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Name

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ID

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Paper

Regional and Radiological
Anatomy

Date

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Answer 01

Suprarenal Glands :

The Suprarenal gland that produce a variety of hormones including adrenaline and steroids aldosterone and cortisol. They are found above the kidneys. Each gland has an outer cortex which produces steroid hormones and an inner medulla. Also called

Adrenal glands.

They are surrounded by renal fascia (But are separated from kidneys by the perirenal fat.)

Each gland has a yellow cortex and a dark brown medulla.

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Right Suprarenal gland :-

The Right Suprarenal gland is pyramid shaped and caps the upper pole of the right kidney.

Behind the right lobe of the liver and extends medially behind the inferior vena cava.

It rests posteriorly on the Diaphragm.

Left Suprarenal gland :-

The left Suprarenal gland is crescentic in shape and extends along the medial border of the left kidney from the upper pole to the hilum.

Behind the pancreas, the lesser sac, and the stomach and rests posteriorly on the Diaphragm.

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Blood Supply ::

Arteries ::

Supplying each gland
are three in number.

inferior phrenic artery, aorta,
and renal artery.

Venae :

A single vein emerges
from the hilum of each
gland and drains into
the inferior vena cava on
the right and into the
renal vein on the left.

Nerve Supply ::

Preganglionic Sympathetic
fibres derived from the
splanchnic nerves supply
the glands. Most of the
nerves end in the medulla
of the gland.

Answer Q4:

Spleen :

The Spleen is an organ located in the upper left abdomen, and is roughly the size of a clenched fist. In the adult, the spleen functions mainly as a phagocyte, playing a role in both cell-mediated and humoral immune response.

Anatomy of Spleen:

Spleen sits in the upper left of the abdomen, protected by the rib cage. It is the largest organ of the lymphatic system. The circulation of the immune system. It recycles old red blood cells.

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Stores platelets (components of the blood that help stop bleeding) and white blood cells.

Relations:

Anteriorly:

The stomach, tail of the pancreas, and left colic flexure. The left kidney lies along its medial border.

Posteriorly:

The Diaphragm: left ~~pleura~~ pleura, left lung: and 9th, 10th, and 11th rib.

Three functions of the Spleen:

1. Clearance of microorganisms and particulate antigen from the blood stream.
2. Synthesis of immunoglobulin G (IgG) properdin (an essential component of the alternate pathway of complement activation) and tuftsin (an immunostimulatory tetrapeptide).
3. Removal of Abnormal red blood cells (RBCs).

Nerve Supply of Spleen:

The nerves accompany the Splenic artery and are derived from the celiac plexus.

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Answer as:

Gall Bladder:

The gall bladder is a pear-shaped, hollow structure located under the liver and on the right side of the abdomen. Its primary function is to store and concentrate bile, a yellow-brown digestive enzyme produced by the liver. The gall bladder is a part of the biliary tract.

It is typically divided into three parts:

1. Fundus:

The rounded, distal portion of the gall bladder.

2. Body:

The largest part of the gall bladder.

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Neck :

The gallbladder tapers to become continuous with the cystic duct. leading into the biliary tree.

Answer 03

~~Do~~

Duodenum :-

The Duodenum is the initial C-shaped segment of the small intestine and is a continuation of the pylorus. Distally it is in continuation with the jejunum and ileum, with the proximal segment being the shortest and widest, positioned inferiorly to the stomach, the duodenum is approximately 25 to 30 cm long.

Structure and Function :-

The Function of the duodenum is a continuation of the digestion process that initially began

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in the Stomach. It receives chyme generated by the Stomach through a controlled valve between the Stomach and the Duodenum called the Pylorus. The digestion inside of the Duodenum is facilitated by the Digestive enzymes and intestinal juices secreted by the intestinal wall as well as fluids received from the ~~ga~~ gall bladder, liver and Pancreas.

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Answer 02

Ureteric Calculus :

Ureteral stones are kidney stones that have become stuck in one or both ureters (the tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder).

If the stone is large enough, it can block the flow of urine from the kidney to the bladder.

This blockage can cause severe pain. Kidney stones are formed from excess concentrations of minerals and salts in the urine.

These minerals form crystals that grow into stones. Most kidney stones are calcium-based. Many kidney stones are

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Tiny: Some are too small to see with the naked eye, pass through the urine, and do not cause a problem. Larger stones that get stuck in the urinary tract ~~can~~ can cause pain that may be severe.

Shape of Bladder:

Urinary
Bladder is a muscular sac in the pelvis just above and behind the pubic bone. When empty, the bladder is about the size and shape of a pear. Urine is made in the kidneys and travels down two tubes called ureters to the bladder. The bladder stores urine, allowing

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urination to be infrequent
and controlled.

~~THE
END~~
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