

Digestive system

Lips
oral cavity
tongue
salivary glands
pharynx
esophagus
peritoneum
stomach

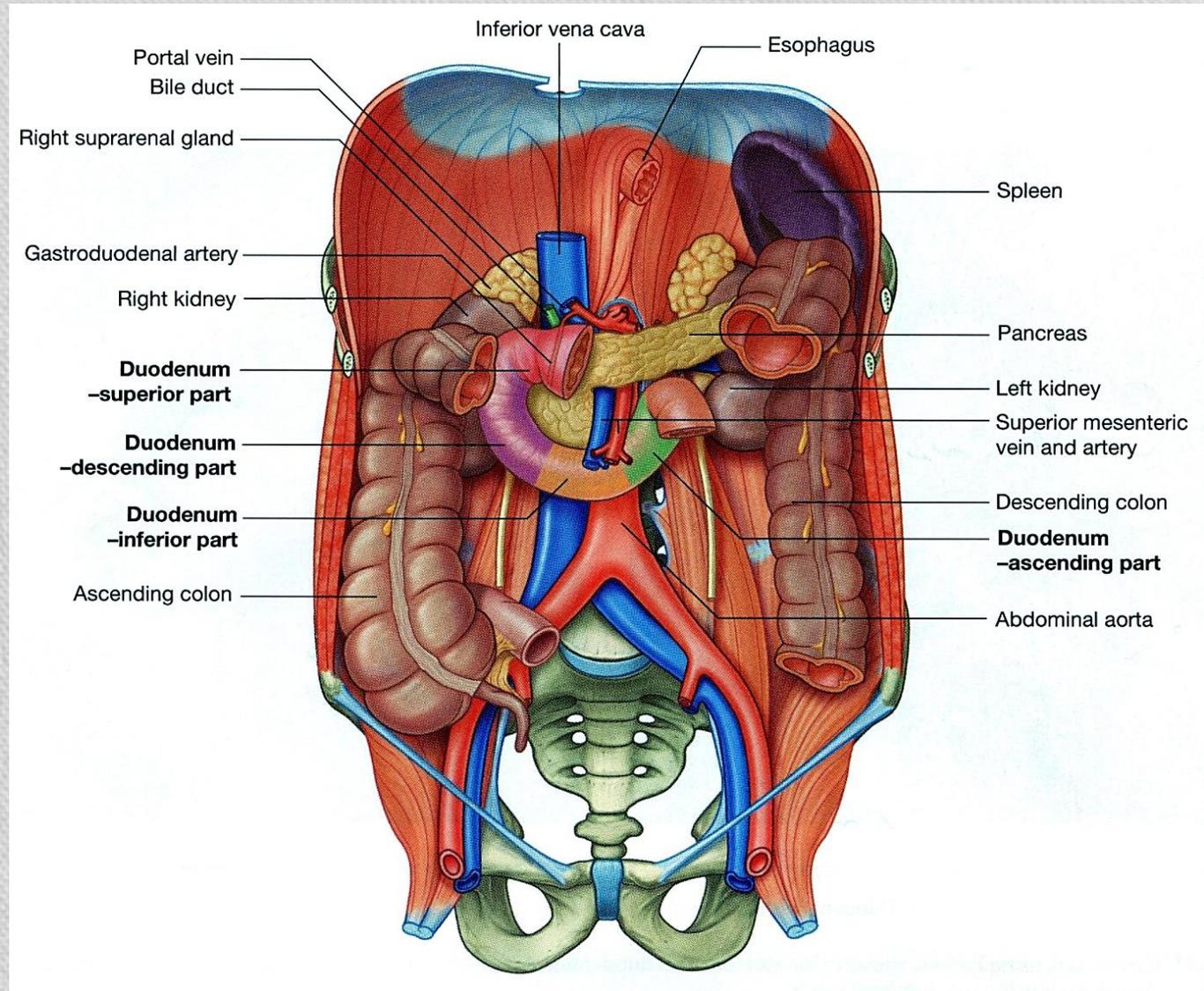
m6-7 small intestine:

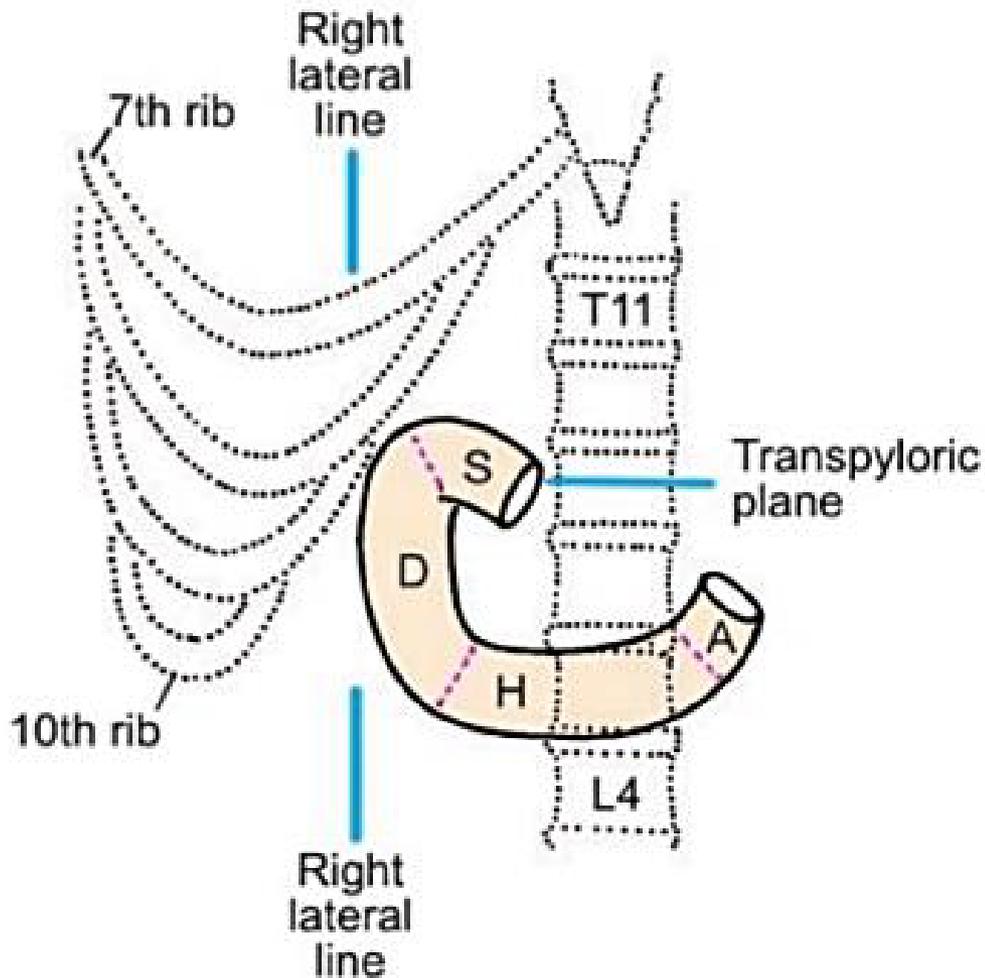
cm25 DEODENUM:

2/5 JEJUNUM:

3/5 ILIUM:

large intestine
liver
gall bladder
pancreas





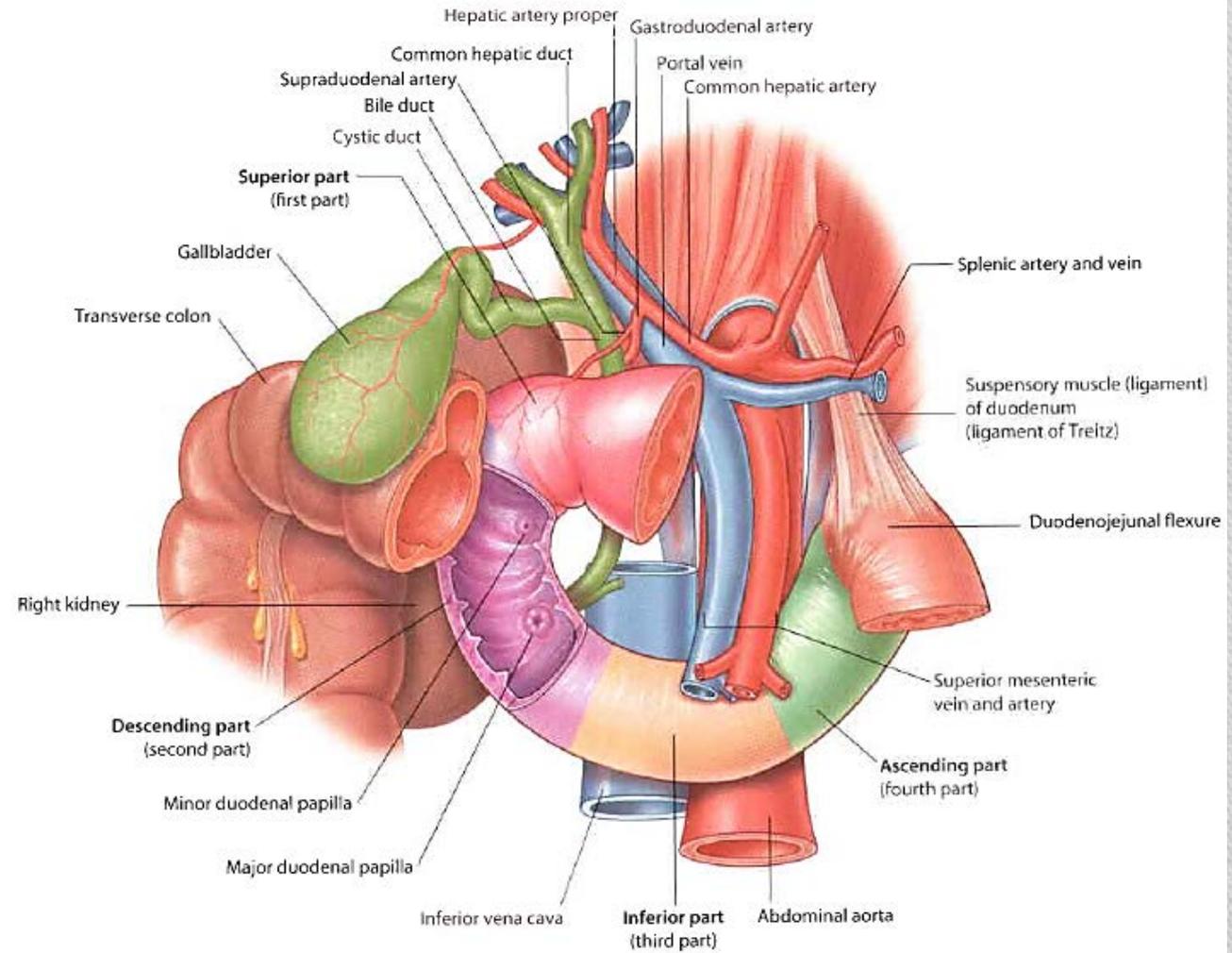
27.7: Parts of the duodenum and their surface projection.

