

Additional info. for the lec.10,11,12

11/6/011

Printed by Mustafa Ra'ed

The Liver

The visceral surface of the liver is covered with visceral peritoneum except in the **fossa for the gallbladder** and at the **porta hepatis**, and structures related to it include:

- the right anterior part of the stomach;
- the superior part of the duodenum;
- the lesser omentum;
- the gallbladder;
- the right colic flexure;
- the right transverse colon;
- the right kidney;
- the right suprarenal gland.

The **porta hepatis** serves as the point of entry into the liver for the hepatic arteries and the portal vein, and the exit point for the hepatic ducts

Lobes

The liver is divided into right and left lobes by fossae for the gallbladder and the inferior vena cava. The **right lobe of liver** is the largest lobe, whereas the **left lobe of liver** is smaller. The quadrate and caudate lobes are described as arising from the right lobe of liver, but functionally are distinct:

the **quadrate lobe** is visible on the upper part of the visceral surface of the liver and is bounded on the left by the fissure for ligamentum teres and on the right by the fossa for the gallbladder. Functionally it is related to the left lobe of the liver:

the **caudate lobe** is visible on the lower part of the visceral surface of the liver and is bounded on the left by the fissure for the ligamentum venosum and on the right by the groove for the inferior vena cava. Functionally, it is separate from the right and the left lobes of the liver.

- *The worst thing in life that when a person hate you and you dont know the reason*

Gallbladder

The **gallbladder** is a pear-shaped sac lying on the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver in a fossa between the right and quadrate lobes

Pancreas

The pancreas lies mostly posterior to the stomach. It extends across the posterior abdominal wall from the duodenum, on the right, to the spleen, on the left.

The pancreas is (secondarily) retroperitoneal except for a small part of its tail and consists of a head, uncinuate process, neck, body, and tail

The **pancreatic duct** begins in the tail of the pancreas. It passes to the right through the body of the pancreas and, after entering the head of the pancreas, turns inferiorly. In the lower part of the head of pancreas, the pancreatic duct joins the bile duct. The joining of these two structures forms the **hepatopancreatic ampulla** (ampulla of Vater), which enters the descending part of the duodenum at the **major duodenal papilla**. Surrounding the ampulla is the **sphincter of ampulla** (sphincter of Oddi), which is a collection of smooth muscle

Spleen

the spleen lies against the diaphragm, in the area of rib IX to rib X It is therefore in the left upper quadrant, or left hypochondrium, of the abdomen

There are truths on one side of the mountain which are falsehoods on the other

M.R.

Internal Iliac Artery

The internal iliac artery passes down into the pelvis to the upper margin of the greater sciatic foramen, where it divides into anterior and posterior divisions. The branches of these divisions supply the pelvic viscera, the perineum, the pelvic walls, and the buttocks. The origin of the terminal branches is subject to variation.

Branches of the Anterior Division

- **Umbilical artery:** From the proximal patent part of the umbilical artery arises the superior vesical artery, which supplies the upper portion of the bladder .
- **Obturator artery:** This artery runs forward along the lateral wall of the pelvis with the obturator nerve and leaves the pelvis through the obturator canal.
- **Inferior vesical artery:** This artery supplies the base of the bladder and the prostate and seminal vesicles in the male; it also gives off the artery to the vas deferens.
- **Middle rectal artery:** Commonly, this artery arises with the inferior vesical artery (. It supplies the muscle of the lower rectum and anastomoses with the superior rectal and inferior rectal arteries.
- **Internal pudendal artery:** This artery leaves the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen and enters the gluteal region below the piriformis muscle). It then enters the perineum by passing through the lesser sciatic foramen and passes forward in the pudendal canal with the pudendal nerve. Its branches supply the musculature of the anal canal and the skin and muscles of the perineum.
- **Inferior gluteal artery:** This artery leaves the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen below the piriformis muscle. It passes between the first and second or second and third sacral nerves.
- **Uterine artery:** This artery runs medially on the floor of the pelvis and crosses the ureter superiorly. It passes above the lateral fornix of the vagina to reach the uterus. Here, it ascends between the layers of the broad ligament along the lateral margin of the uterus. It ends by following the uterine tube laterally, where it anastomoses with the ovarian artery. The uterine artery gives off a vaginal branch.
- **Vaginal artery:** This artery usually takes the place of the inferior vesical artery present in the male. It supplies the vagina and the base of the bladder.
- ***Branches of the Posterior Division***
- **Iliolumbar artery:** This artery ascends across the pelvic inlet posterior to the external iliac vessels, psoas, and iliacus muscles.
- **Lateral sacral arteries:** These arteries descend in front of the sacral plexus, giving off branches to neighboring structures.
- **Superior gluteal artery:** This artery leaves the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen above the piriformis muscle. It supplies the gluteal region

M.U.S.T.A.F.A.

