Date:

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Name : MUHAMMAD. Danish

ID : 14729

Paper : Regional and Radiological Anatomy

Question: 1

Answer: Suprarenal glands: The two suprarenal glands are yellowish retroperitoneal organ that lie on the upper poles of the kidneys They are surrounded by renal fascia but are separated from the kidney by the perirenal fat) each glands are yellow cortex and a dark brown medulla.

The cortex of the suprarenal glands secretes hormones that include mineral corticoids, which are concerned with the control of fluid and electrolyte balance glucorticoids which are concerned with control of the metabolism of the carbohydrates, and proteins: and small amount of the sex hormones which probably play a role in the prepubertal development of the sex organ.

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Right suprarenal glands: The right suprarenal gland is pyramid shaped and caps the upper pole of the right kidney.

it lies behind the right lobe of the liver and extends medially behind the inferior vena cava. it rests posteriorly on the diaphragm.

Left suprarenal glands: The left suprarenal gland is crescentic in shaped and extends along the medial ~~~~ borders of the left kidney from the upper pole of the hilus.

It lies behind the pancreas, the lesser sac, and the stomach and rests posteriorly on the diaphragm

Question 2

Answer: Ureteric calculus:

- A ureteric calculus is the presence of a solid stone in the urinary tracts, formed from minerals with in the urine. These can urinary flow, ~~eat~~ causing pain and haematuria.

- These are three location where the ureter

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are at their narrowest - this is where a stone is more likely to become stuck:

1. Uretopelvic junction
2. pelvic brim
3. Where the ureter enters the bladder.
4. The gold standard investigation for suspected ureteric calculus is CT scan of the kidneys, ureters and bladder (CT-KUB).

Shape of the Bladder:

The appearance of the bladder varies depending on the amount of urine stored. When full, it exhibits an a oval shape, and when empty it is flattened by overlying bowel.

The external features of the bladder are:

Apex: located superiorly, pointing towards the pubic symphysis. It is connected to the umbilicus by the median umbilicus ligament

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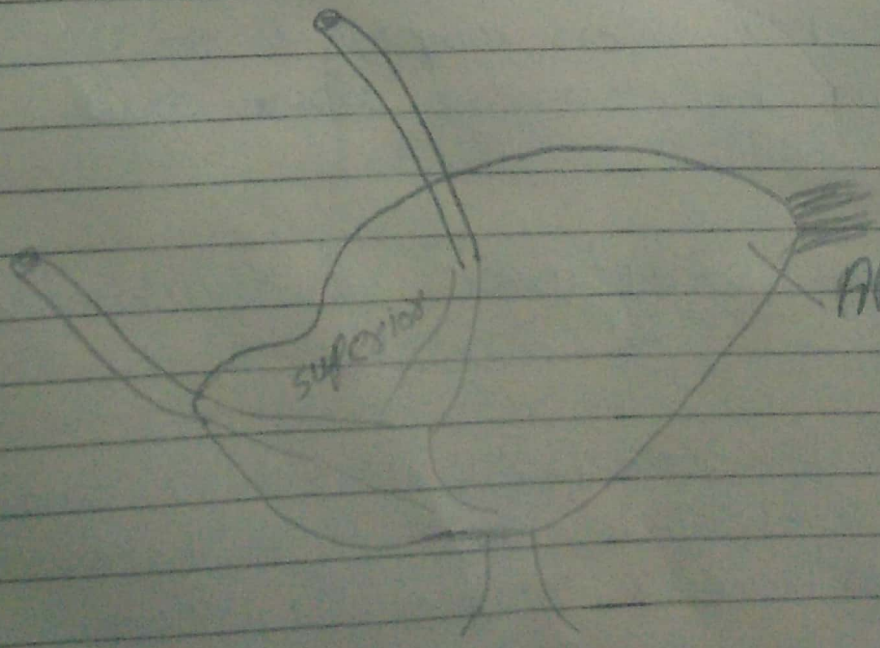
Body: Main part of the bladder are located between the apex and the fundus.

Fundus (or base): located posteriorly. It is triangular shaped, with the tip of the triangular pointing backwards.

Neck: formed by the convegence of the fundus and the two interolateral surfaces it is continuous with the urethra.

Urin enters the bladder through the left and right ureters, and the exists via the urethra internally these orifices are marked by the trigone - a triangular area located within the fundus.



Question 3

Answer:: Duodenum:: The duodenum is a C-shaped tube, about 10 in. (25 cm) long. Which joins the stomach of the the jejunum.

It receives the opening of the bile and pancreactic ducts. the duodenum curves around the head of the pancreas. the first inch of duodenum resembles to stomach while the remainder of the duodenum is retroperitoneal being only partially covered by peritoneum.