S: Superior part; D: Descending part;
 H: Horizontal part; A: Ascending part

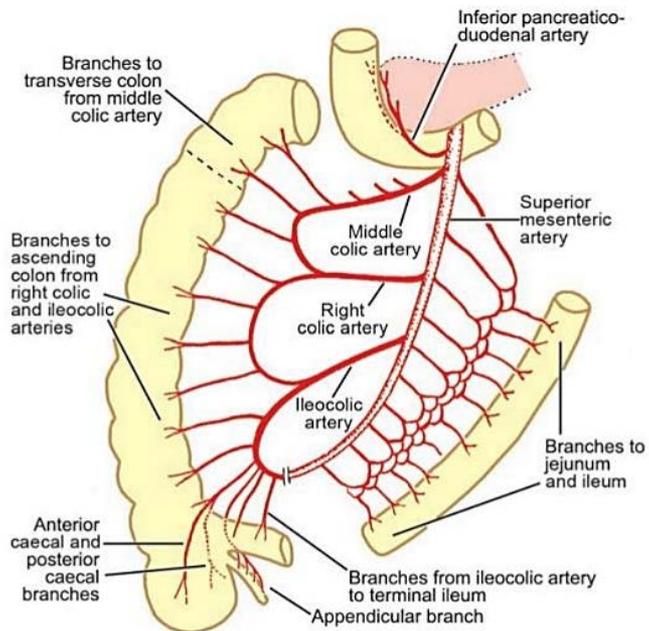
:Duodenum

Sup. Part
 Descending part
 Horizontal part
 Ascending part

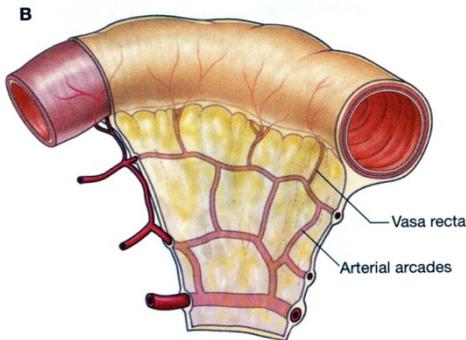
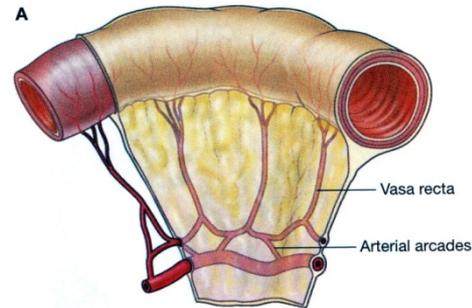
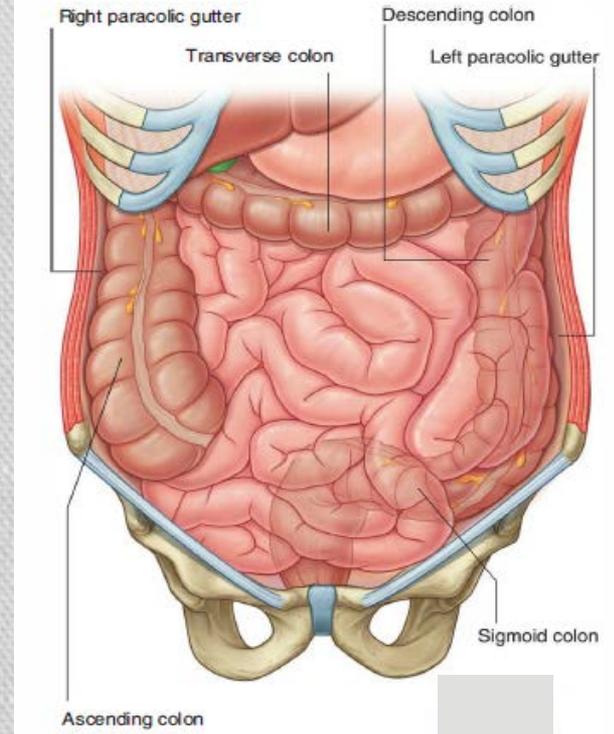
Major duodenal papilla
Minor duodenal papilla



Parts of the duodenum and related structures



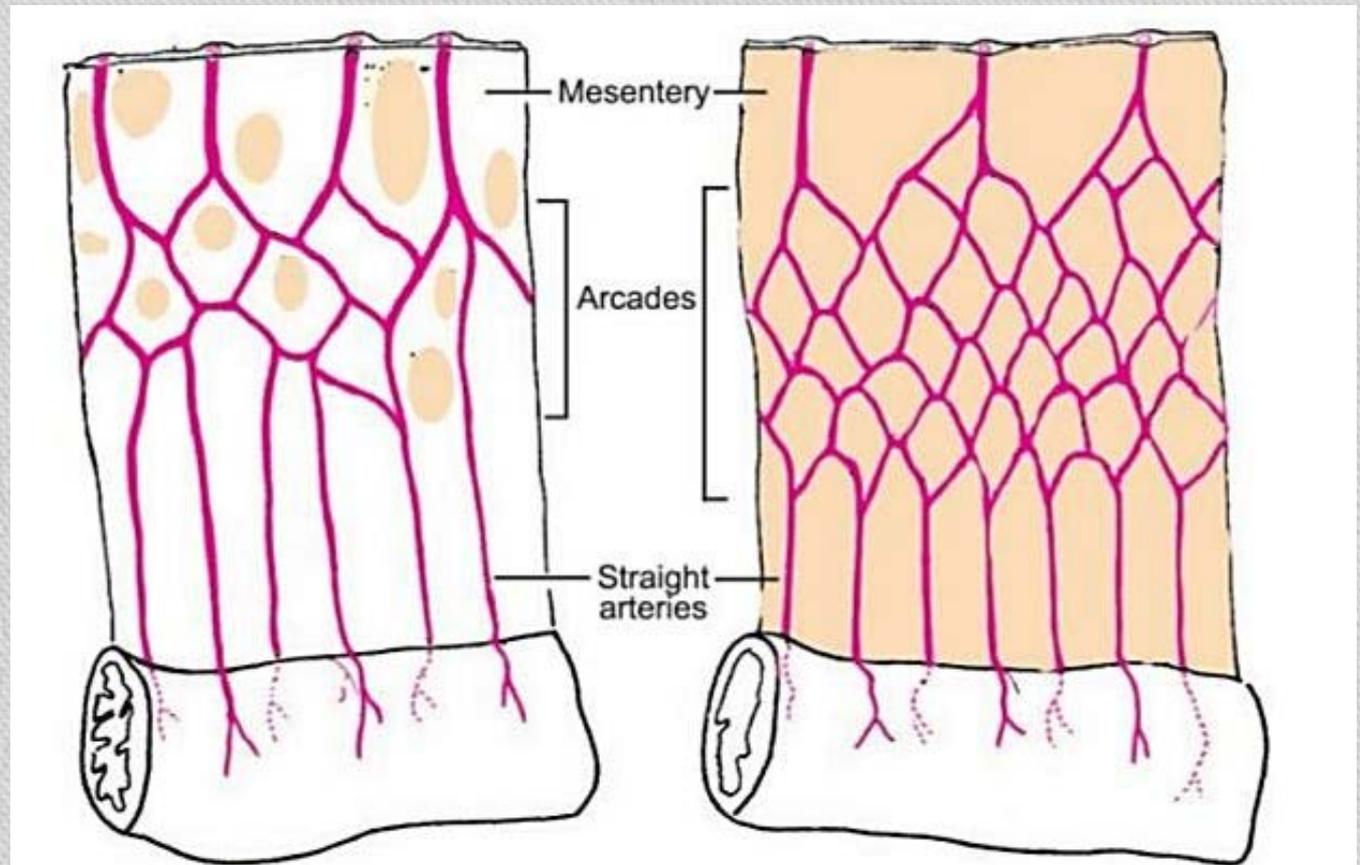
29.6: Distribution of superior mesenteric artery



: JEJUNUM / ILIUM

**From duodenojejunal curvature
To
Ileocecal**

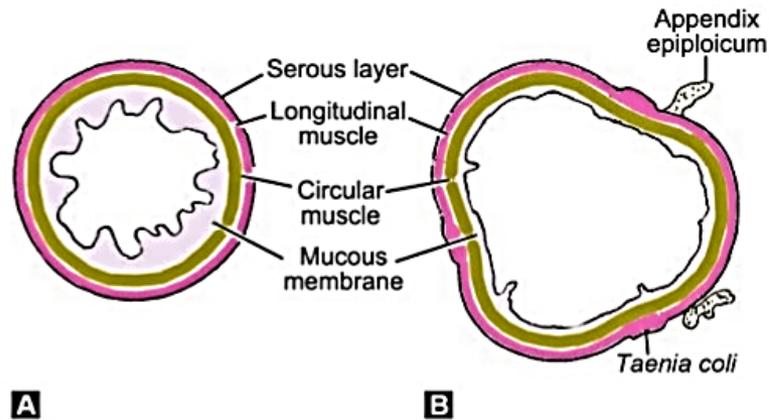
Different jejunum & ileum



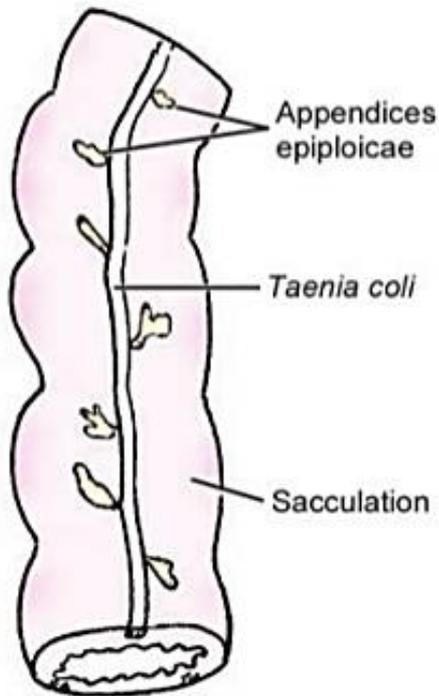
A

B

27.9A and B: Comparison of the pattern of the arteries supplying the jejunum (27.12A) and the ileum (27.12B). Note that the arcades are fewer, and the straight arteries longer, in the jejunum. Fat (yellow) is much more abundant in the mesentery of the ileum