1. Two anterior visceral tributaries—the hepatic veins

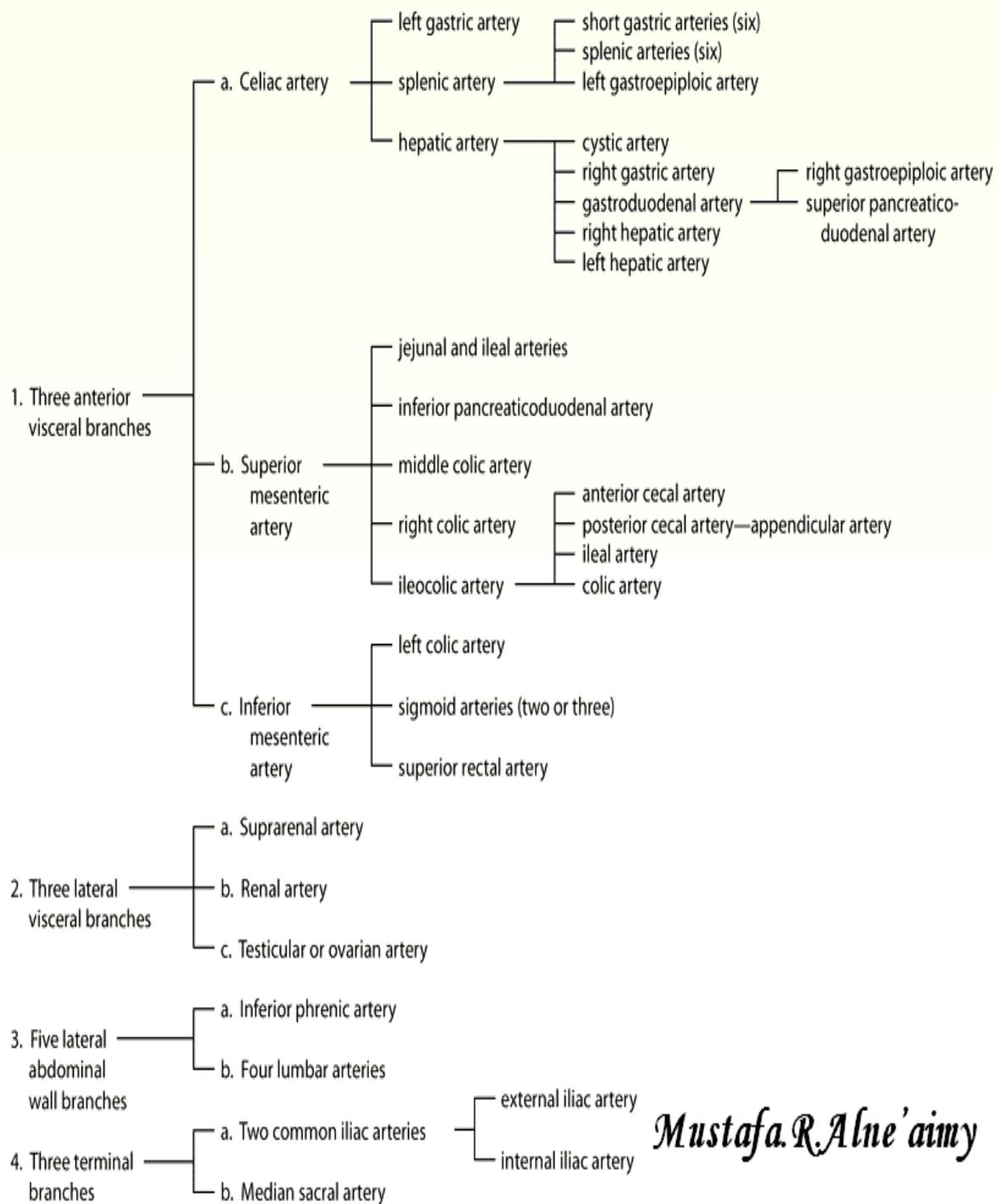
2. Three lateral visceral tributaries
- a. Right suprarenal vein
(the left drains into the left renal vein)
 - b. Renal veins
 - c. Right testicular or ovarian vein
(the left drains into the left renal vein)

3. Five lateral abdominal wall tributaries
- a. Inferior phrenic vein
 - b. Four lumbar veins

4. Three tributaries of origin
- a. Two common iliac veins
 - external iliac vein
 - internal iliac vein
 - b. Median sacral vein

