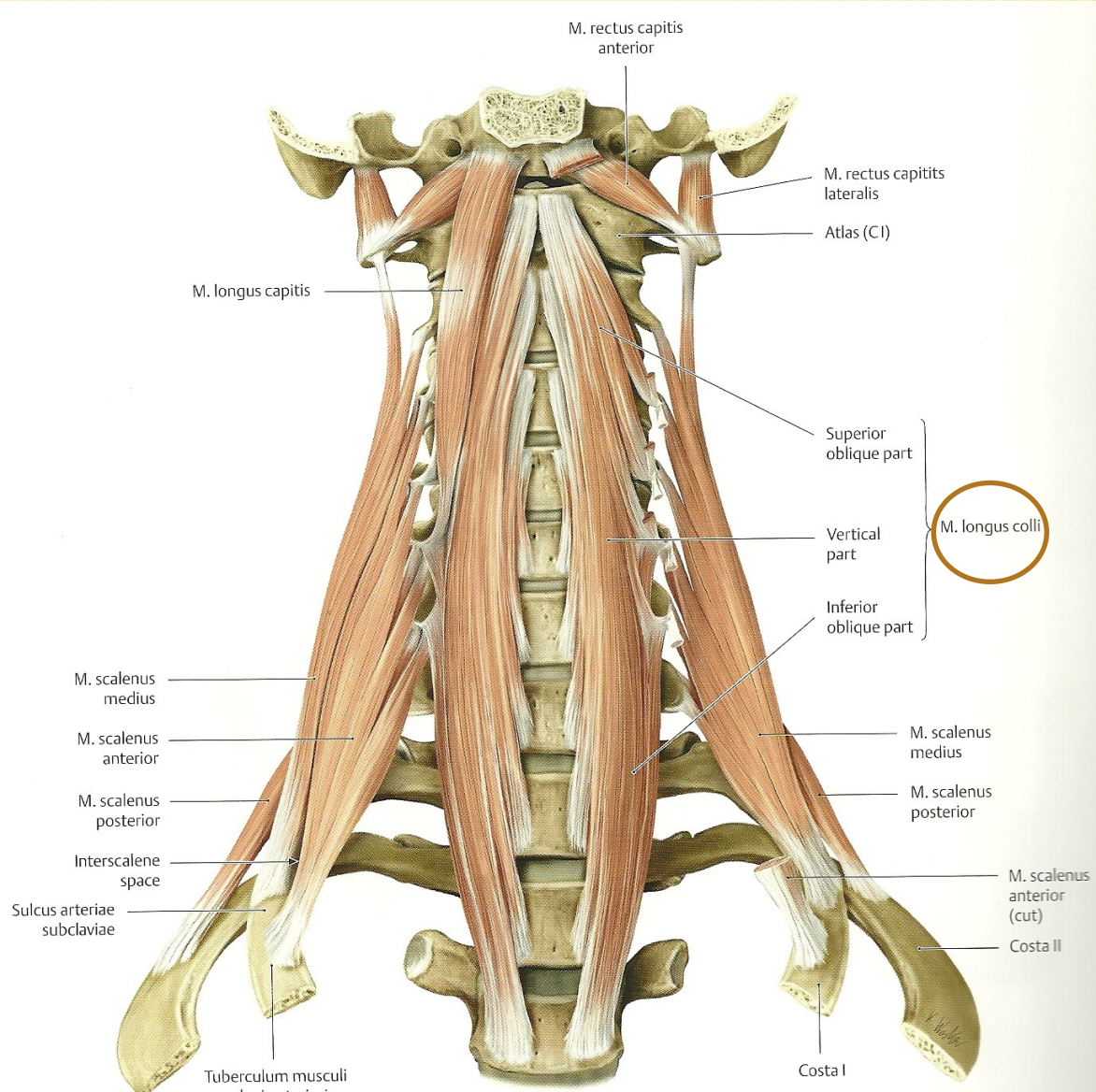
# LEKCE 2

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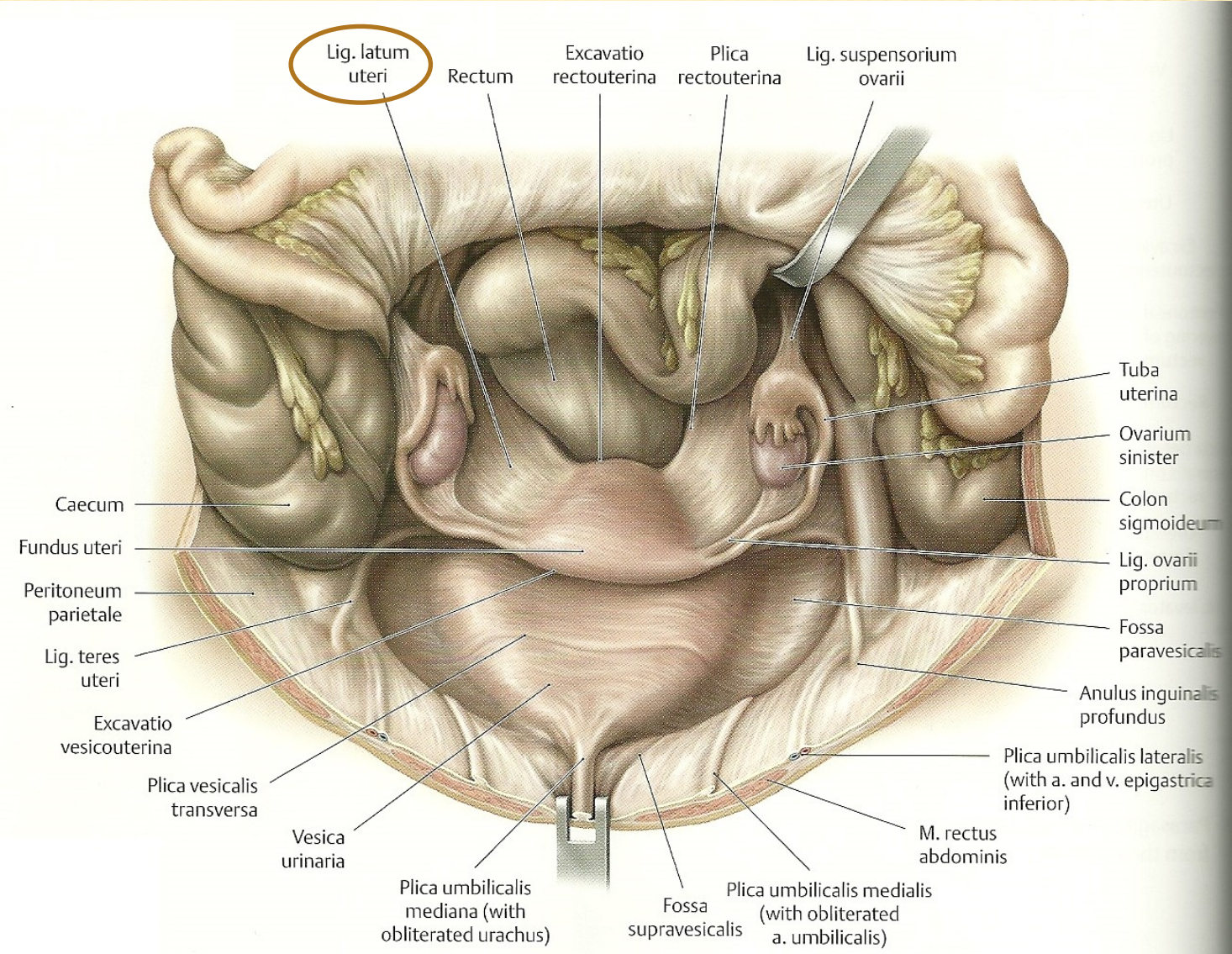
# OLECRANON



