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Semester:- 3rd
Date:- 21-8-2020.

Q No 2:-

* Pericardium:- Pericardium is the fibroserous membrane surrounded on the heart and the roots of the great vessels and gives protection to the heart & the roots of great vessels. (P.T.O)

* **Layers of paricardium:-**

Paricardium has two layers which are seruose and fibrous layer and the space b/w this layers is called pericardial cavity and the fluid is called pericardial fluid

* **Function of pericardium:-**

* Restrict the excessive movemm-ent of heart.
* Contract the diffrent part of the heart.
* Protect the heart and great vessels against injection.

PT.O

Types of pericardium:

There are two types.

a#) * Fibrous pericardium:-

The superficial, strong fibrous layer of paricardium attach with the below central tendon of diaghram and front of the sternum

function:- This part protect the heart anchoring it to the sorrounding walls and preventing it from overfilling with blood.

b#) * Serous paricardium:-

It lines the fiboruose

P.T.O

and coat of the heart and further devided into two layer.

i) Parietial pericardium:. It is fused and inseparable from fabreus paricard-ium,

ii) Vesical pericardium:> It is the part of the epicardium i.e it is have contact with heart not with great vessels.

☆ Q no 1#

☆ **Diaphragm:-** Diaghragm is a thin muscular and tendenious septum that seperate the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity.

☆ **Parts:** There are three parts of diaghram.

a) **Sternal part:-** it is arising from the posterior surface of the xiphoid process.

b) **Costal part:-** it is arising from the deep surface of the six ribs

(P.T.O)

and their costal cartilage.

c)* Vertebral part:-
it is arising from the vertebral columns and from the arcuate ligament.

Diaghragm shape:-

*from front:-
diaghram have d/f shape during respiration from the front, diaghragm have dome shape during inspiration and flate shape during exhalation

*from side:-
diaghram has the appearence of the inverted √ when seen from the side.

Nerves Supply to diaghragm:-

Motor ~~never~~ nerves supply comes from the right & left pherenic nerves.

function of diaghram:-

i* Respiration:- diaghragm helps in respiration b/c when they contract insipiration occur and when they relaxes exhalation takes places.

ii* Weight-lifting muscles:- When a person take a deep breath and holding its, it can support the

(P.T.O

the vertebral columns and prevent flexion.

iii# Thoaracoabidominal pump:-

The descent of the diaghram helps to increas the intra abdominal pressure which helps to blocks the back flow of the blood.

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Q NO3:-

* **Pleaura:-** The pleaura is a doubled layer membrane which covers the thoaracic cavity.

* **Parts:-** Pleaura has two part.

i) **Parietial pleaura:-** it cover the thoaracic surface of the diaghram and the lateral aspect of the mediastinum and lines the supra pleaural membrane and thoracic wall.

P.T.O

ii) Visceral pleaura:-

This layer cover the outer surface of the lungs and the depths of interlober fissures

The two layer continuose by one another by cuff of pleaura. when the pleaural cuff hangs down as a loos fold called pulmonary ligament. which helps during respiration

Pleaural Cavity:- The region or space b/w the two layer is called

P.T.O

pleaural cavity or pleaural space and the fluid is called pleaural fluid which reduce the friction b/w the layers and allows their movements.

* Nerves Supply:-

The nerves supply to the peritial pleaura is intercos-tal and pheranic nerves.

The Nerves supply to the viseceral pleaura is the

autonomics nerves supply from the pulmonary plexus.

which is insensetive to Common but sensetive to stretch.

The END.