27.12A and B: Transverse sections through the (A) small intestine and (B) large intestine to show differences in basic structure



27.10: A segment of the colon

3 Taenia coli: sigmoid 2 / rectum 0

Houstra / saccule

Appendices epiploicae :

No in Appendix / cecum / rectum

Many in sigmoid

DIFFERENT BETWEEN SMALL AND LARGE INTESTINE

large intestine
1.5m

Cecum

appendix

ascending colon

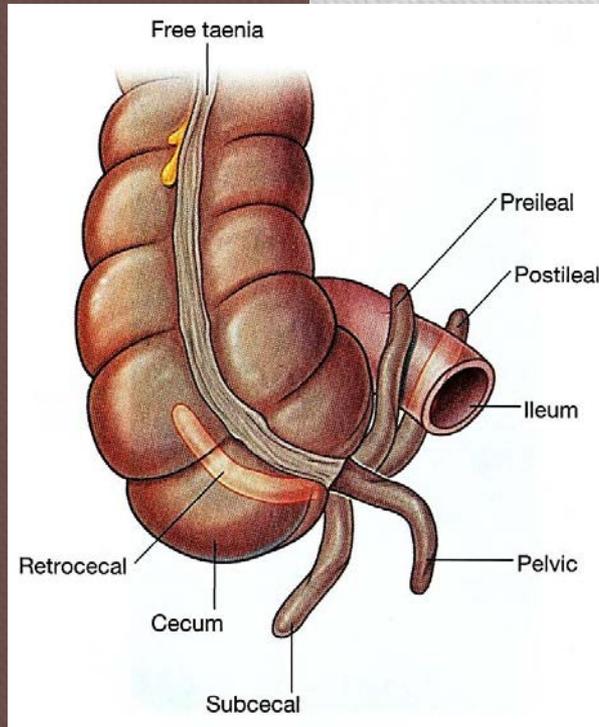
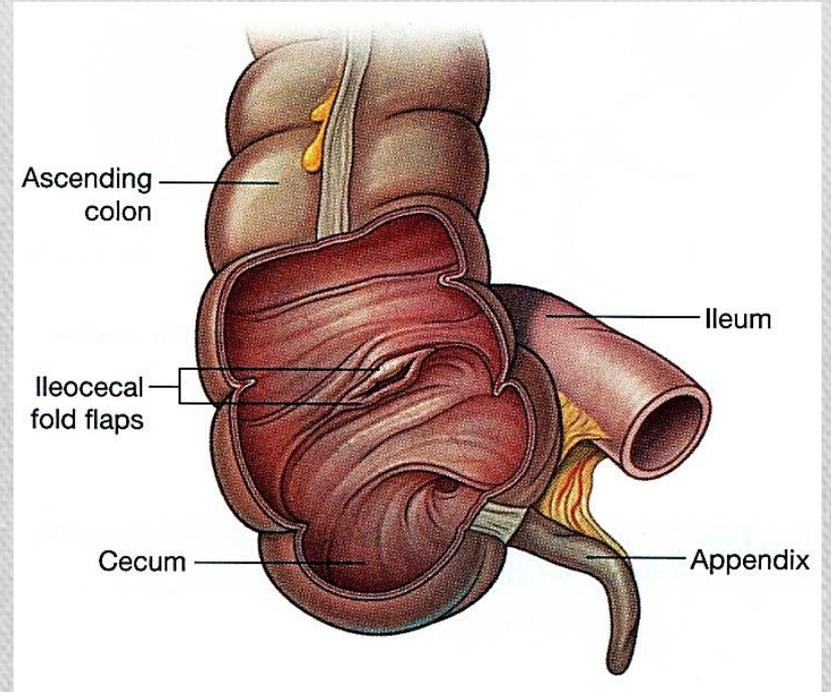
transverse colon