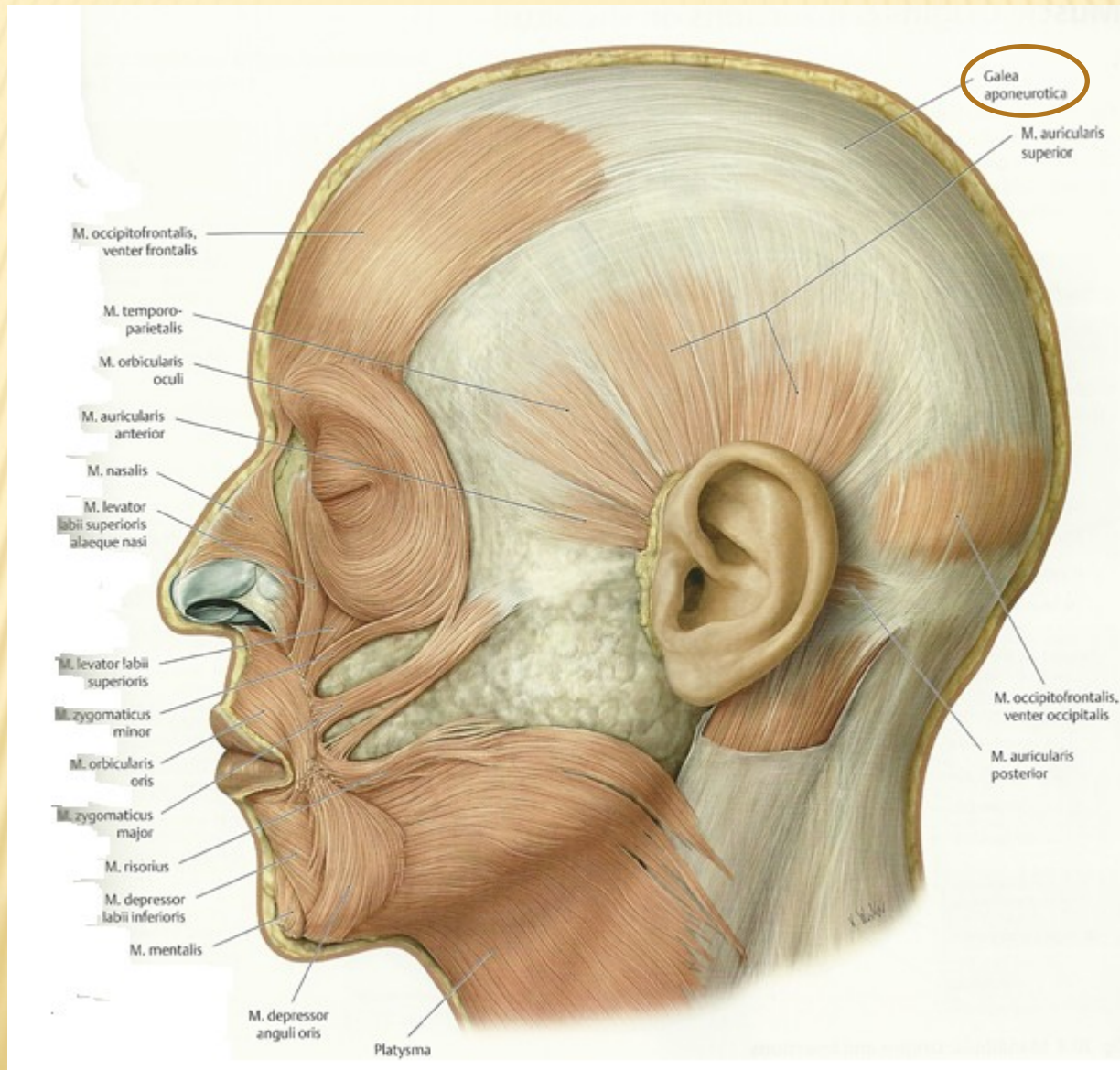
# MUSCULUS LONGUS COLLI



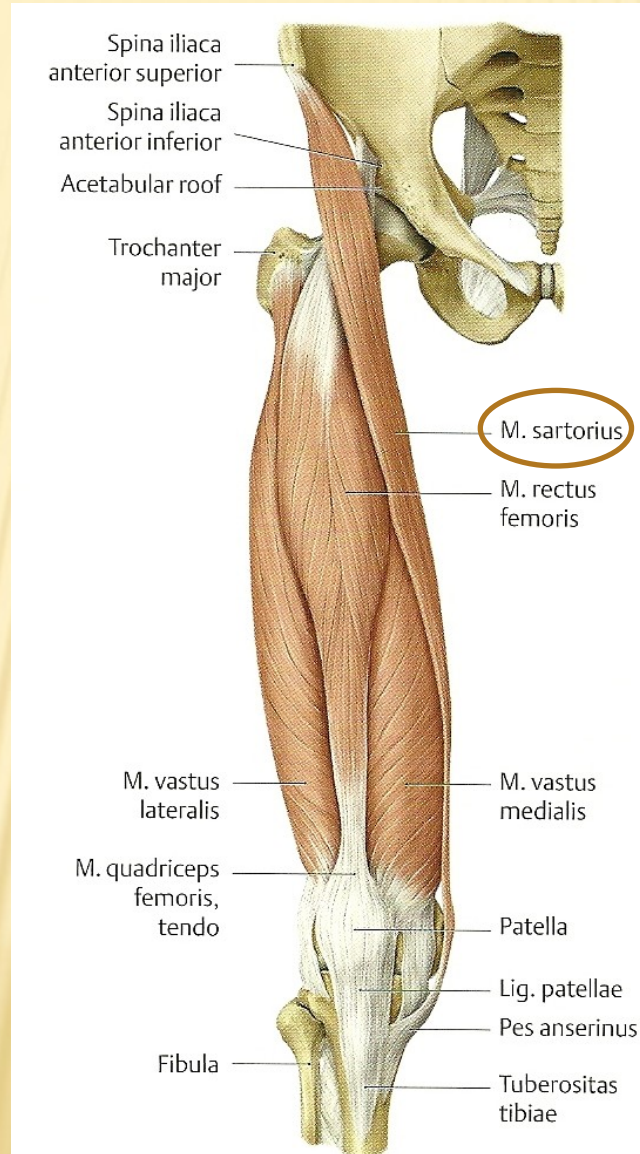
# LIGAMENTUM LATUM UTERI



# GALEA APONEUROTICA



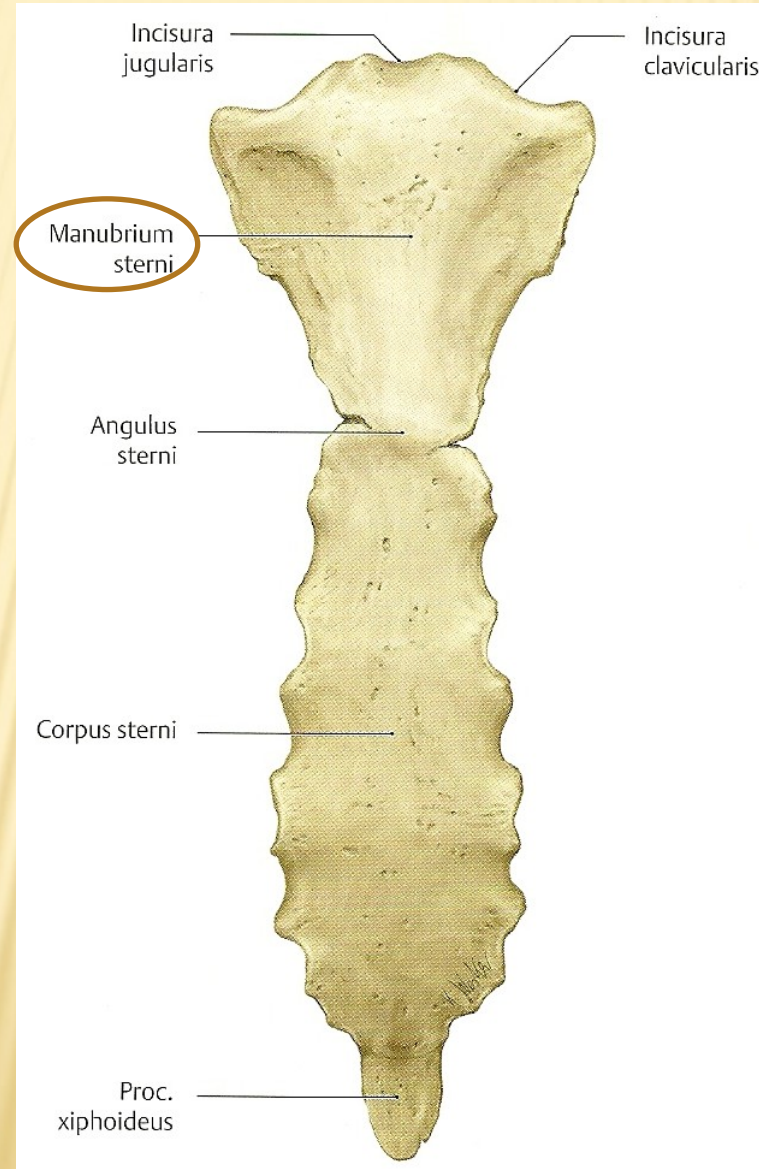
# MUSCULUS SARTORIUS



# SPINA BIFIDA

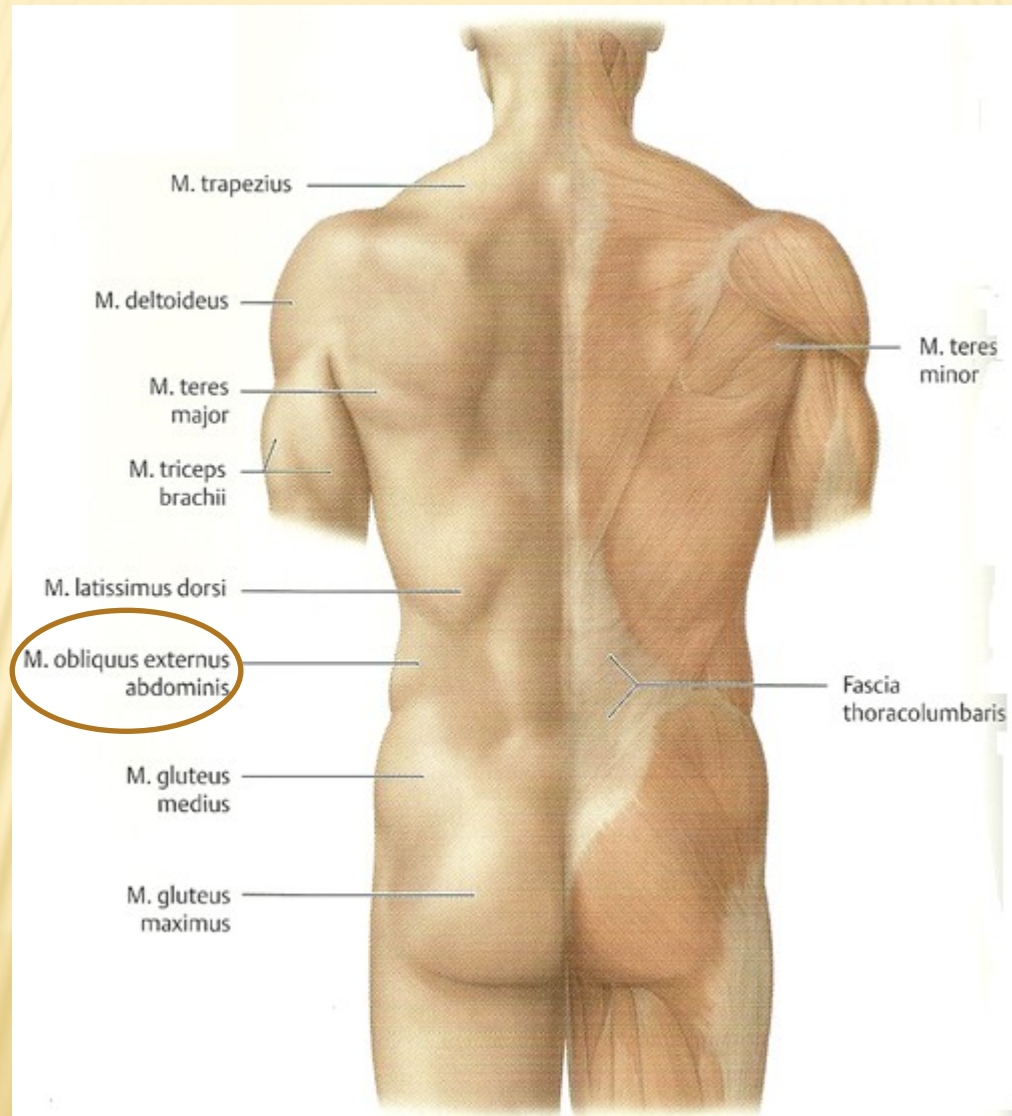


# MANUBRIUM STERNI





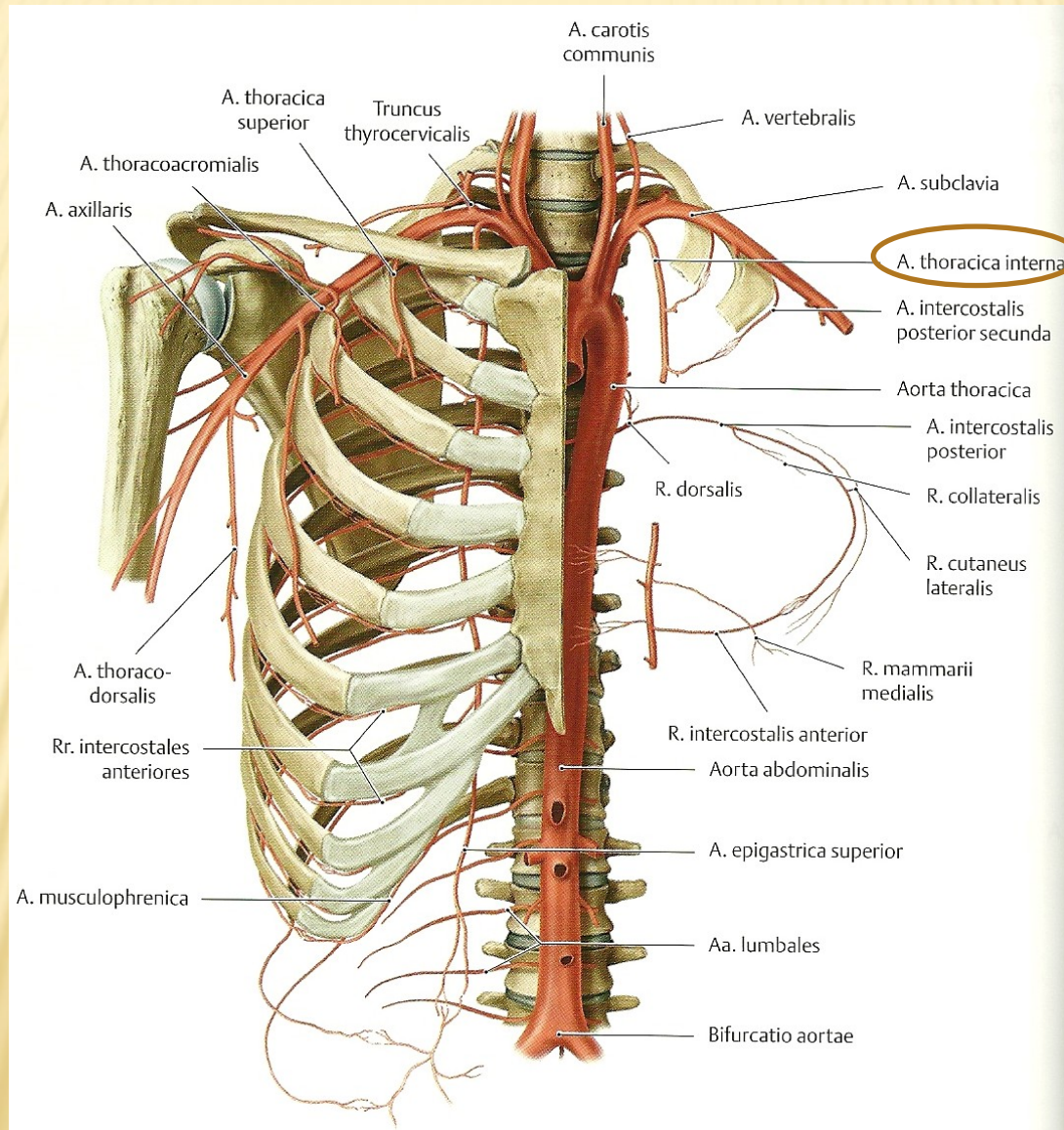
# MUSCULUS OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS ABDOMINIS



