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P#L:

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Subject :- Regional and radiological anatomy -
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Qno1:

Suparenal gland :-

These are also known as adrenal gland.

They are two small triangular endocrine gland located on the kidney and produce different hormones such as adrenaline, cortisol etc.

* Location :-

It is present in the epigastric region of abdomen (P.T.O)

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anterosuperior to the upper part of each kidney # having yellowish color.

Shape:-

- 1:- RT: pyramidal
- 2:- LT:- Crescentic in shape

Measurement:-

- * length = 50mm
- * Breadth = 30 mm
- * Thickness = 10 mm
- * Weight = about 5g

Structure of adrenal gland:-

The adrenal gland have two region

- ⇒ Cortex - outer glandular region in three layer
- ⇒ Meddulla - inner neural tissue region.

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functional of suprarenal gland:-
The both region of the adrenal gland secrete different hormones.

* hormones of Cortex:-

1. They mostly secrete three hormones.

Mineral corticoid:-

helps in the control of fluid and electrolyte balance

Glucocorticoids:-

helps in the control of metabolism of carbohydrates, fats & proteins.

Sex hormone:-

helps in the development of sex organ.

(P.T.O)

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2# hormones of meddulla:-
It secretes the catecho-
lamines epinephorines and
norepinephorines
which control the emergency
situation.

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Q No 2.

Uretric Calculus:-

Uretric calculus is the
presence of a solid stone
in the urinary tract
formed from mineral
within urin

* Signs & Sytoms:-

- * Pain in the back &
side just below the ribs
- * Pain with urination

(P.T. 01)

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- * Nausea
- * Vomiting
- * frequent urination
- * foul smell of urin
- * Blood in the urin

* Causes :-

- * healthy balance of substance in urin disturbed.
- * Change in calcium level.
- * " " Phosphot "
- * less physical work . etc .

* Treatment :-

- * Pain relievers
- * drinking of plenty water
- * CT scan,
- * Surgery etc .

(P.7.0)

Shape of Bladder

The shape of bladder depends on the amount of urines present in it

- ⇒ When full it have oval shape
- ⇒ When empty it is flattened by the overlapping bowels.

External feature of bladder:

* Apex:-

It is located superiorly pointid toward pubic symphysis

* Body:-

present b/w the apex & fundus.

* Fundus:-

located posteriorly & triangular in shape

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Q NO 3:

Duodenum:-

Duodenum is the initial C-shape segment of the small intestine & has the continuation of the pylorus distally with the jejunum & ileum with the proximal segment being the shortest & widest positioned inferiorly to the stomach.

* Length:-

It is approximately having length of 25 - 30 cm.

Parts of duodenum:

The duodenum has four parts superior, descending, inferior & ascending.

|||*# P.T.O

* function of duodenum:-

- * It is largely responsible for the continuous breakdown processes
- # also helps in the absorption of vitamins A, D, E, K

Q No 4:-

Spleen:-

The spleen sits in the upper left of the abdomen and it is the largest organ of the lymphatic system.

Protection:-

Spleen is protected by the rib cage.

Structure:-

The spleen is an organ found virtually all vertebrates.

similar large structure of
lymph node

function :-

- * clearance of microorganism and particulate antigens from the blood stream
- * Synthesis of immunoglobulin, properdin i.e alteration pathway of complement.
- * Spleen helps to control the amount of blood in our body.
- # Destroy old & damage cells.
- # Removal of abnormal red blood cells.
- * Surface anatomy of duodenum :-
- * left posterior abdominal wall

- * related to 9-11 ribs
- diaphragm posteriorly
- stomach anteriorly
- splenic flexure inferiorly
- left kidney medially

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Q no 5:-

* Gallbladders.

Gallbladder (hepatic sac) is a small, pear shaped organ on the right side of abdomen - en just beneath the liver

* Anatomy:-

They have pear, hollow structure under the liver & right side of abdomen

* function:-

Store & concentrate bile.

(P.T.O)

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- # it is the part of biliary tract which regulates equalization of pressure in biliary system.
- # effect on PH of Bile
- # storage of bile 30-50ml
- # Secrecation of mucous.
- # absorption of water
- * Shape of Gallbladder: ~
Before meal the gall bladder is full and about size of pear and after meal it is empty & flat like a deflated balloon.
- Problems related to gall bladder,
 - * Gall bladder stone.
 - * ^{Bad} Gall bladder attack
 - * Jaundice etc.

(P.T.O)

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* Sign & symptoms.

- # Complaint of gas.
 - # Nausea.
 - # discomfort after meal.
 - # Chronic diarrhea.
 - # Vomiting.
 - # Gall bladder pain.
- # Prevention of gall bladder disease.
- # Weight control.
 - # Improve your diet.
 - # Exercise.
 - # Drink plenty of water.
 - # Avoid cholesterol lowering drugs & hormones therapy.

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The END

