



**MSK AUSTRALIA**

## **MSK Ultrasound Conference, Japan Ski**

**Monday 1<sup>st</sup>-Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2021**

# **PROGRAM**

The daily online lecture content will detail anatomy and sonographic pathology of the selected body region complemented by case studies of pathology and common presentations. This is designed so that attendees can find suitable time in their day to watch the content before our afternoon live scanning session.

Every afternoon we will start with a brief review of the day's online lecture content. This will be followed by a didactic live scanning workshop where the presenters will demonstrate scanning techniques and insider tips on how to easily make the correct diagnosis.

<b>Monday 1<sup>st</sup> February – Shoulder and Brachial Plexus</b>	
<b>Morning E-Learning (2 hours)</b>	<b>Online via MSK Australia portal</b>
<b>Live Scanning Workshops</b>	
4:00-4:30	Review of online content
4:30-6:00	Shoulder- Rotator cuff tendons, rotator interval, rotator cable, biceps and its pulley, glenohumeral joint and the inferior glenohumeral ligaments, coracoacromial ligament, coracohumeral ligament, ACJ. Shoulder extended examination- pec major and minor and their insertions, SCJ, triceps long head, latissimus dorsi, nerves around the shoulder. Brachial Plexus- Roots, cords, main branches of interest. Q&A

<b>Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> February – Upper Limb Nerves</b>	
<b>Morning E-Learning (2 hours)</b>	<b>Online via MSK Australia portal</b>
<b>Live Scanning Workshops</b>	
4:00-4:30	Review of online content
4:30-6:00	Upper Limb Nerves Median nerve- proximal anatomy (supracondylar process, pronator, sublime arch), carpal tunnel, anterior interosseous nerve, palmar cutaneous branch, recurrent motor branch.

	<p>Ulnar nerve- cubital tunnel, Guyons canal, dorsal cutaneous branch.</p> <p>Radial Nerve- posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm, superficial radial nerve, deep radial nerve, posterior interosseous nerve.</p> <p>Musculocutaneous nerve and lateral antecubital cutaneous nerve.</p> <p>Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm.</p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>
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<b>Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> February – Wrist and Digits</b>	
<b>Morning E-Learning (2 hours)</b>	<b>Online via MSK Australia portal</b>
<b>Live Scanning Workshops</b>	
4:00-4:30	Review of online content
4:30-6:00	<p>Wrist (dorsal)- extensor tendons and their 6 compartments, distal radioulnar joint, radiocarpal joint, midcarpal joints, scapholunate ligament, radiotriquetral ligament, triquetral lunate ligament.</p> <p>Wrist (ventral)- 1<sup>st</sup> carpometacarpal joint, scaphotrapezotrapezoid joint, flexor carpi radialis tendon, flexor carpi ulnaris tendon, palmaris tendon, flexor pollicis longus tendon, pisitriquetral joint, transverse carpal ligament.</p> <p>Hand- Thenar and hypothenar muscles, digital nerves, MCP joint, PIP joints, DIP joints, collateral ligaments, palmar plates, flexor and extensor apparatus of the fingers.</p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>

<b>Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> February – Elbow and Upper Limb Musculature</b>	
<b>Morning E-Learning (2 hours)</b>	<b>Online via MSK Australia portal</b>
<b>Live Scanning Workshops</b>	
4:00-4:30	Review of online content
4:30-6:00	<p>Elbow (anterior)- anterior joint, biceps tendon, biceps aponeurosis, brachialis.</p> <p>Elbow (lateral)- common extensor origin and its individual components, radial collateral ligament, posterior ulnar collateral ligament, annular ligament, extensor carpi radialis longus, brachioradialis.</p> <p>Elbow (medial)- common flexor origin, ulnar collateral ligament.</p> <p>Elbow (posterior)- triceps and its individual heads, posterior joint recess.</p> <p>Forearm-extensor and flexor compartment musculature.</p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>