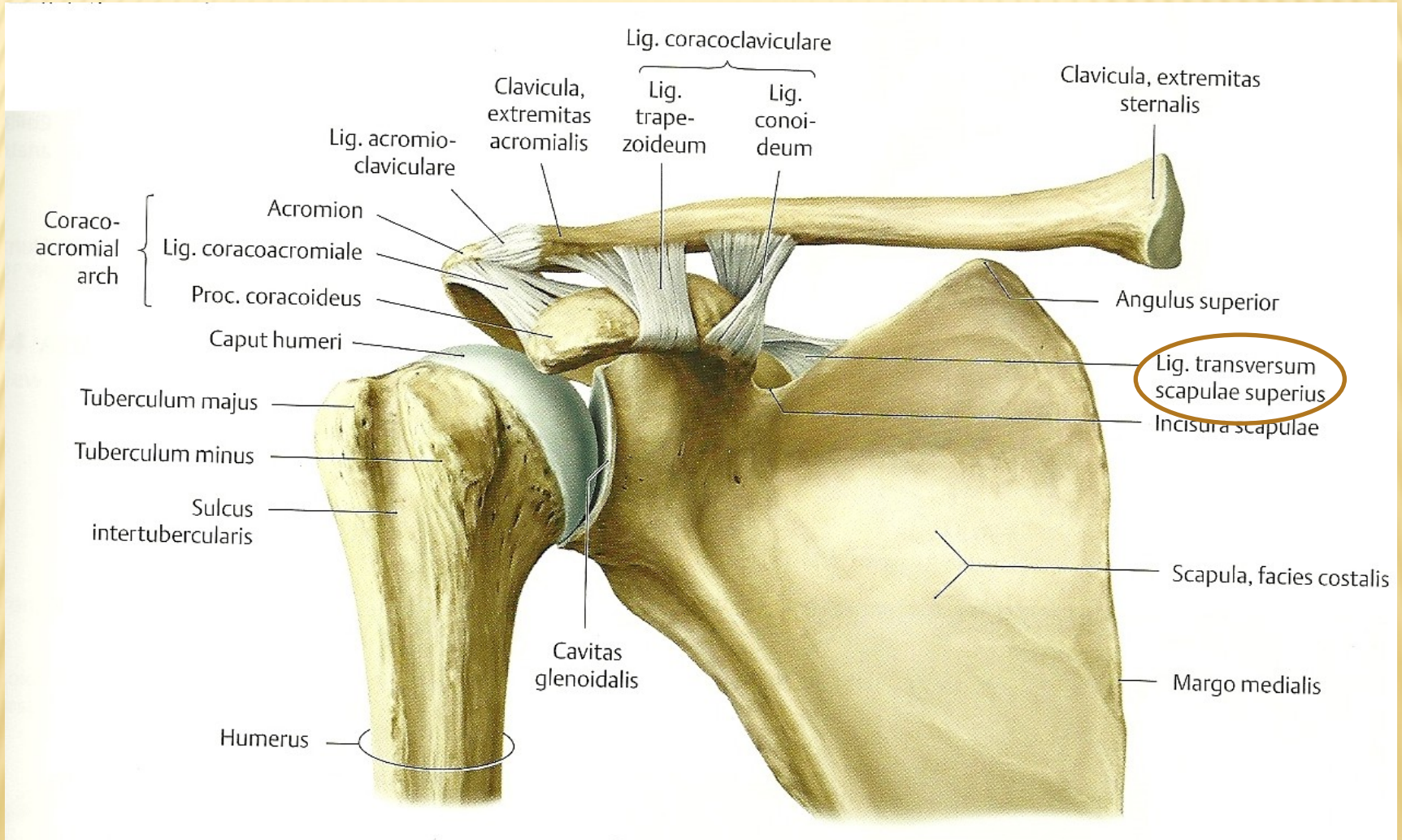
# LEKCE 3

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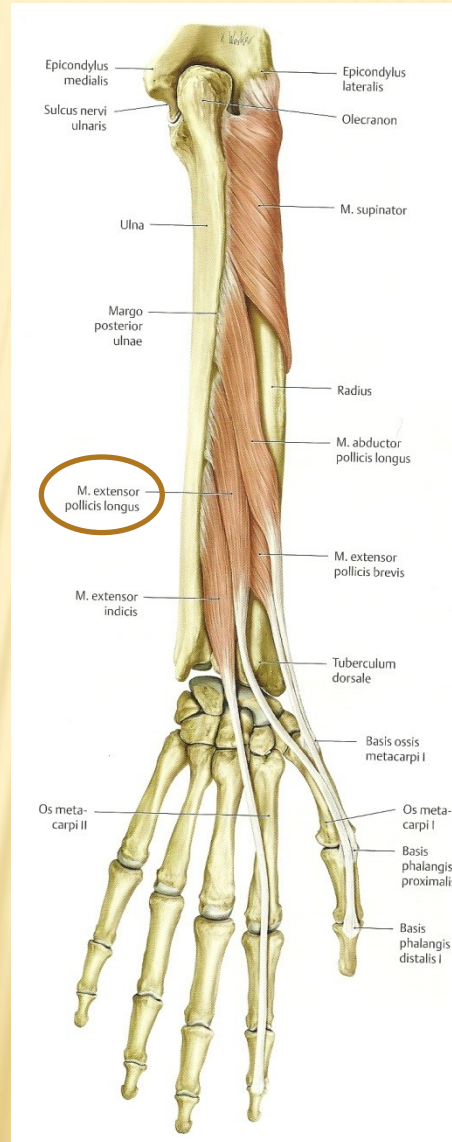
# ARTERIA THORACICA INTERNA



