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Answer No. 2:

Arteries of the CT abdomen

Arteries of the CT abdomen are given below.

- Splenic Artery
- Coeliac artery
- Superior Mesenteric Artery (2)
- Right Renal Artery
- Left Renal Artery
- Common iliac arteries (2)
- Internal iliac artery
- External iliac artery

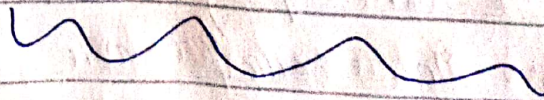
Answer 3:

Difference between male and female pelvis:-

	<u>male</u>	<u>Female</u>
• overall	Narrow & long	wide & short
• Iliac ala	More vertical	more horizontal
• Inlet	oval or heart shaped	Round
• Subpubic Angle	Acute angle (about 70°-75°)	'Right angle (about 90°-100°)

(2)

• Pelvic Cavity • outlet	Deep Narrow Small	Shallow wide Larger.
• Ischial Tuberosity	The ischial tuberosity is longer, close together and more lateral projecting.	The ischial tuberosity is shorter, farther apart and more medially projecting.
• Pubic Arch	Has a U-shaped pubic arch	Has a pubic arch that is wider.
• Sciatic Notch	Sciatic notch is narrower	• wider.
• Obturator Foramen	The obturator foramen is round	The obturator foramen is oval
• Acetabulum • ilium	• Larger • More vertical • More curved	• Smaller • Less vertical • Less curved.



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Answer No 4

Thoracic Spines:

- T₁ - T₁₂
- Longer and stronger than Cervical vertebrae.
- Spinous process of T₁ and T₂ are long, laterally, flattened and directed inferiorly.
- In contrast, the spinous process of T₁₁ & T₁₂ are shorter, broader and directed more posteriorly.
- Compare to cervical vertebrae, Thoracic vertebrae also have longer and larger transverse process.
- Articulates with the ribs.
- Articulating surface of the vertebrae are called facets and demifacets.
- Except for T₁₁ & T₁₂, the transverse process have facets for articulating with the tubercles of the ribs.
- The bodies of the thoracic vertebrae also have facets for

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and demifacets for articulation with the head of the ribs.
→ The articulation between the thoracic vertebrae and the ribs called vertebracostal joint.

→ T₁ has a superior facet and inferior demifacets for head of ribs.

→ T₂ - T₉ have superior and inferior demifacets for head of ribs.

→ T₉ has a superior demifacets.

→ T₁₀ - T₁₂ have superior facet.

→ Movement of the thoracic vertebrae are limited by thin intervertebral disc and by attachment of the ribs to the sternum.

Typical Thoracic Vertebrae:

→ Larger body than cervical but smaller than lumbar.

→ Spinous processes pointed and angled downward.

→ Superior articular facets face posteriorly permitting some relation between adjacent vertebrae.

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→ Ribs attachment - Costal facets on vertebral body and at ends of transverse process, for articulation ribs.

Atypical Thoracic Vertebrae

→ T₁: Superior facet is not a demifacet as this is the only vertebrae to articulate with 1st ribs.

→ T₁₀: A single pair of whole facets is present which articulates with the 10th ribs

→ T₁₁ & T₁₂: Each have a single pair of entire costal facets, which are located on the pedicles

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Lumbar Spine:-

- Largest and Strongest in the vertebral Column because the amount of body weight supported by the vertebrae increase towards the inferior end of the backbone.
- Their processes are short and thick.
- The superior articular process directed medially instead of superiorly and the inferior articular facets directed laterally instead of inferiorly.
- Spinous process are thick and broad and project posteriorly attachment of the large back muscles.
- The Lumbar region of the spine, more commonly known as the lower back, consist of five vertebrae labeled L1 through L5. The lumbar region is

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situated between the thoracic, or chest, region of the spine, and the sacrum. The lumbar spine typically has a slight inward curve known as Lordosis.

→ They protect the spinal cord and the cauda equina in the lower back by enclosing these tissues within a bony canal.

Answer 5:

Common bile duct

The Common bile duct is a small, tube-like structure formed where the common hepatic duct and the cystic duct join. Its physiological is to carry bile from the gall bladder and empty it into the upper part of the small intestine. The common bile duct is part of the biliary system. Bile is a greenish-brown fluid

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that helps digest fats from our food intake. It is produced by the liver and stored and concentrated in the gallbladder until it is needed to help digest foods. when food enters the small intestine, bile travels through the common bile duct to reach the duodenum.

→ if gallstone blocks the common bile ducts it can cause cholelithiasis.

Arteries of upper leg:

<u>Right Arteries</u>	<u>Left Arteries</u>
→ aorta	→ Aorta.
→ Common iliac artery	→ Common iliac artery
→ External iliac artery	→ External iliac artery
→ Internal iliac artery	→ Internal iliac artery
→ Deep femoral artery	→ Deep femoral artery
→ Superficial femoral A.	→ Superficial artery
→ Popliteal artery	→ Popliteal artery

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Answer No.:

Structure appear on the MRI of heart, some are given below.

- ① Right ventricle
- ② Left ventricle
- ③ Diaphragmatic Fat
- ④ Pericardiac Fat
- ⑤ Chest wall
- ⑥ Liver
- ⑦ Stomach
- ⑧ Left Lung
- ⑨ Right Lung
- ⑩ Papillary muscle

The End