descending colon

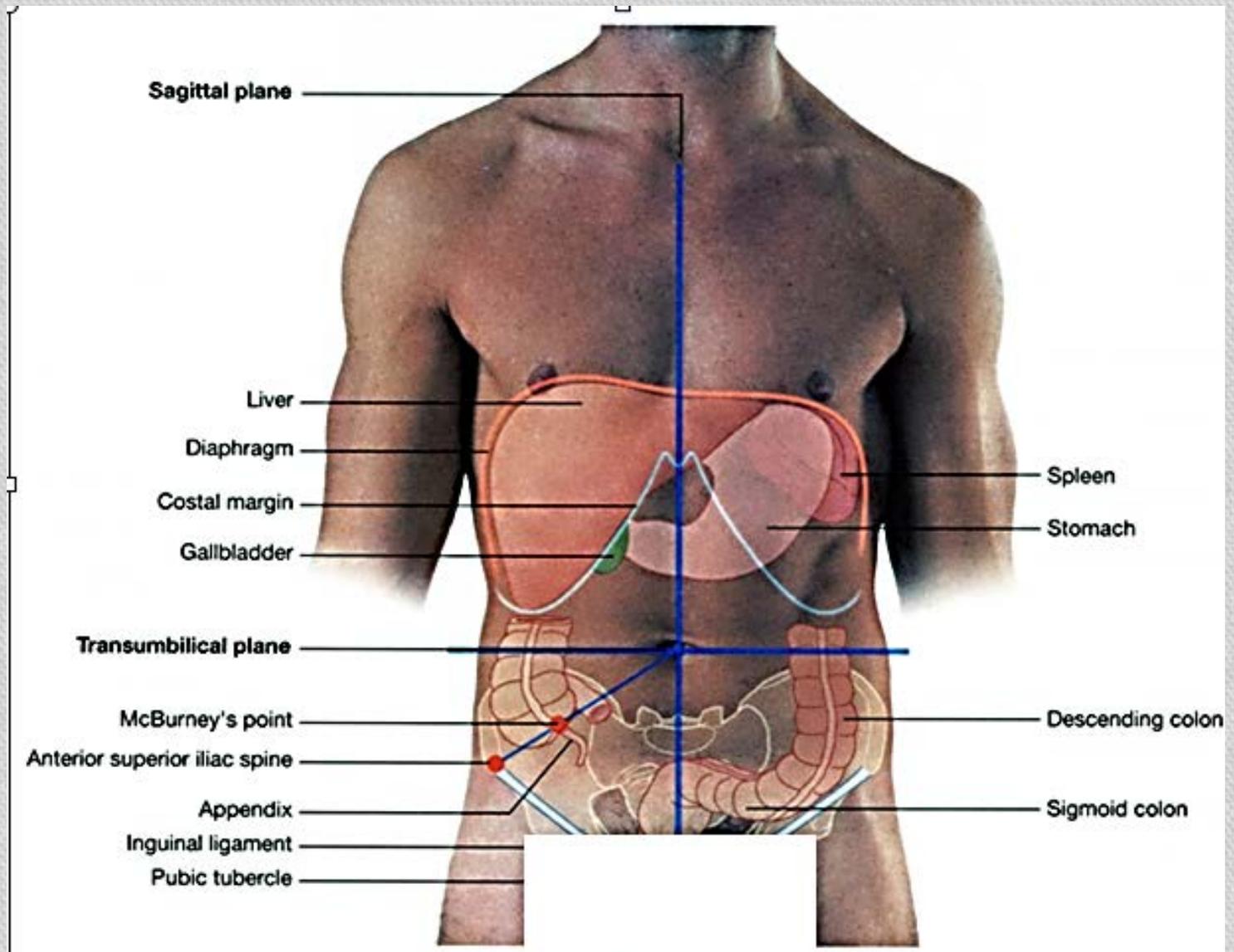
sigmoid colon

rectum

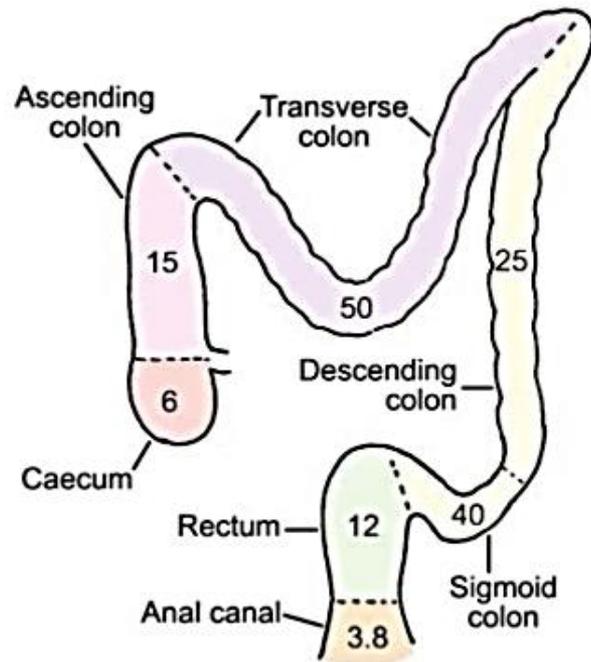
anal canal



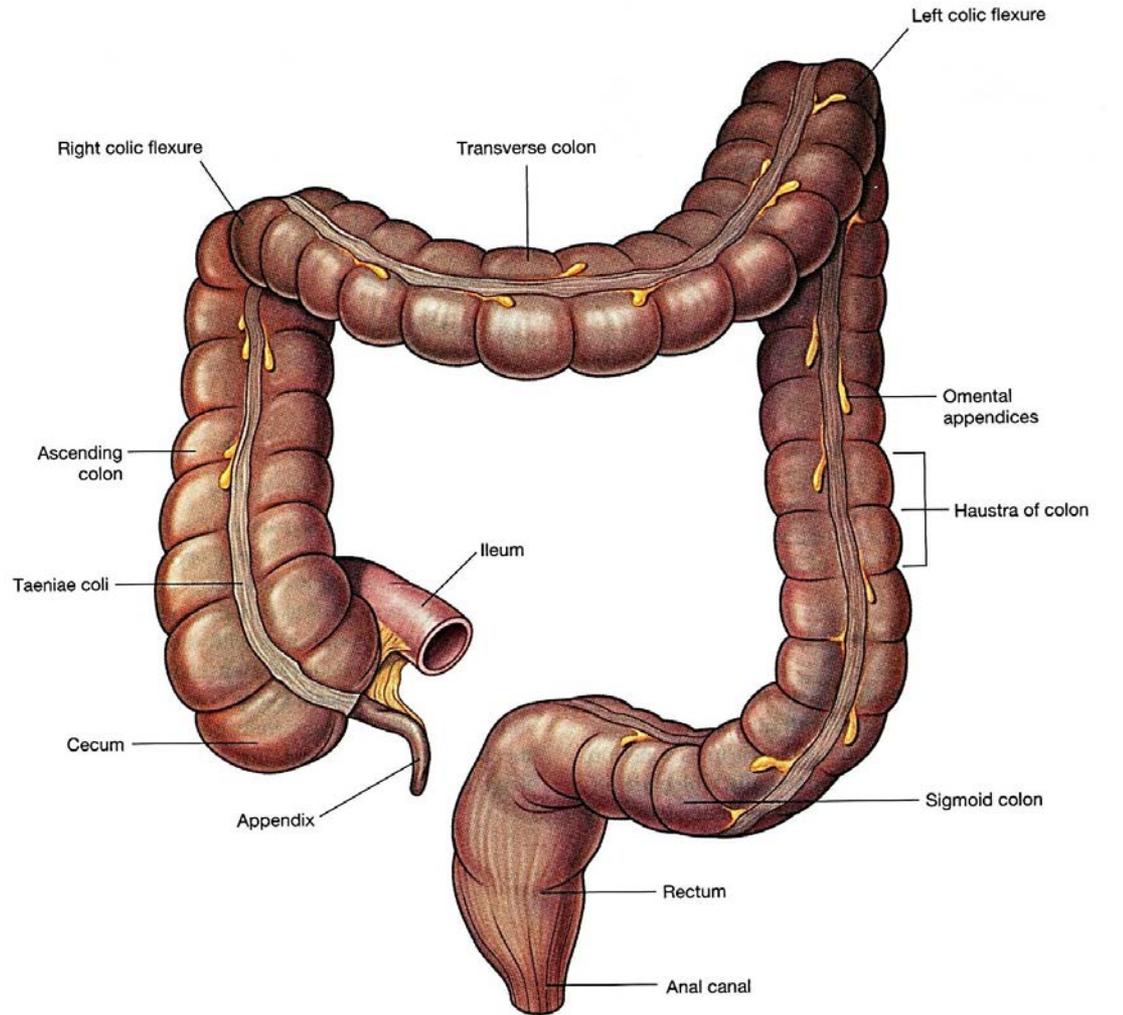
McBurneys point

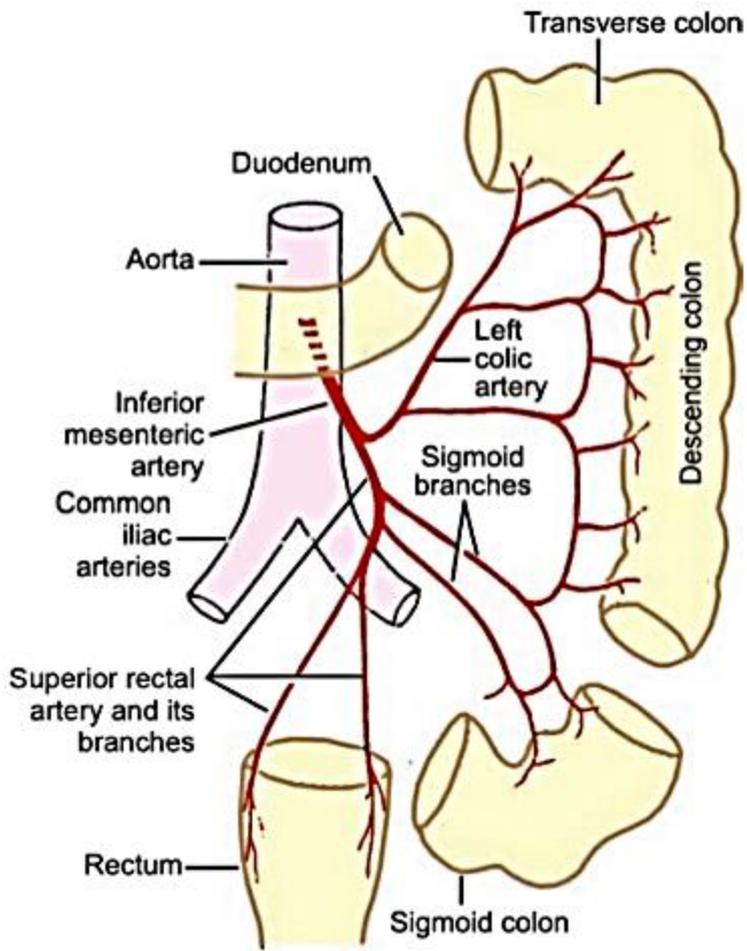


ascending colon
 transverse colon
 descending colon
 sigmoid colon

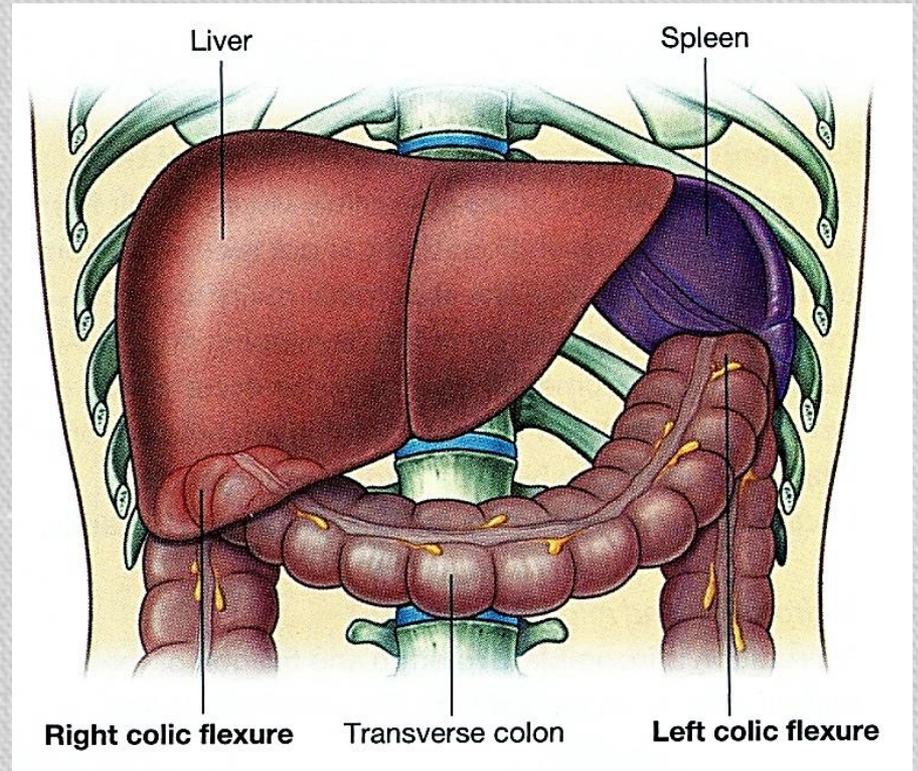


27.15: Scheme to show the lengths (cm) of the various subdivisions of the large intestine. The coils of sigmoid colon are not drawn





29.8: Distribution of inferior mesenteric artery



:Rectum

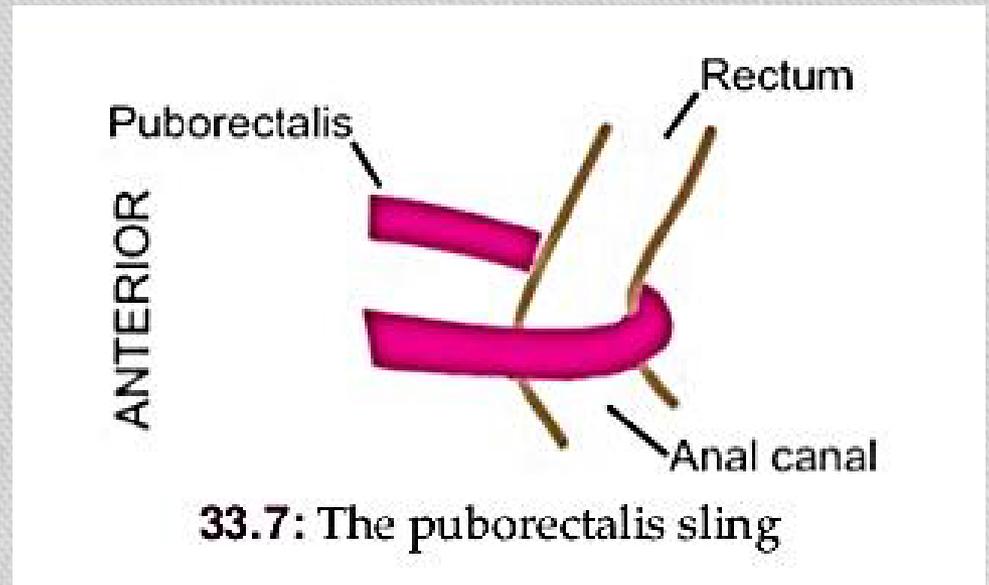
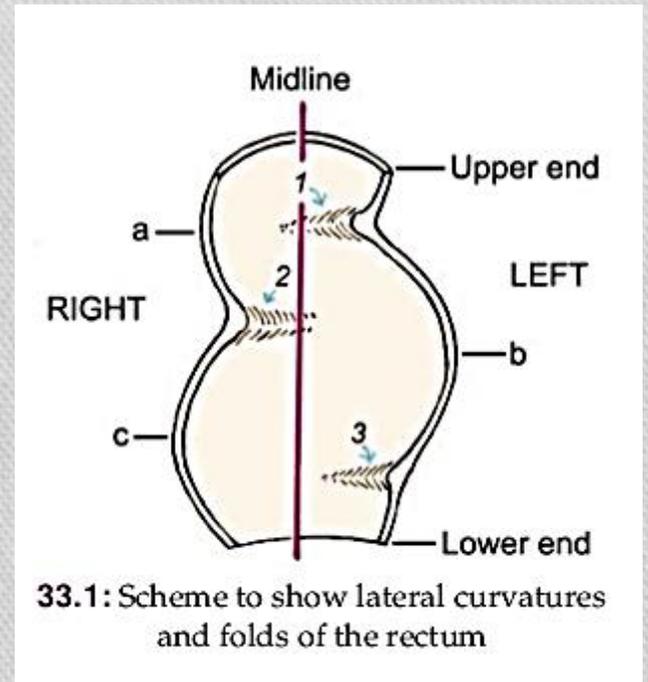
cm 12