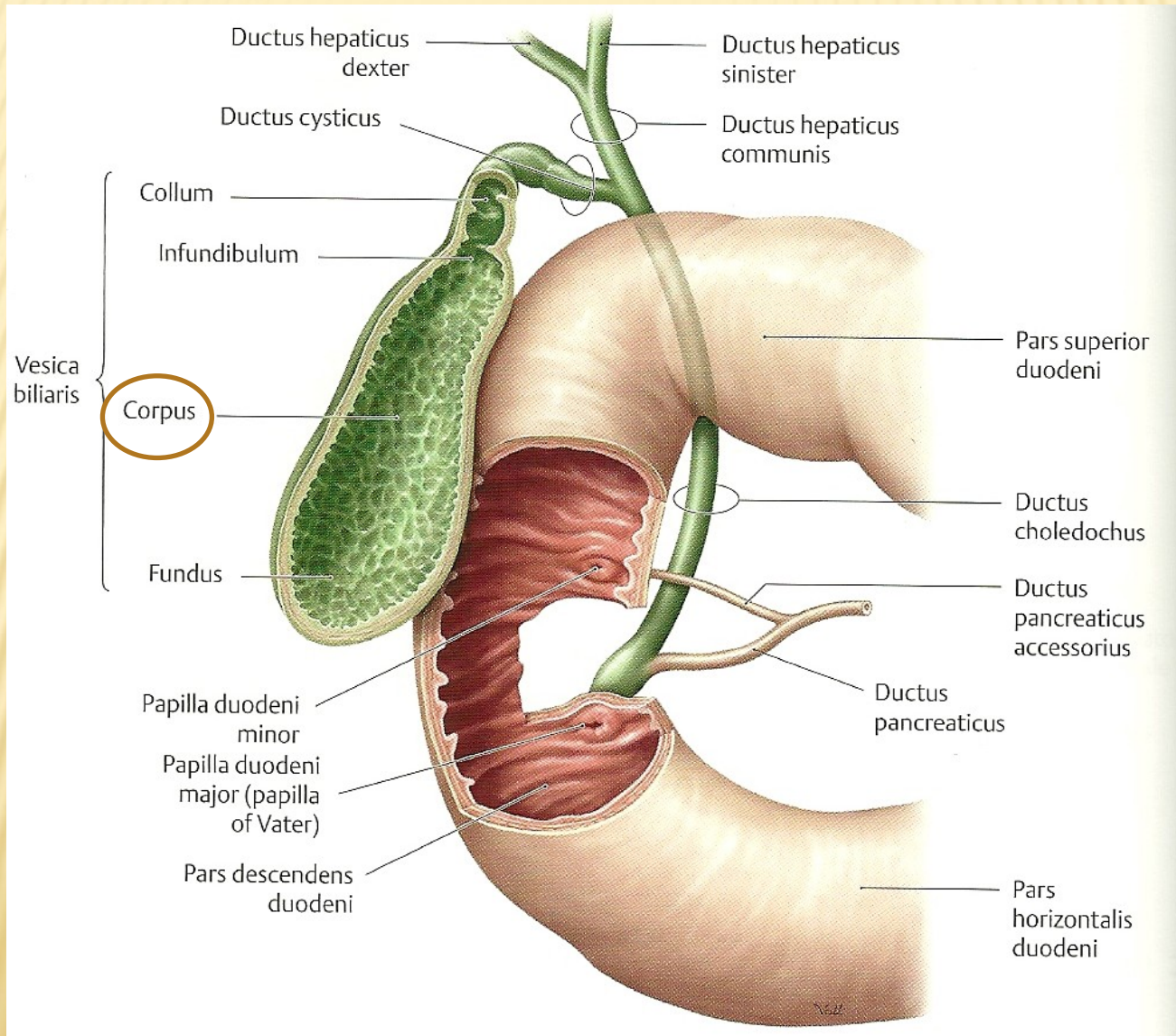
# LIGAMENTUM TRANSVERSUM SCAPULAE



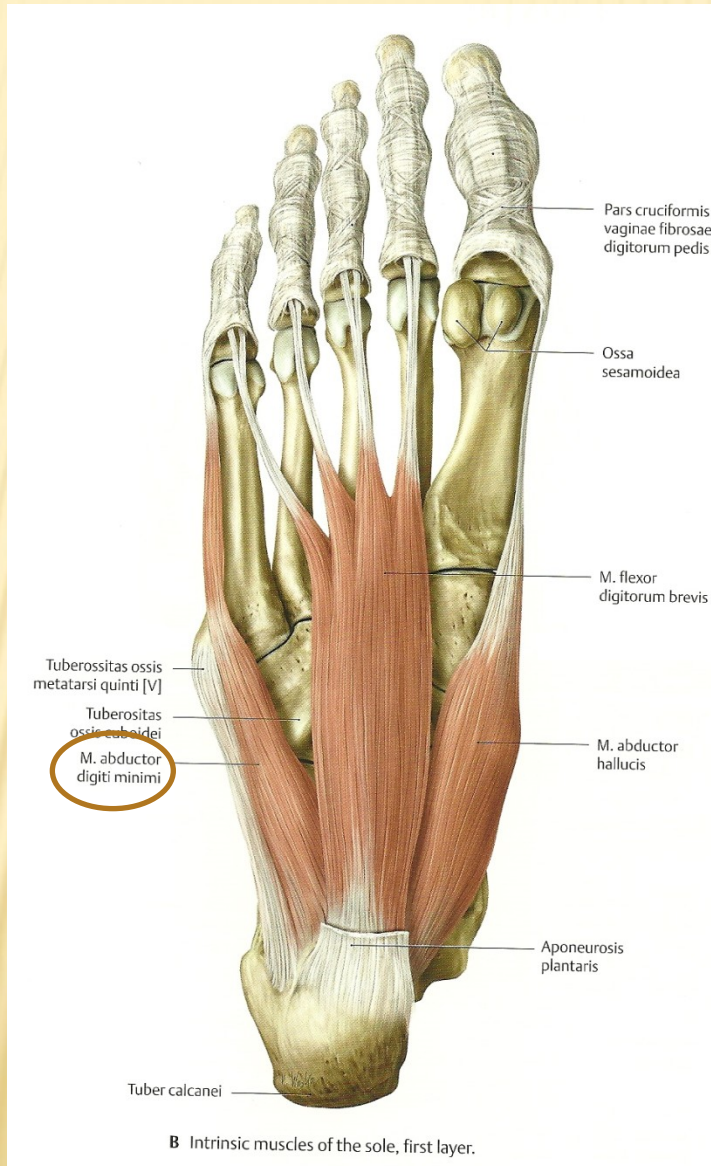
# MUSCULUS EXTENSOR POLLICIS LONGUS



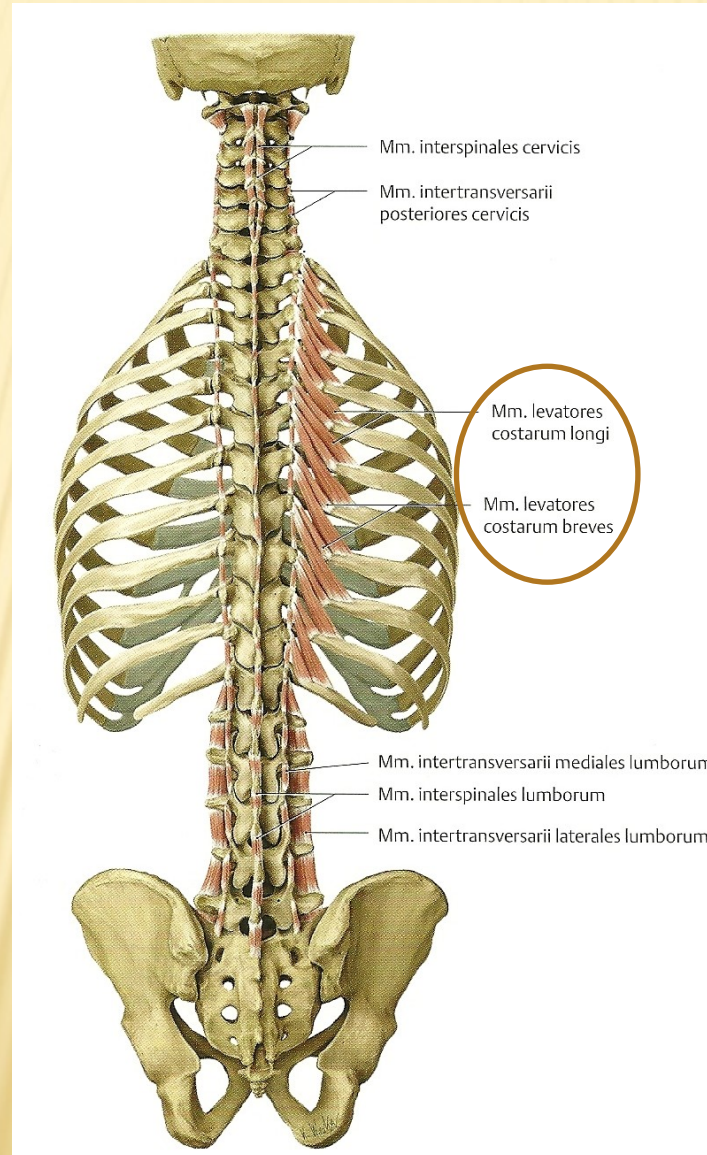
# CORPUS VESICAE FELLEAE



# MUSCULUS ABDUCTOR DIGITI MINIMI

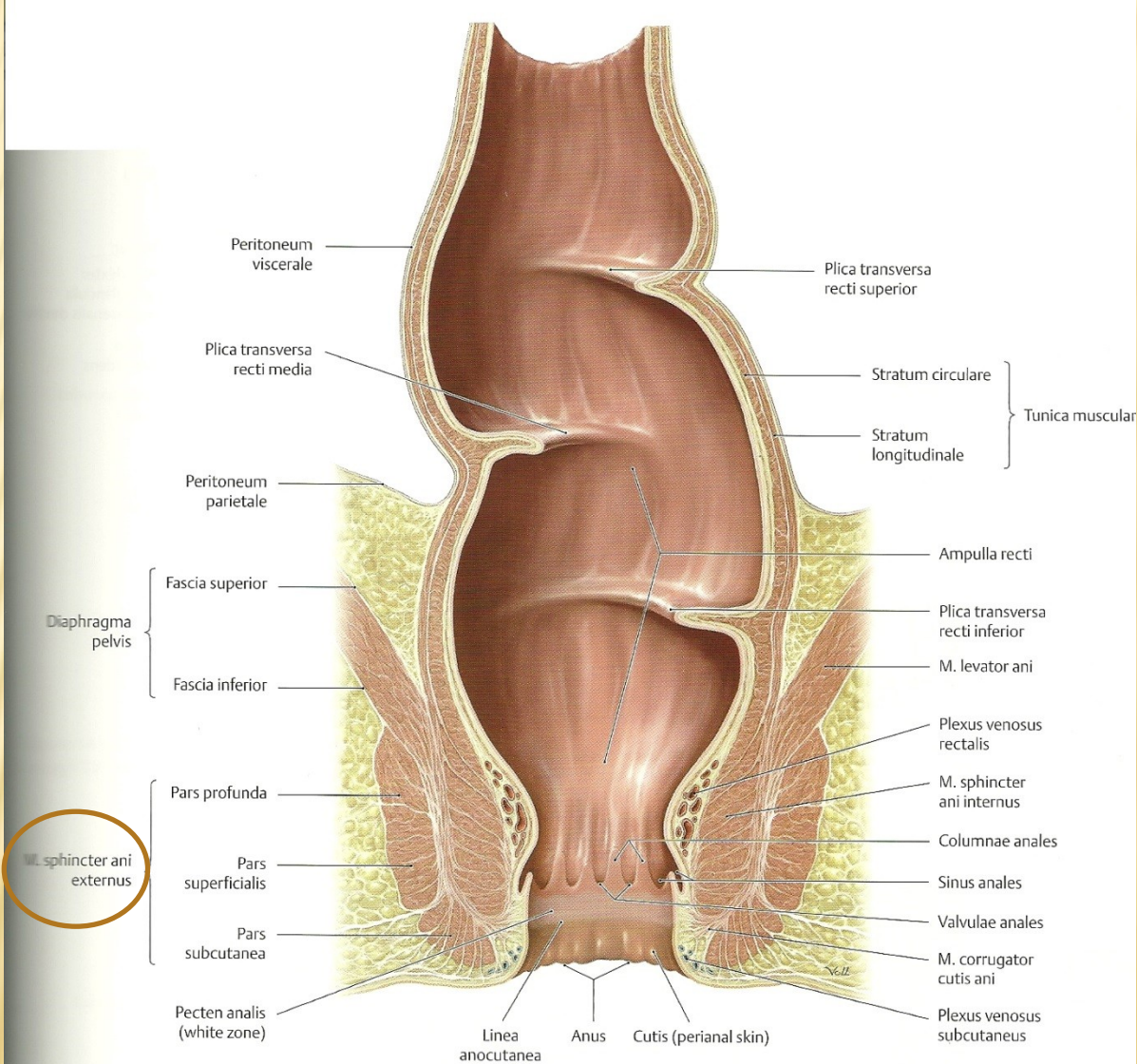