→ The superior part lies intraperitoneally and is enlarged proximally (duodenal bulb.
It is connected to the liver by the hepatoduodenal ligament. the superior part ends at the superior duodenal flexur and becoming the descending part.

→ The descending parts and the rest of the duodenum lie retroperitoneally. The common bile duct and the pancreatic duct unity to a conjoint duct at the hepatopancreatic ampulla and empties into the descending part of duodenum. at the opening there is an elevation of the mucosa, the

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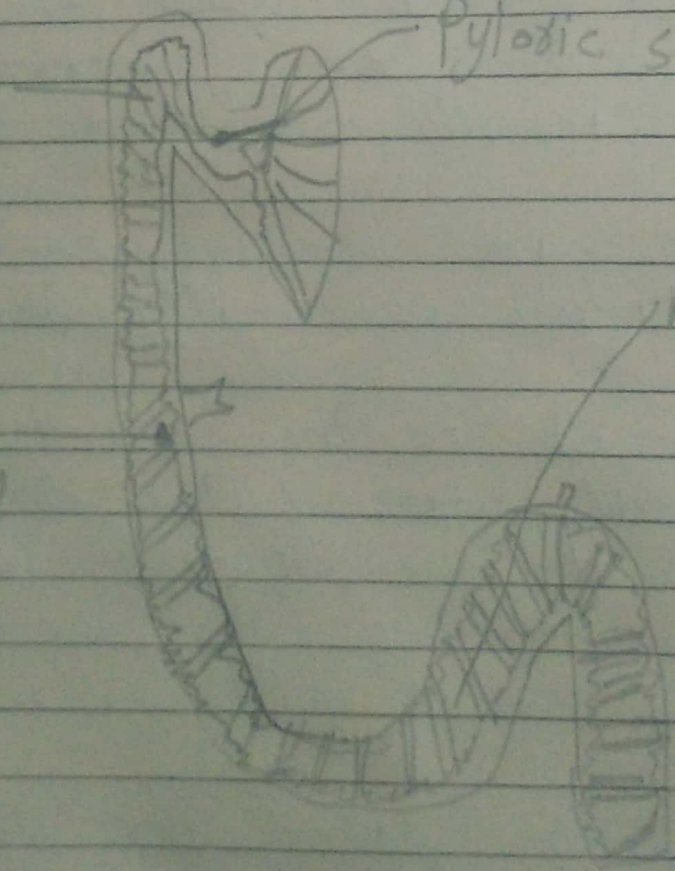
the major duodenal papilla.
Many people have an accessory pancreatic ducts which empties into an additional papilla. the major duonal papilla.
The transition from the descending to the horizontal parts of the the duodenum takes places at the inferior duodenal flexure.



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Question 4

Answer:: Anatomy of spleen: The spleen is a purple, fist sized organ. It is wrapped by fibroelastic capule which allows the spleen to significantly increase its size when necessary. the spleen to significantly increase its size when necessary. the spleen is an intraperitoneal organ, so all of its surfaces are covred with visceral peritoneum. only the hilm of the spleen the site through which the splenic artery and vein pass, is peritoneum-free.

The spleen is reddish and is the largest single mass of lymphoid tissue in the body.
It is oval shaped and has a notched anterior border.
It lies just beneath the left half of the diaphragm close to the 9th, 10th, 11th ribs

Organ near to the spleen leave their impression on its surfaces which, together with spleen borders, can easily be observed and described.

Diaphragmatic (lateral surface): leans onto the adjacent part of the diaphragm thus it is slightly

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convexed to perfectly fit into the concavity to the left hemidiaphragm. This surface also shows impressions from rib 9-11

→ **Medial surface:** The spleen show three area of impression

1) colic area

2) gastric area

3) renal area

Spleen borders: The spleen has three borders

- Superior, interior and anterior
- As well as two extremities
- Anterior and posterior.

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Question 5

Answer: **Gall bladder:** The gall bladder is a pear-shaped sac that adheres to the undersurface of the right lobe of the liver. its behind end, or fundus, projects below the interior border of the liver.

Parts of gall bladder:

Funds: The fundus is rounded and Projects below the interior margin of the liver. Where it comes in contact with the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the tip of the 9th right costal cartilage. it is surrounded by peritonium.

Body: They body lies in contact with the visceral surface of the liver and is directed upward, backward, and to the left.

Neck: It continuous with the cystic duct, which turns into the lesser omentum to join the common hepatic duct to form the bile duct.

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Blood supply:-

Cystic artery

Cystic vein drains into portal vein.

Several very small arteries and veins also run between the liver and gallbladder.

Nerve supply:- sympathetic and parasympathetic vagal fibers from the celiac plexus.