Sacral flexure

Puborectalis muscle

Perineal flexure

Rectum Ampulla



: Anal canal

cm 4

sup. = anal column / anal valve / anal sinus / pectinate line 2/3

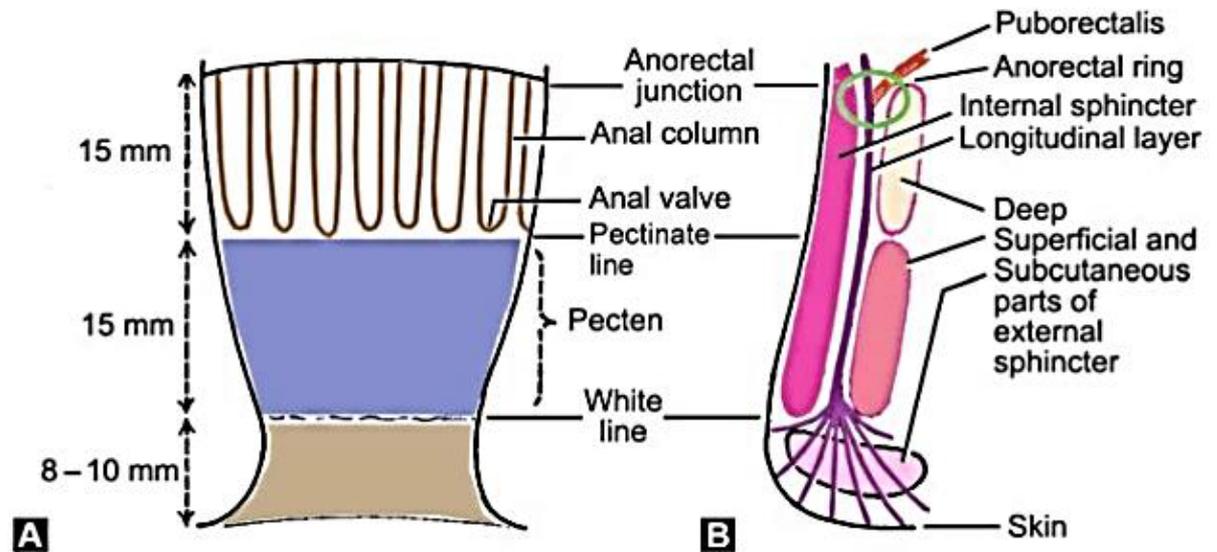
Hiltons white line

.inf 1/3

: Anal sphincter

Internal sphincter

External sphincter: deep / superficial / subcutaneous



33.6A and B: Schemes to show: A. Some landmarks in the anal canal; B. The anal musculature

Liver:
1.5 kgr

Located in Rt. & lf. Hypochondriac & epigastric region

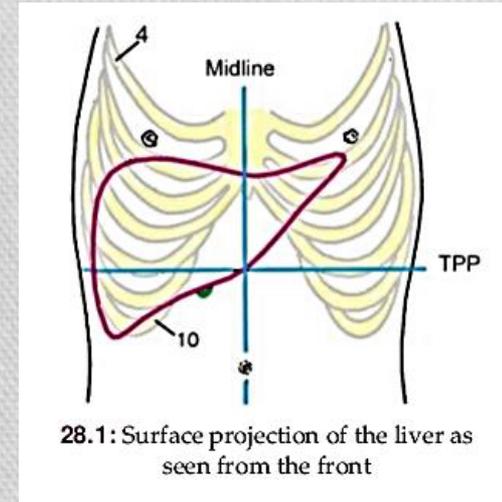
Surfaces:

Sup. Anterior Surface: falciform ligament

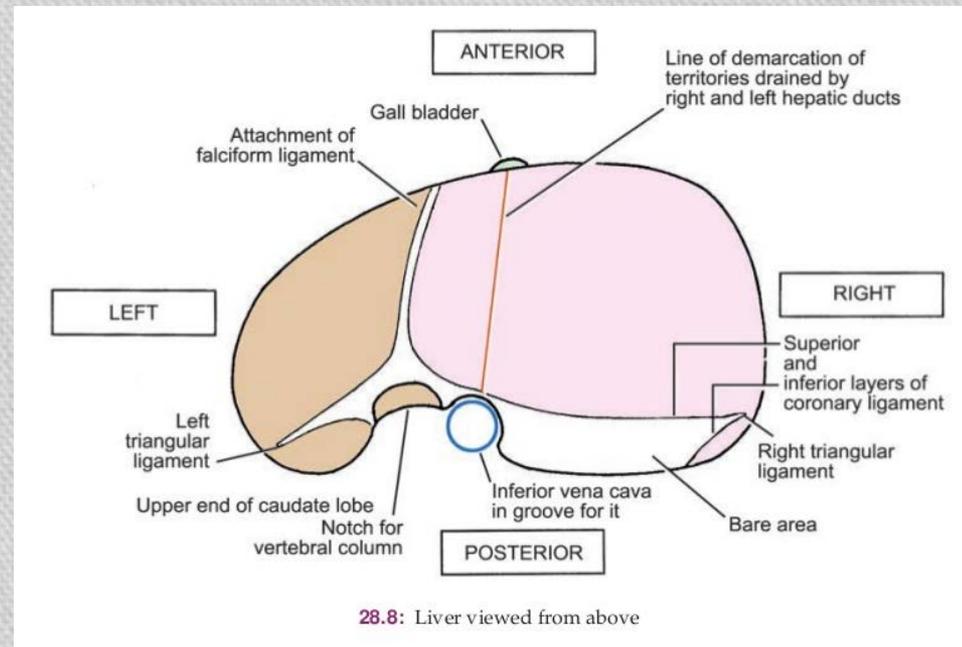
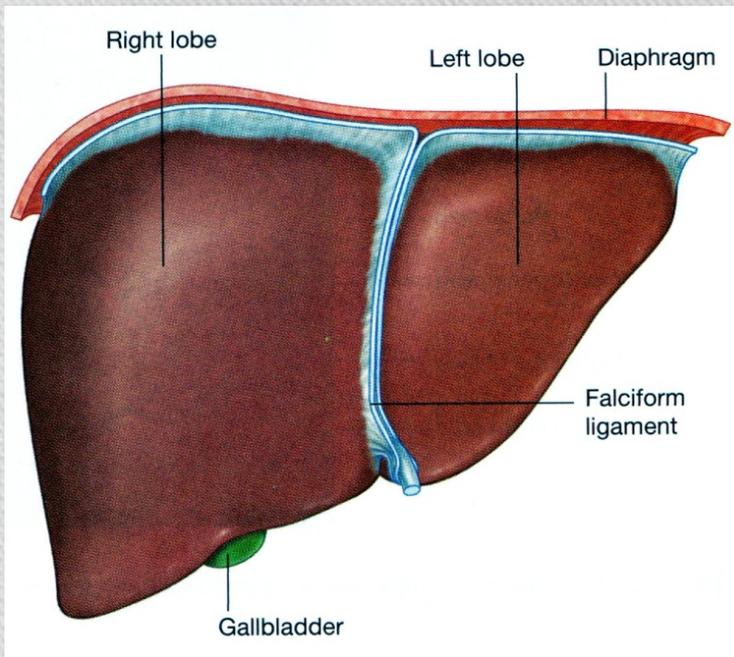
Inf. Surface: H shape fissure / porta hepatis / quadrate lobe / quadrate lobe