# MUSCULI LEVATORES COSTARUM





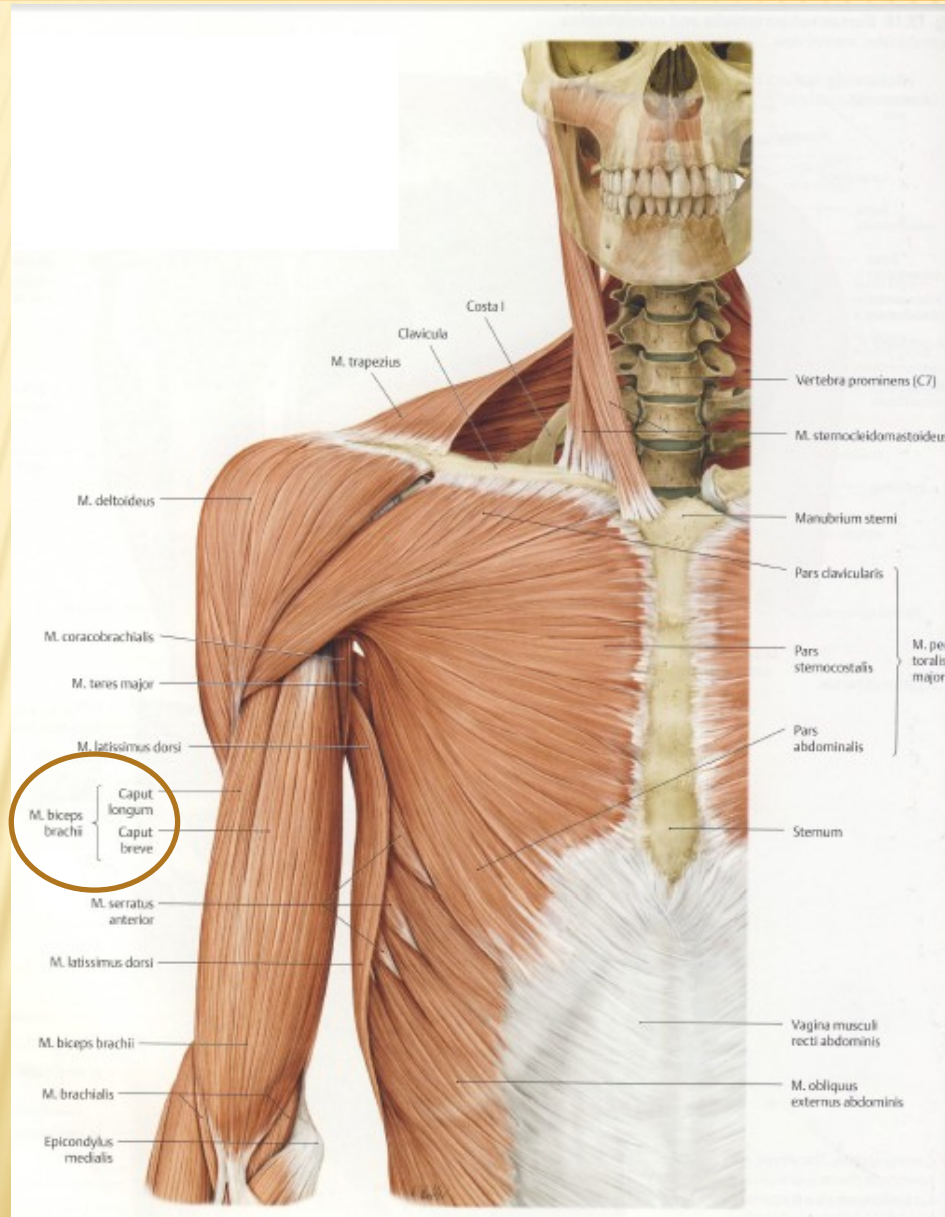
# MUSCULUS SPHINCTER ANI EXTERNUS



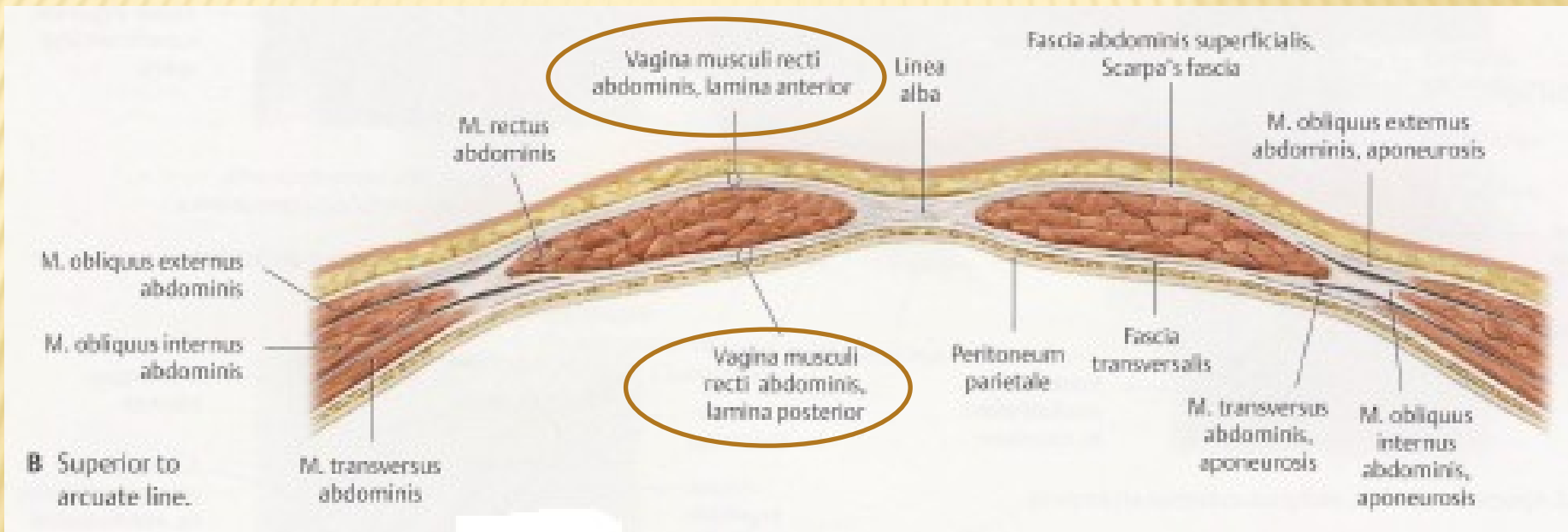
# LEKCE 4

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# CAPUT LONGUM MUSCULI BICIPITIS BRACHII