Tributaries of I.V.C

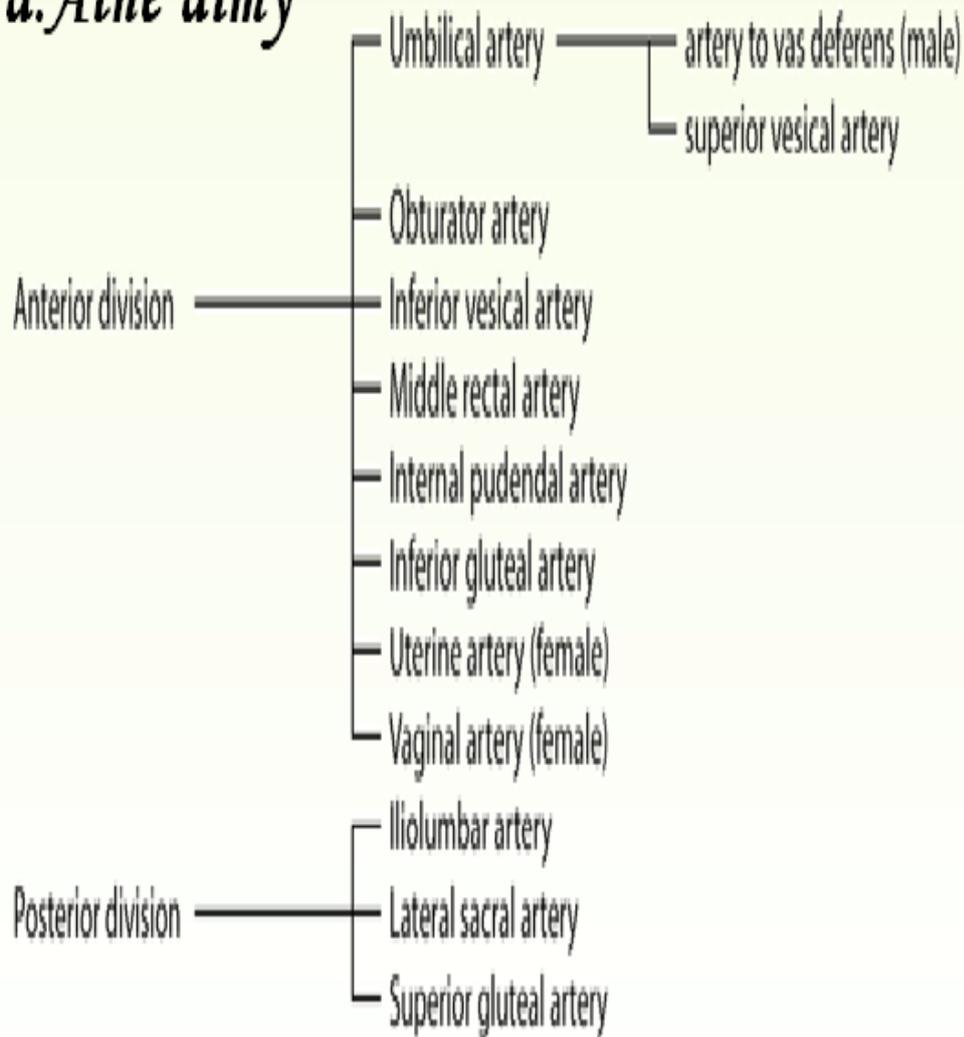
Every cloud has silver lining



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Branches of abdominal aorta

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Branches of internal iliac artery

The easy come easy go

Additional info. For lec.4,5,6

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Duodenal Recesses

Close to the duodenojejunal junction, there may be four small pocketlike pouches of peritoneum called the superior duodenal, inferior duodenal, paraduodenal, and retroduodenal recesses

Cecal Recesses

Folds of peritoneum close to the cecum produce three peritoneal recesses called the superior ileocecal, the inferior ileocecal, and the retrocecal recesses

Intersigmoid Recess

The intersigmoid recess is situated at the apex of the inverted, V-shaped root of the sigmoid mesocolon ; its mouth opens downward.

Subphrenic Spaces

The right and left anterior subphrenic spaces lie between the diaphragm and the liver, on each side of the falciform ligament The right posterior subphrenic space lies between the right lobe of the liver,

the right kidney, and the right colic flexure The right extraperitoneal space lies between the layers of the coronary ligament and is therefore situated between the liver and the diaphragm

Paracolic Gutters

The paracolic gutters lie on the lateral and medial sides of the ascending and descending colons, respectively

The subphrenic spaces and the paracolic gutters are clinically important because they may be sites for the collection and movement of infected peritoneal fluid .

اصعب شيء في الحياة ان يجبرك الزمان على فعل شيء لم تكن تتوقع فعله في حياتك كلها

Additional info. To lec. of pelvis 3,4,5,6,7

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Peritoneum

In women

In women, the uterus lies between the bladder and rectum, and the uterine tubes extend from the superior aspect of the uterus to the lateral pelvic walls. As a consequence, a shallow vesico-uterine pouch occurs anteriorly between the bladder and uterus and a deep recto-uterine pouch occurs posteriorly between the uterus and rectum.

In addition, a large fold of peritoneum, with a uterine tube enclosed in its superior margin (the broad ligament), occurs on each side of the uterus and extends to the lateral pelvic walls. Each ovary is suspended from the posterior aspect of the broad ligament by a mesovarium, which is actually a fold of the broad ligament. The uterine arteries cross the ureters at the base of the broad ligaments, and the ligament of ovary and round ligament of uterus are enclosed within the broad ligament

Pelvic fascia

In women

In women, a rectovaginal septum separates the posterior surface of the vagina from the rectum). Condensations of fascia form ligaments that extend from the cervix to the anterior (pubocervical ligament), lateral (transverse cervical or cardinal ligament), and posterior (uterosacral ligament) pelvic walls. These ligaments, together with the perineal membrane, the levator ani muscles, and the perineal body, are thought to stabilize the uterus in the pelvic cavity. The most important of these ligaments are the cardinal ligaments, which extend laterally from each side of the cervix and vaginal vault to the related pelvic wall.

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