Post. Surface: bare area

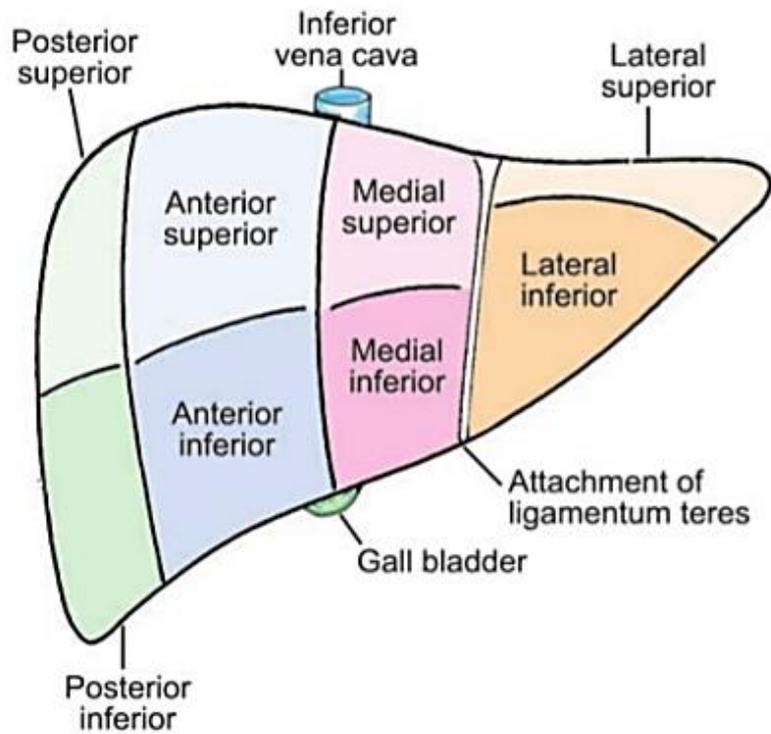
Rt. Surface: ribs 7-11 / Rt. lung



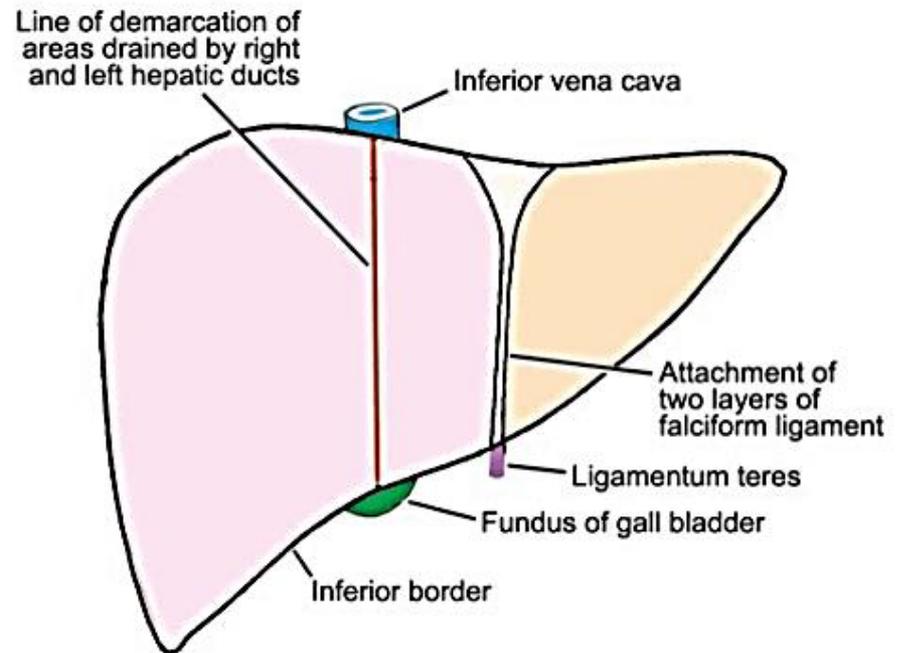
28.1: Surface projection of the liver as seen from the front