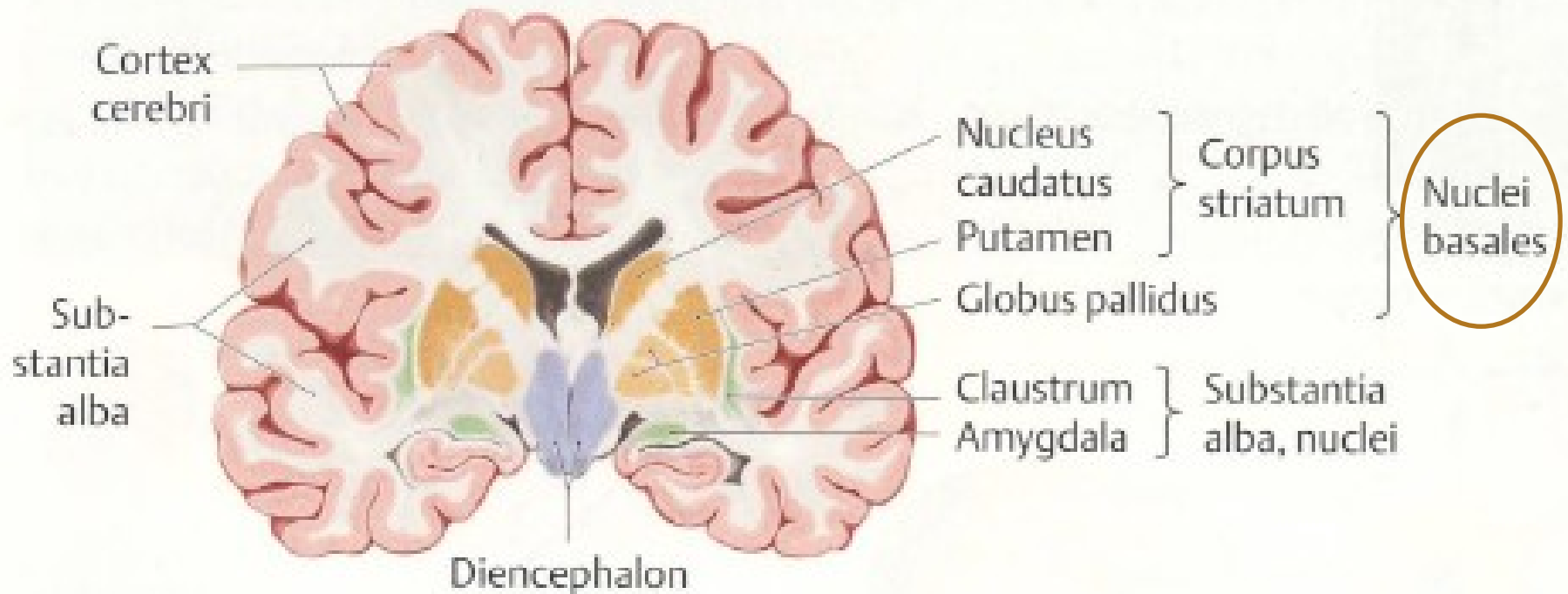
# VAGINA MUSCULI RECTI ABDOMINIS



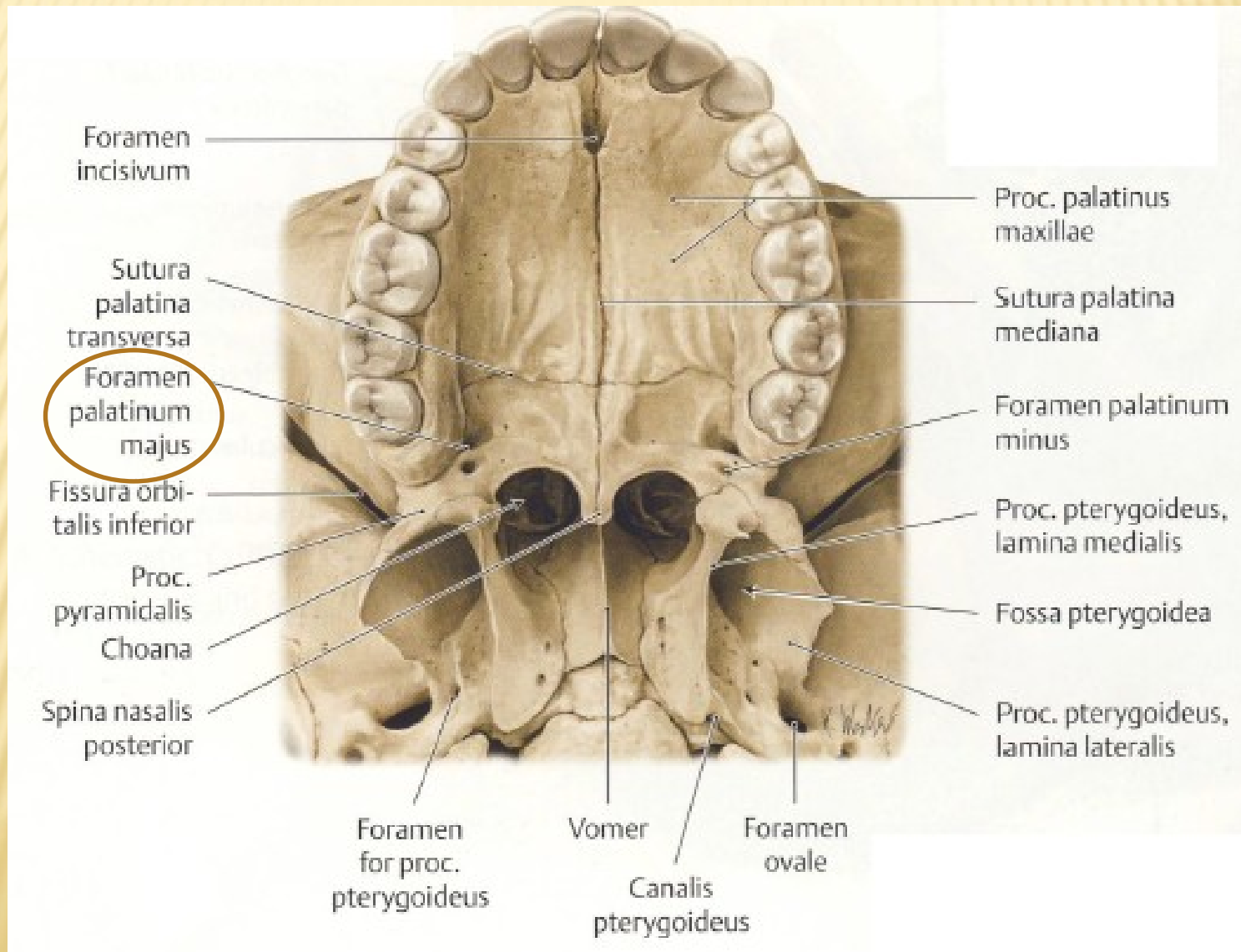
# NUCLEI BASALES

## Fig. 39.7 Divisions of the telencephalon

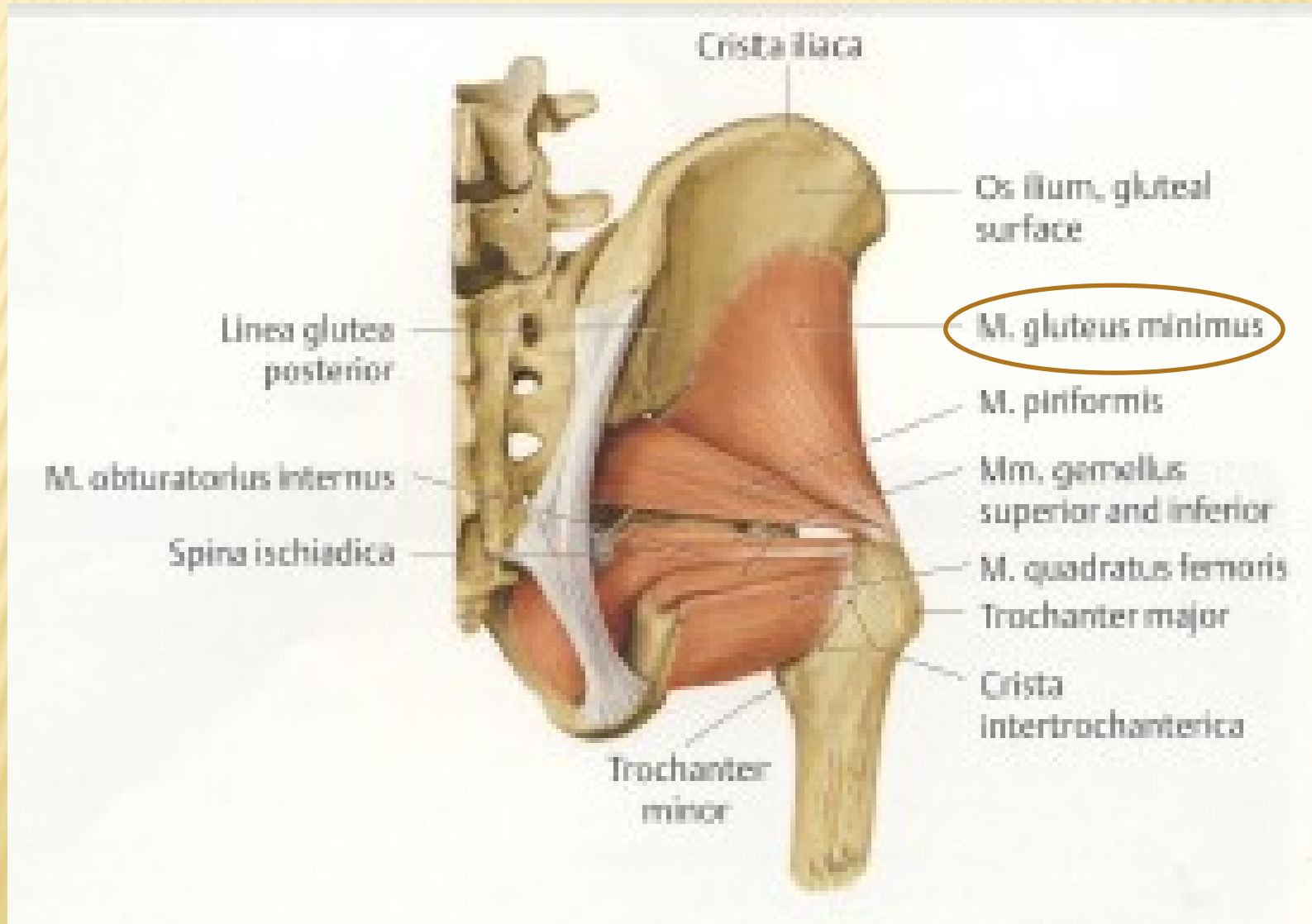
Coronal section, anterior view. The telencephalon is divided into cortex cerebri, substantia alba, and nuclei basales. The cortex cerebri is further divided into the allocortex and isocortex (neocortex).



