

Date: _____

Day: M T W T F S S

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Paper

Regional and Radiological
Anatomy

Mid

Term

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Answer 02

Pericardium :-Definition :-

The pericardium is a fibrous sac that encloses the heart and the roots of great vessels.

Explanation :-

It has two layers a serous layer and a fibrous layer is called pericardial space or pericardial cavity. A fluid is present in this space which is called pericardial fluid. Its function is to restrict excessive movement of the heart as a whole and to serve as a lubricated container in which the different part of the heart can contract.

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it also protect the heart and great vessels against infection.

Position of pericardium:-

The pericardium is present within the middle mediastinum.

Posterior to the body of the sternum and the 2nd to the 8th costal cartilages and anterior to the 5th to the 8th thoracic vertebra.

Types or layers of pericardium:-

- 1- Fibrous Pericardium
- 2- Serous Pericardium

① Fibrous Pericardium:

It is the strong fibrous part of the sac.

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- It is the superficial layer of the pericardium.
- It is ~~primary~~ firmly attached below to the central tendon of the diaphragm.

The loosely fitting superficial part of the pericardium is the fibrous pericardium.

This tough, dense, connective tissue layer protect the heart, anchors it to the surrounding structures and prevents over-filling of the heart with blood.

2- Serous Pericardium:

Deep to the pericardium is the serous pericardium a thin, slippery two-layer serous membrane.

Its parietal layer lines the internal surface of the

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Fibrous pericardium. At the superior margin of the heart, the parietal layer attaches to the large arteries existing the heart, and then turns inferiorly and continuous over the external surface as the visceral layer also called as epicardium.

It is divide into two layers.

1- Parietal Pericardium:

The Parietal layer is fused to and inseparable from the fibrous pericardium.

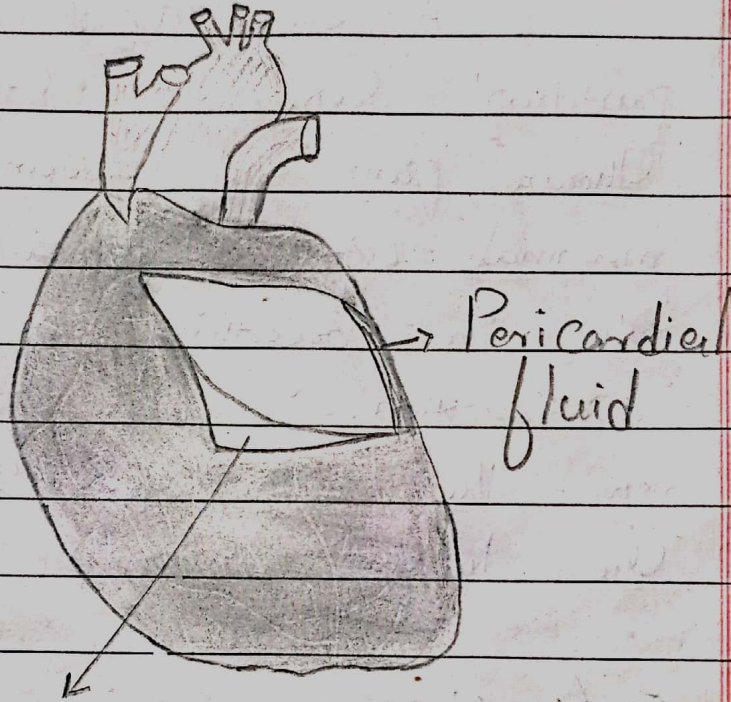
~~It is~~

2- Visceral Pericardium:

The visceral

Pericardium is the part
of epicardium.

Diagram of Pericardium



Pericardium

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Answer 03 :

Pleura :Definition :

The pleura is a double layered membrane which covers the thoracic cavity.

Explanation :-

Each pleura has two

parts :

1- Parietal Pleura (Parietal layer) :-

It

lines the thoracic wall, covers the thoracic surface of the diaphragm and the lateral aspect of the mediastinum and extends into the root of the neck to the line undersurface of the suprascapular membrane at the thoracic outlet.

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2- Visceral Pleura (visceral layer) ✓