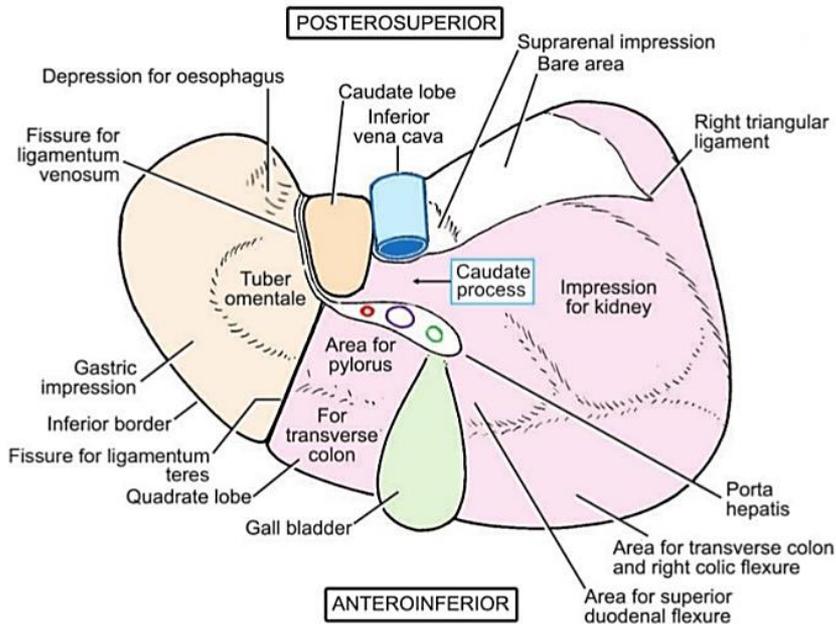
28.8: Liver viewed from above



28.12: Scheme to show the segments of the liver

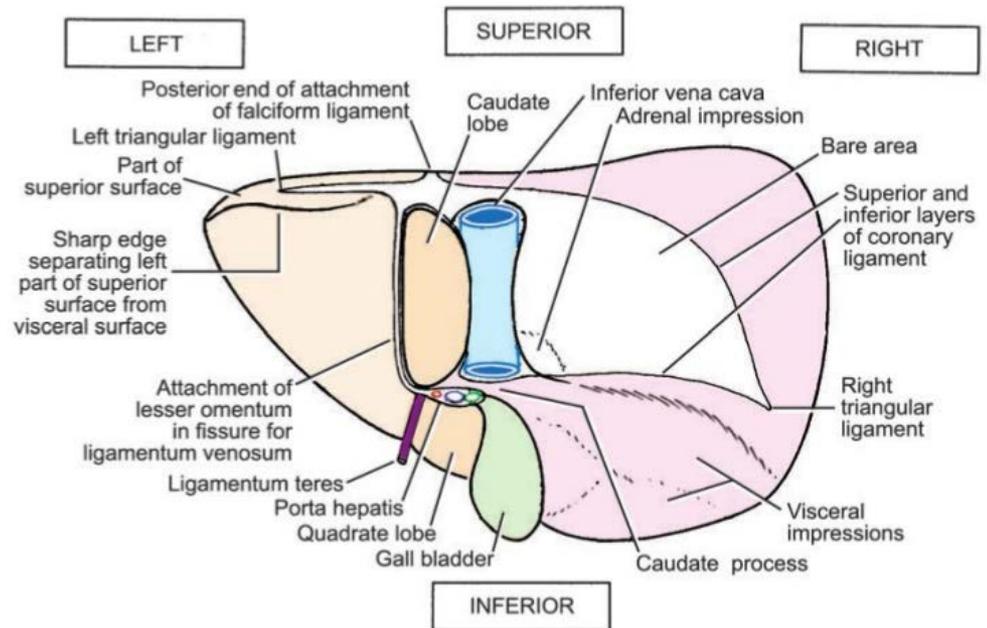


28.7: Liver viewed from the front



28.10: Ventral surface of the liver seen from behind and below

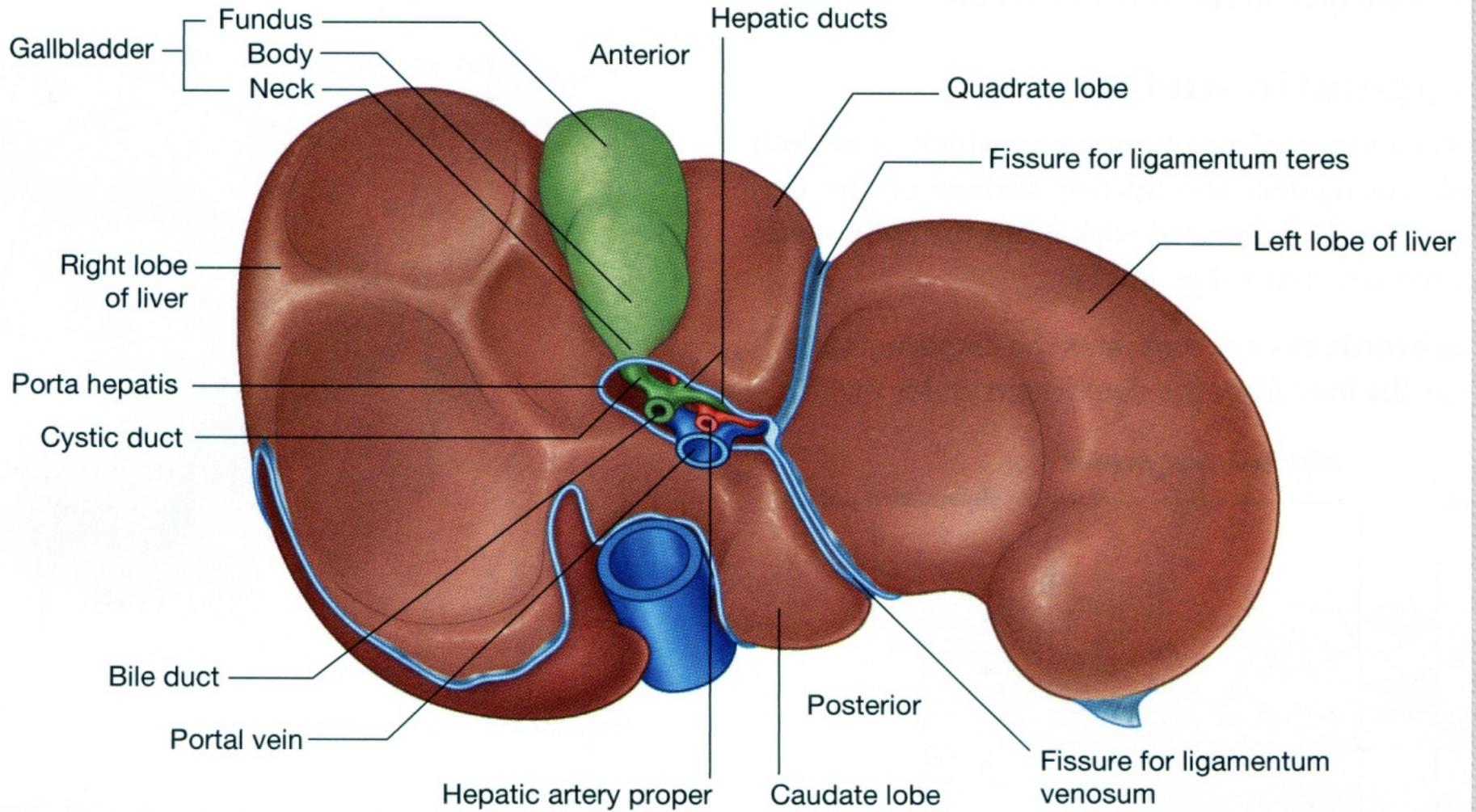
Liver viewed from inferior



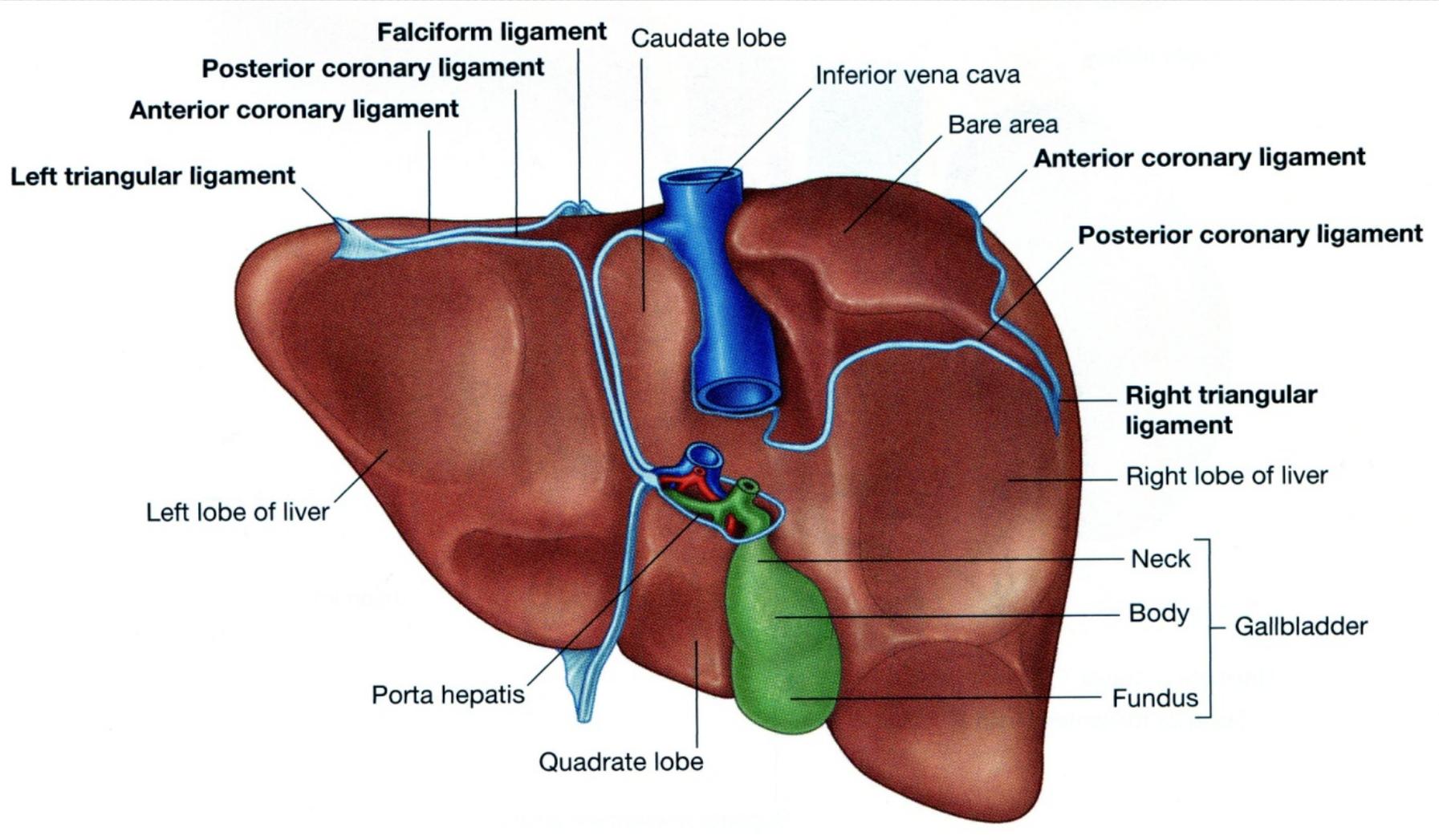
28.9: Liver viewed from behind

Liver viewed from posterior

Liver viewed from inferior



Liver viewed from posterior



:Liver vasculature

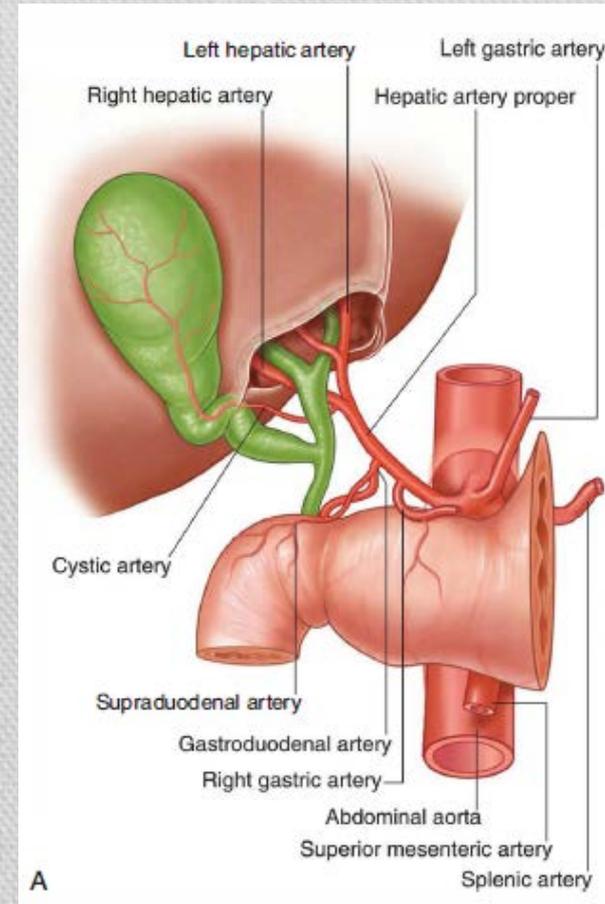
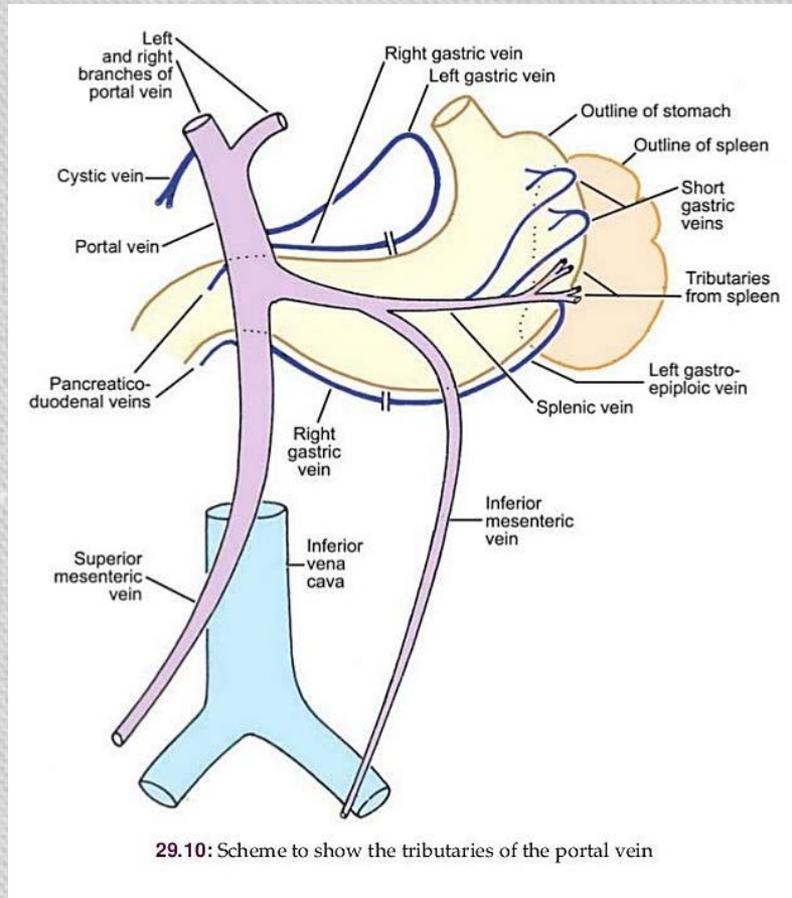
20% Hepatic artery
80% Portal vein
Supra hepatic vein
IVC

:Nerve

Sympathetic
Parasympathetic

From

Vagus + Phrenic + celiac



:Gall bladder

Located in inf. Surface of liver

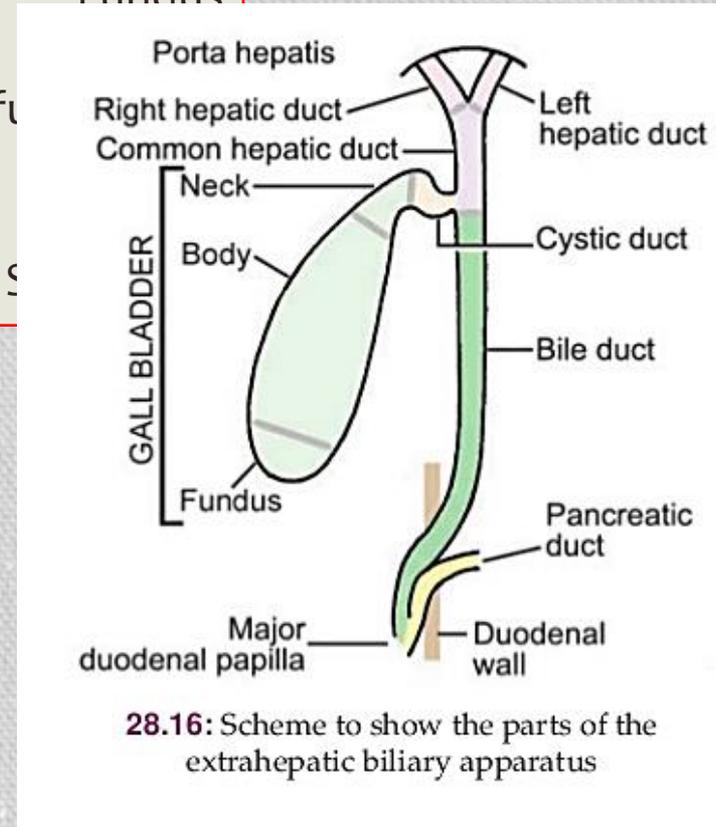
cm7-10 Length:

cm3-4 Wide:

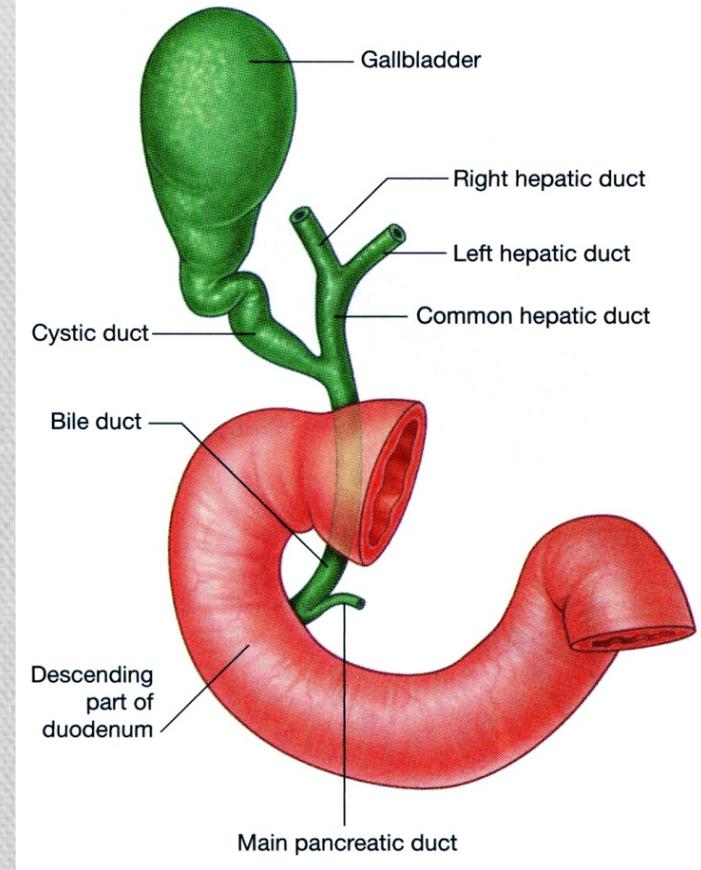
:Structure

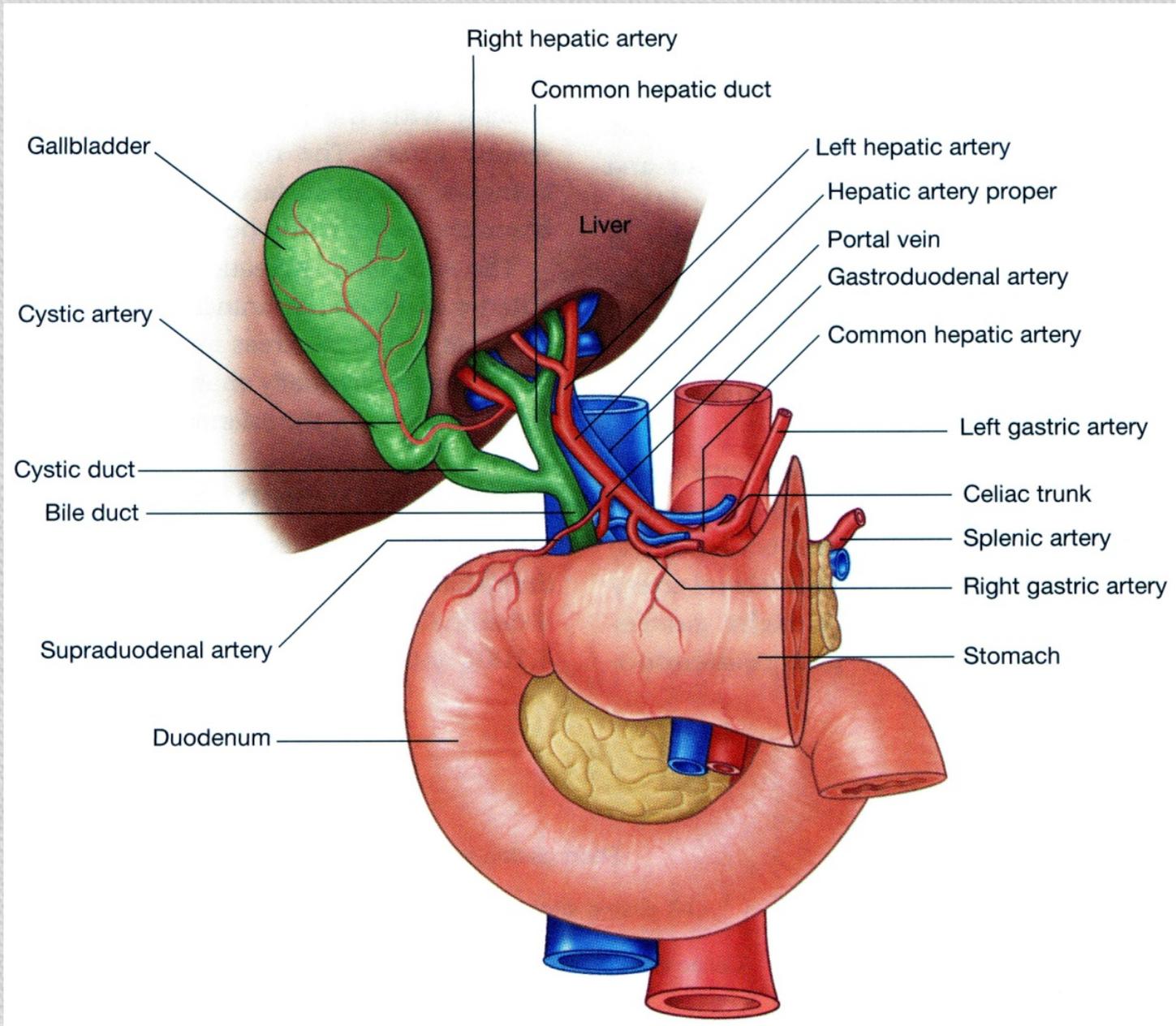
Fundus

Infu



28.16: Scheme to show the parts of the extrahepatic biliary apparatus





:Pancreas

2-L1 L

cm15-20 Length:

cm3 Wide:

cm2 Thickness:

gram 90

:Structure

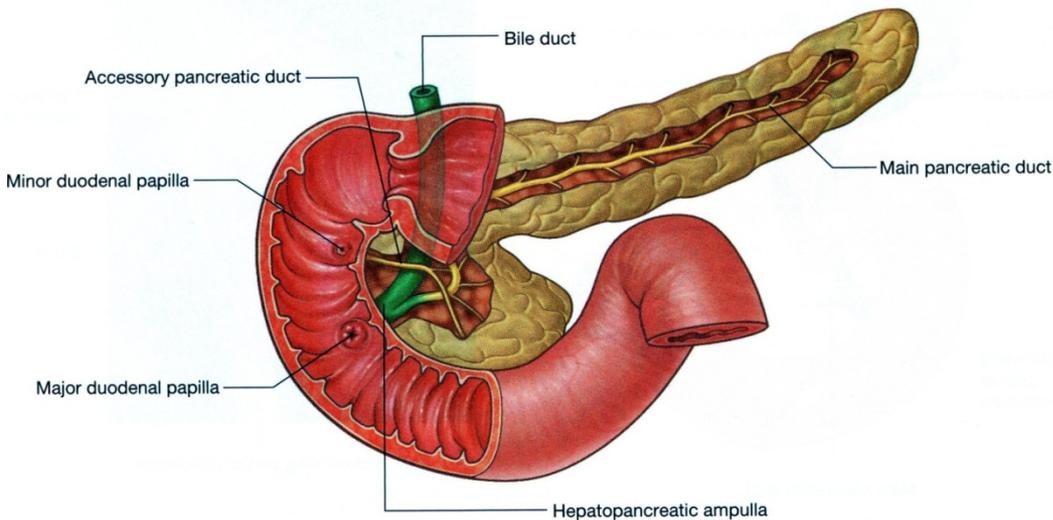
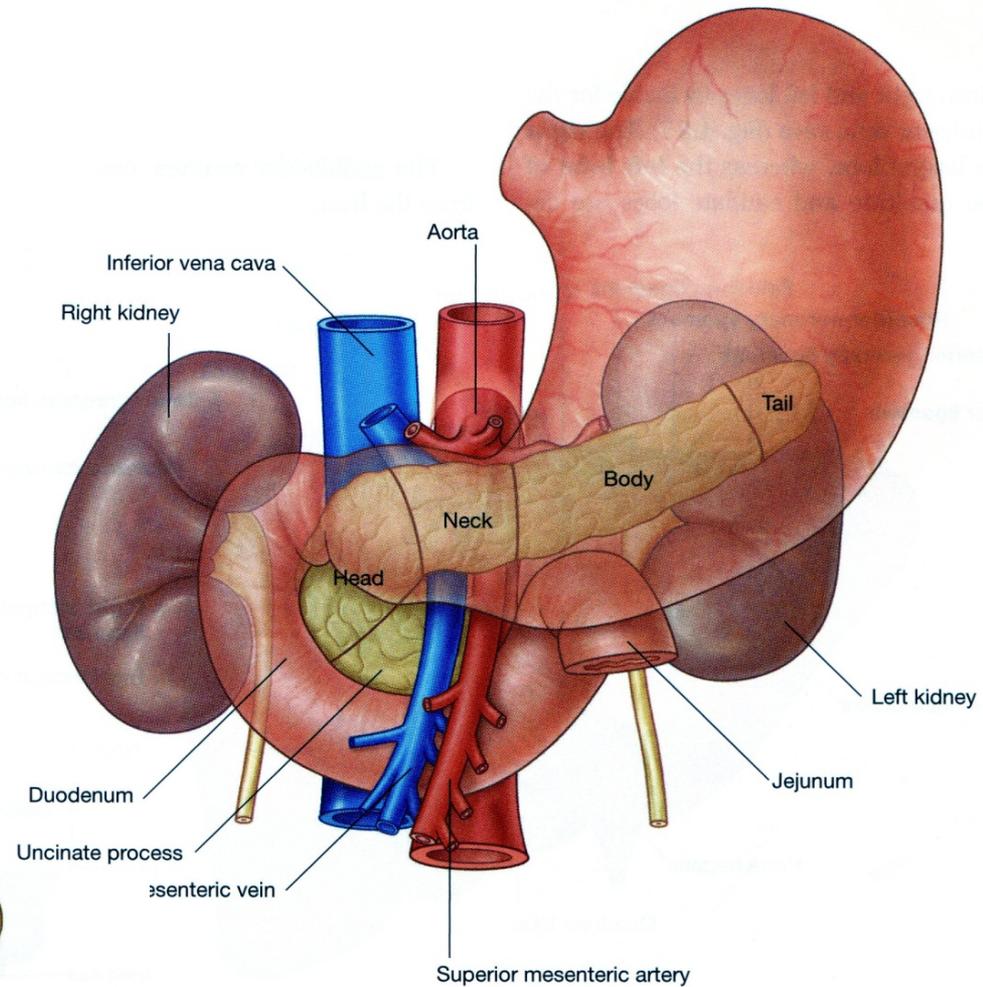
Head :Uncinate process / sup. Mesenteric artery

Neck: portal vein / sup. Mesenteric artery / aorta

Body

Tail

Pancreatic duct





منتظر لحظه مناسب نباش
همین لحظه رو بگیر و مناسبش کن . . .