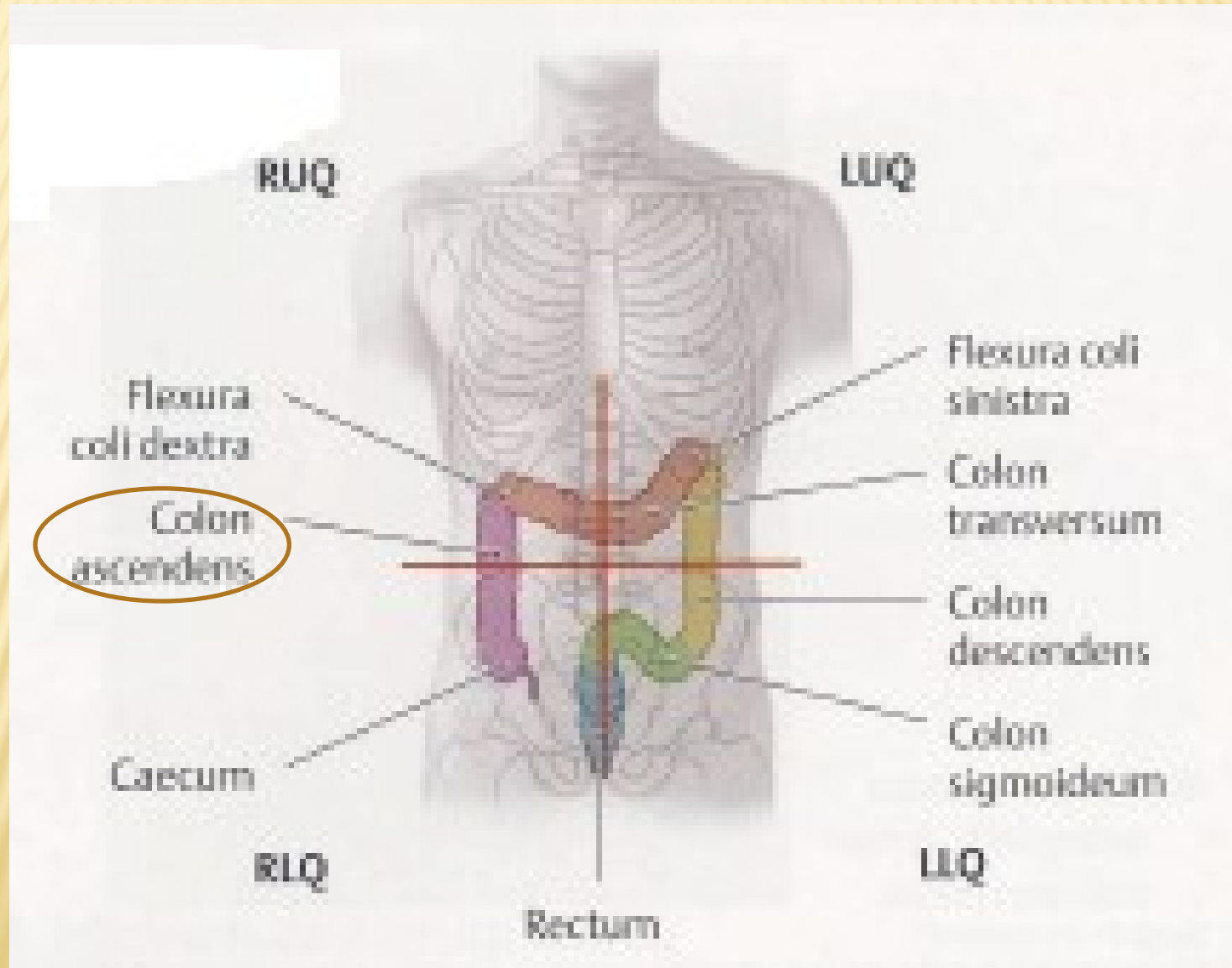
# FORAMEN PALATINUM MAJUS



# MUSCULUS GLUTEUS MINIMUS



# COLON ASCENDENS





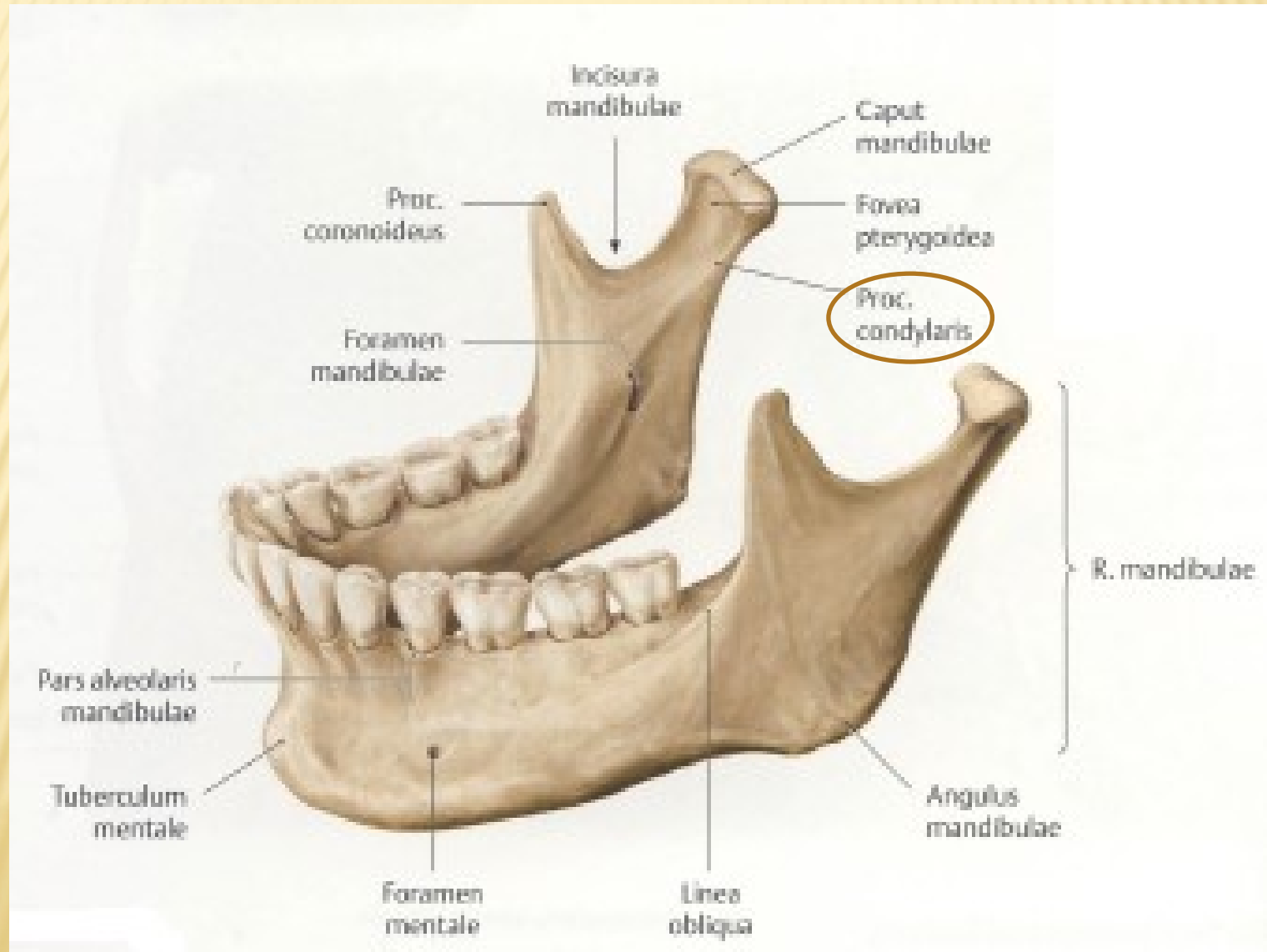
# MUSCULUS EXTENSOR HALLUCIS LONGUS



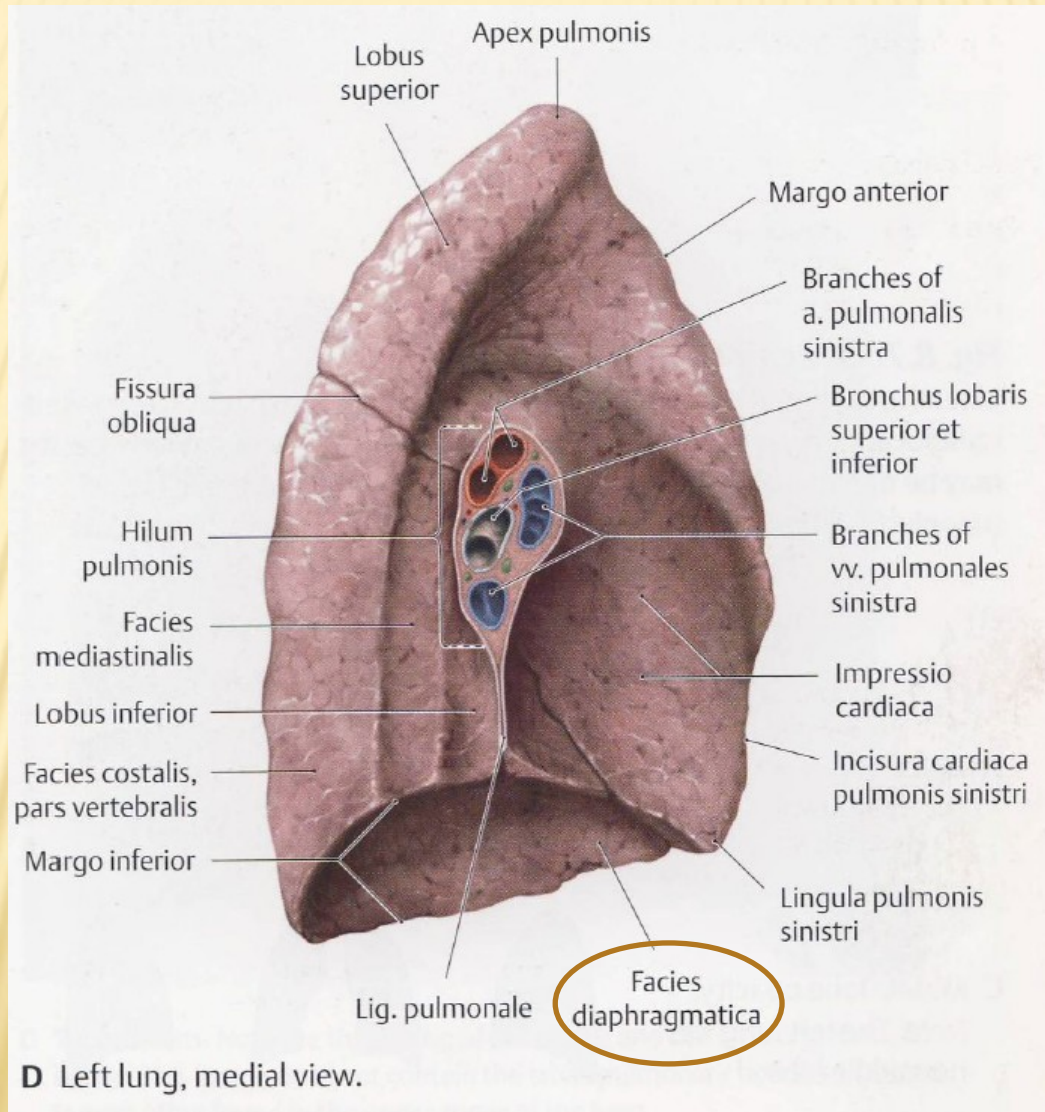
# LEKCE 5

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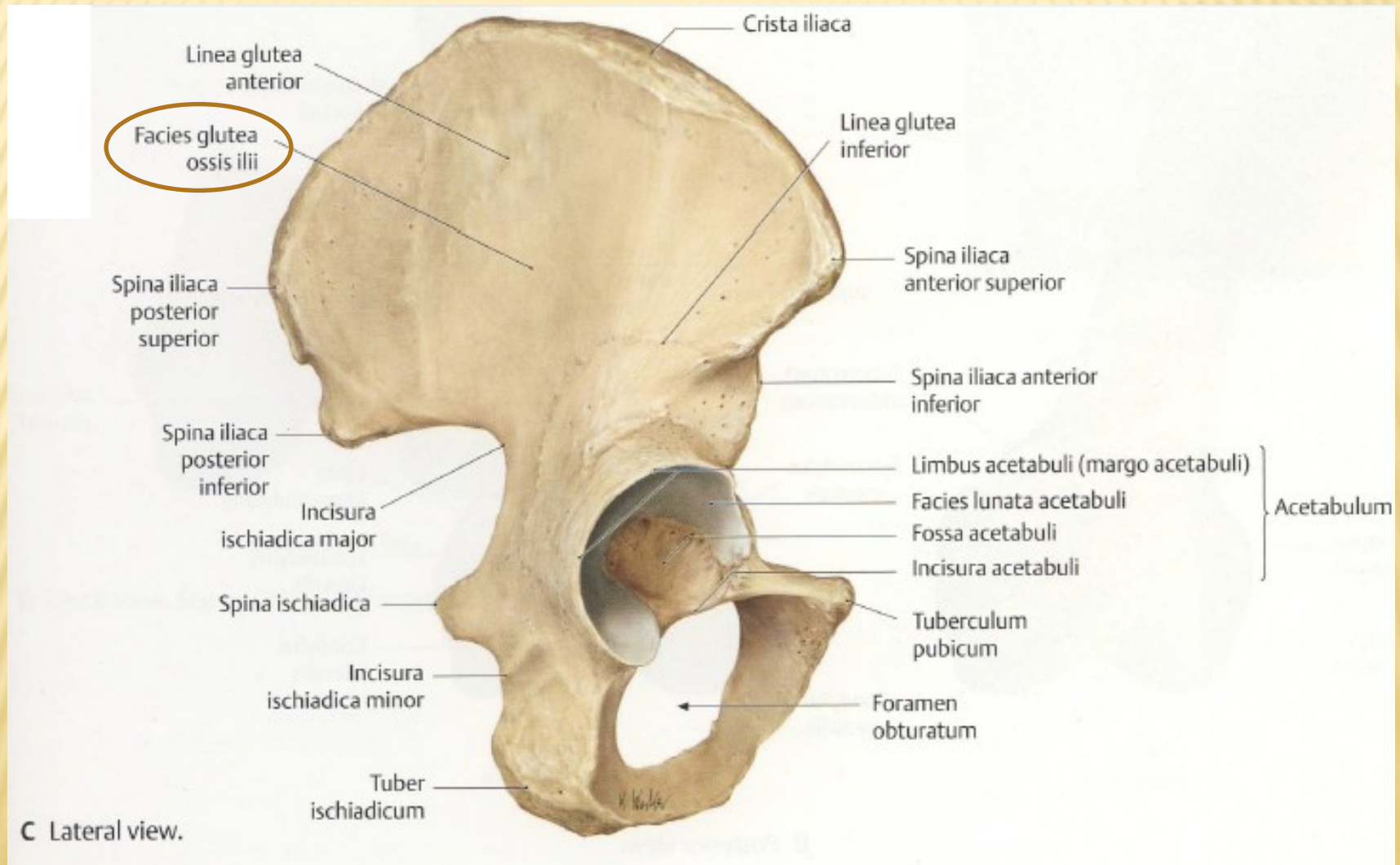
# PROCESSUS CONDYLARIS