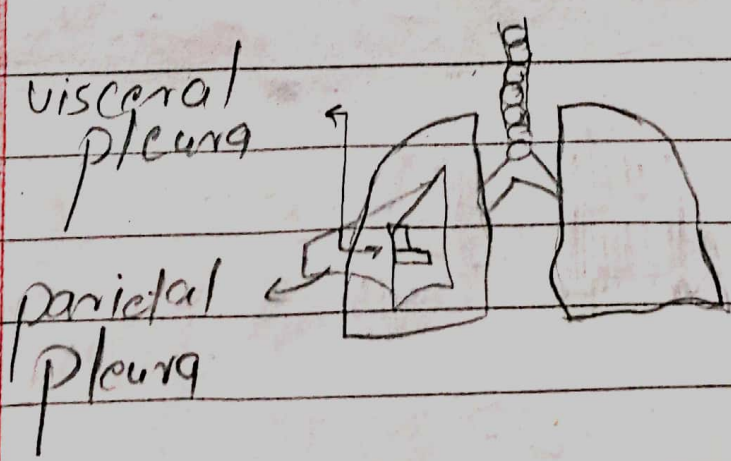
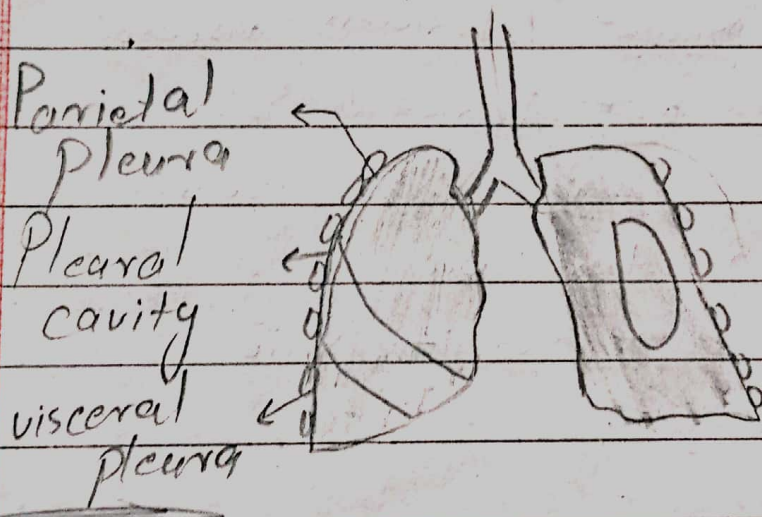
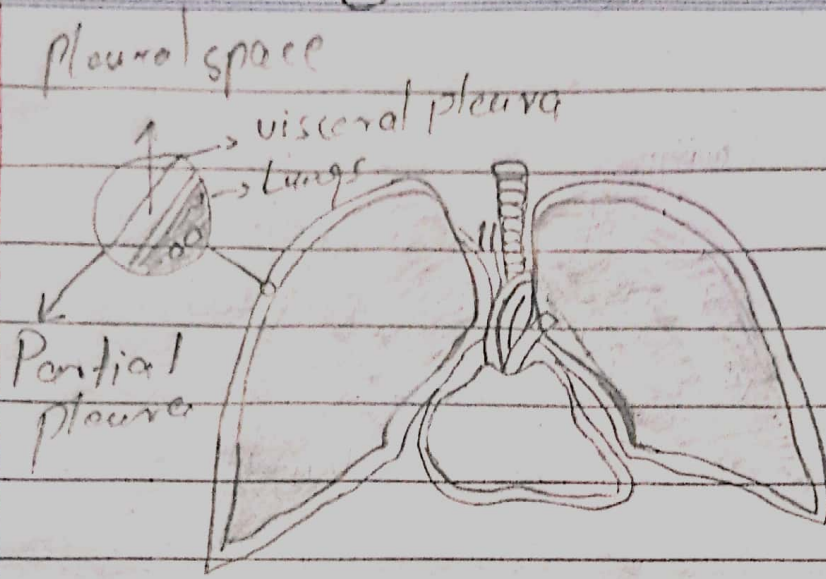
This layer completely covers the outer surfaces of the lungs and extends into the depths of the interlobar fissures.

The two layers become continuous with one another

by means of a cuff of pleura that surrounds the structures entering and leaving the lungs at the hilum of each lung.

To allow the movement of the pulmonary vessels and large bronchi during respiration, the pleural cuff hangs down as a loose fold called the pulmonary ligaments.

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Pleural Cavity:-

It is a slit like space between the parietal and visceral pleura. It is also known as pleural space.

Pleural fluid:-

It is a tissue fluid present between visceral and ~~parit~~ parietal pleura.

It reduces the friction between two layers of pleura and also permits their movements.

Diagram of Pleural Cavity

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Answer 01:-

Diaphragm :-

Definition :-

A dome-shaped muscular partition separating the thorax from the abdomen in mammals. It plays a major role in breathing as its contraction increases the volume of the thorax and so inflates the lungs.

Explanation :-

The diaphragm is the most important muscle of respiration. It is ~~lose~~ dome shaped and consists of a peripheral muscular part. Arises from the margins of the thorax, and a centrally placed ~~to~~ tendon.

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Divide into three parts.

- 1- Sternal part
- 2- Costal part
- 3- Vertebral part

Shape of Diaphragm:

The diaphragm is the C-shaped structure of muscle and fibrous tissue that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdomen. The dome curves upwards. The superior surface of the dome forms the floor of the thoracic cavity.

Function of Diaphragm:

The diaphragm is a thin skeletal muscle that sits at the base of the chest.

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and separate the abdomen
from chest it contract
flattent we you ~~en~~ intake
inhale this creat a
vacume effect that pulls
~~en~~ air into the lungs. when
you exhale the diaphragm
~~reban~~ and the air is
pushed out of lungs.

Location of Diaphragm:

The
Diaphragm located below the
lungs. it is the major
muscle of respiration.

movements.

Diagram of Diaphragm.

