HEART

BORDERS:  

2cc - 3cc - 6cc - 5 1/2

VALVES:

P - A - M - T

AUSCULTATION:

P - 2L (parasternal space)
A - 2R (parasternal space)
M - 5L (mid clavicular line)
T - Lower left sternal border

As the valves open and close they produce sounds that appear to be transmitted in the direction of the flow of blood. Thus, by picturing the heart and the positions of the four valves it is easy to work out the likely points for maximal audiability of the sounds.
PLEURA REFLECTIONS AND LUNG MARKINGS

Pleura (red lines - 2 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 12)
Start 1 inch (2.5cm) above mid-point of medial one third of clavicle
Meet in the midline at rib 2
The left side diverges at rib 4 to make room for the heart
The right continues parasternally to rib 6
Both cross rib 8 in mid-clavicular line
Both cross rib 10 in mid-axillary line
Both reach the posterior chest just below rib 12

Lungs (green lines)
Below rib 6, the lungs extend 2 rib spaces less then the pleura in expiration

Lung fissures (black dotted lines - 3 - 6 - 4 - 5)
Oblique - Extends from the spine of T3 vertebra around the chest to rib 6 anteriorly. This corresponds approximately to the medial border of the scapula when the arm is abducted.
Horizontal - Extends on right from rib/costal cartilage 4 anteriorly to rib 5 in the mid-axillary line

VEINS IN UPPER MEDIASTINUM AND LOWER NECK

1. Formation of brachiocephalic veins posterior to the sternoclavicular joints
2. Formation of the superior vena cava in the first right intercostal space, just inferior to the first costal cartilage