# FACIES DIAPHRAGMATICA



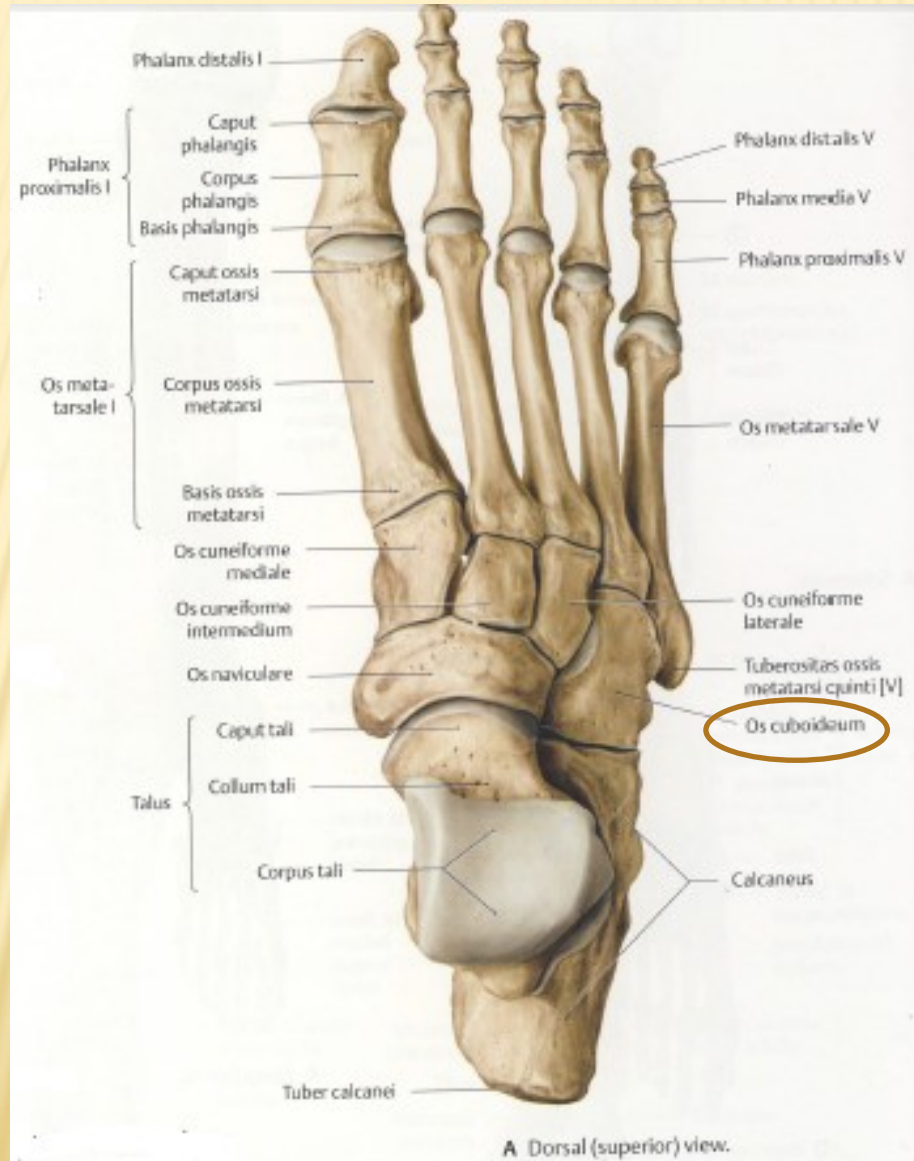
# FACIES GLUTEA OSSIS ILII



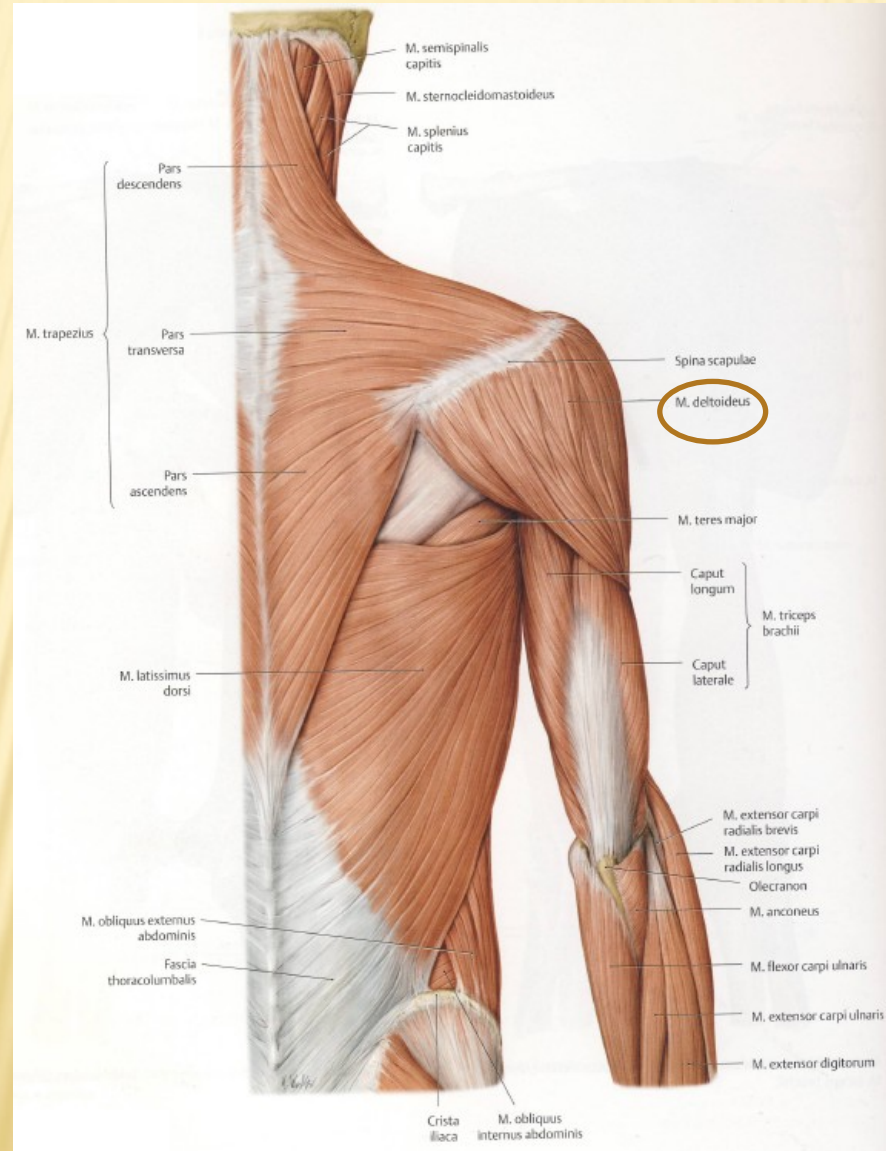
# MUSCULUS FLEXOR POLLICIS BREVIS



# OS CUBOIDEUM



# MUSCULUS DELTOIDEUS





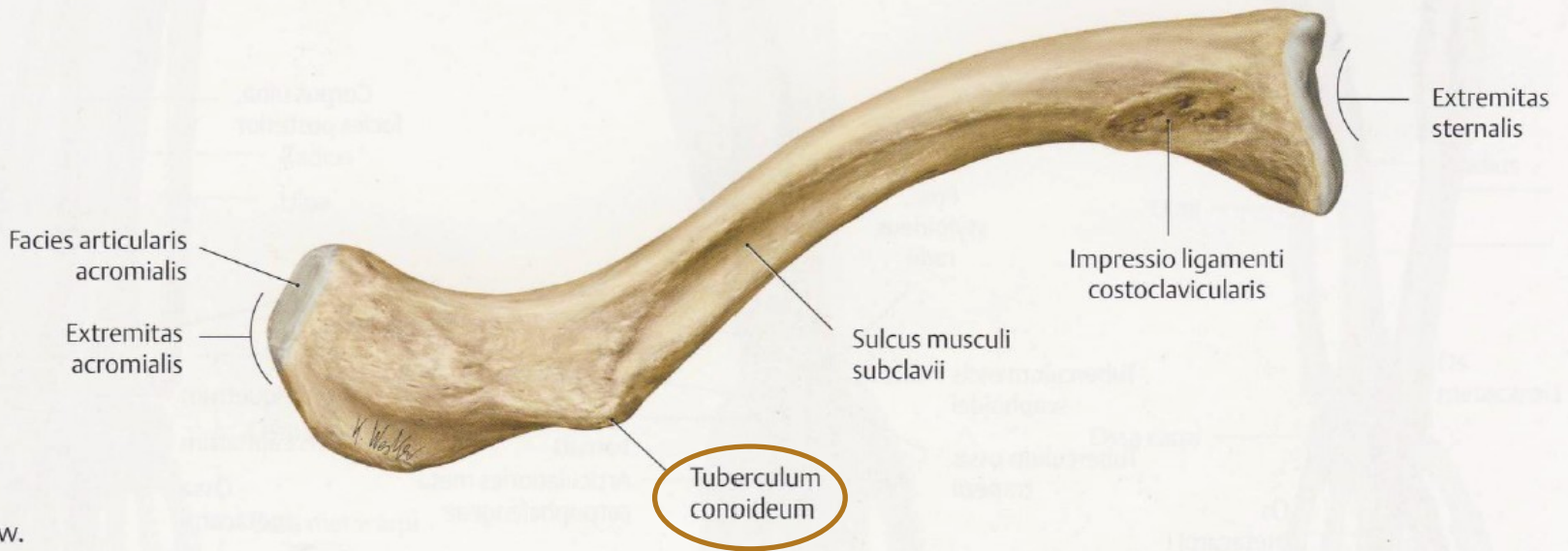
# OS TRAPEZOIDEUM



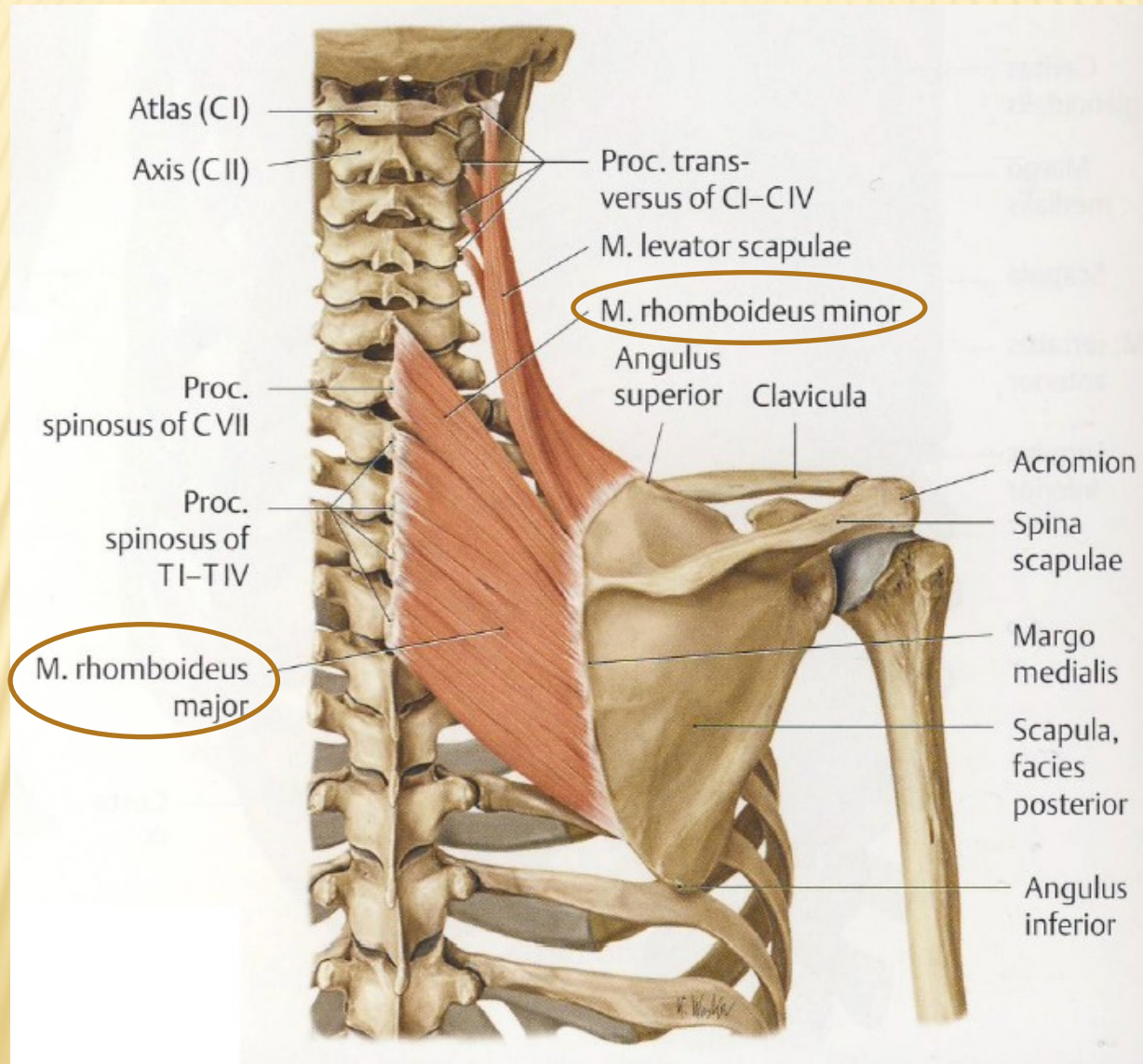
# OSSA SESAMOIDEA



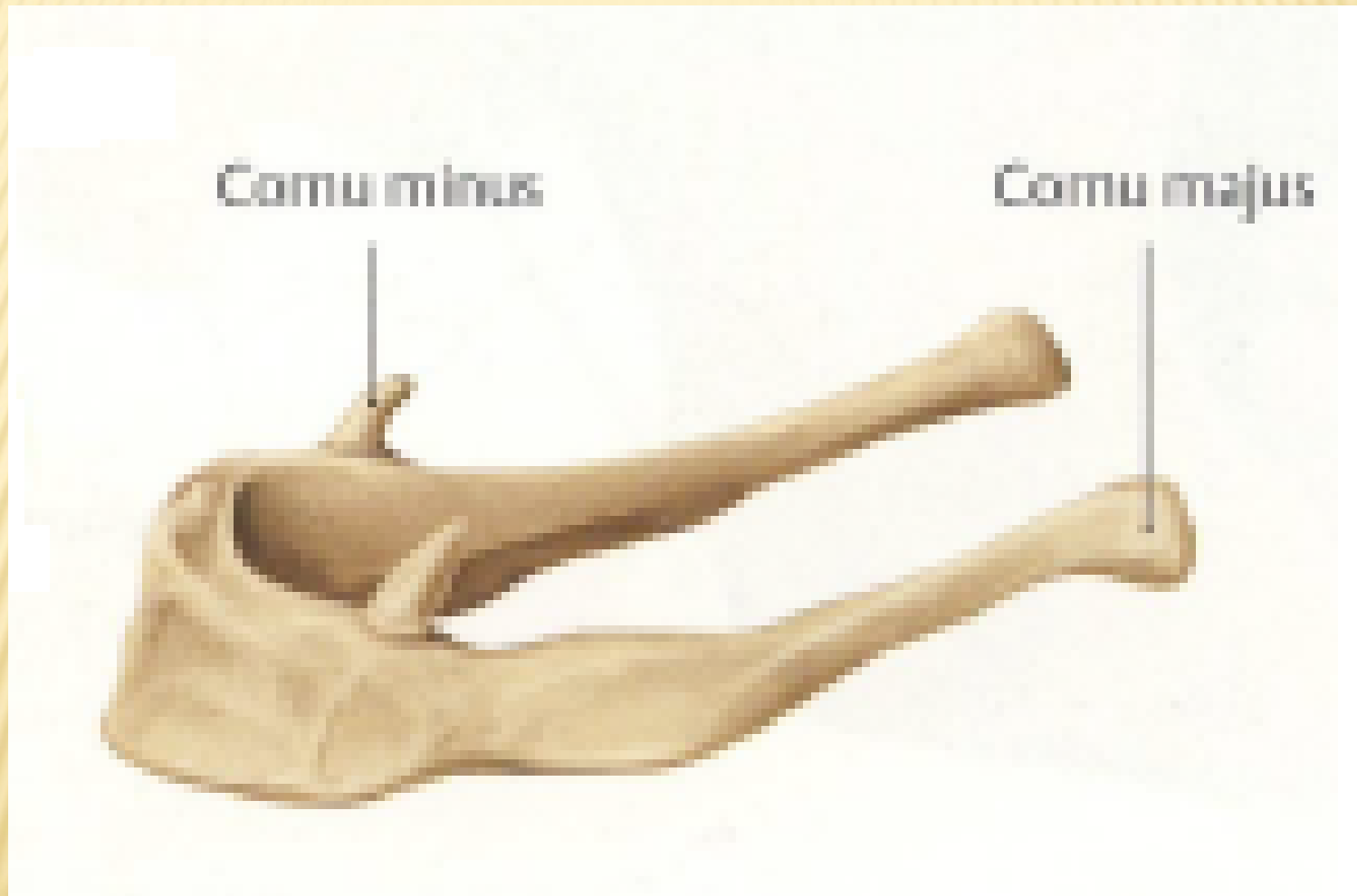
# TUBERCULUM CONOIDEUM



# MUSCULUS RHOMBOIDEUS



# OS HYOIDEUM



C Oblique left lateral view.

# NERVUS TRIGEMINUS

