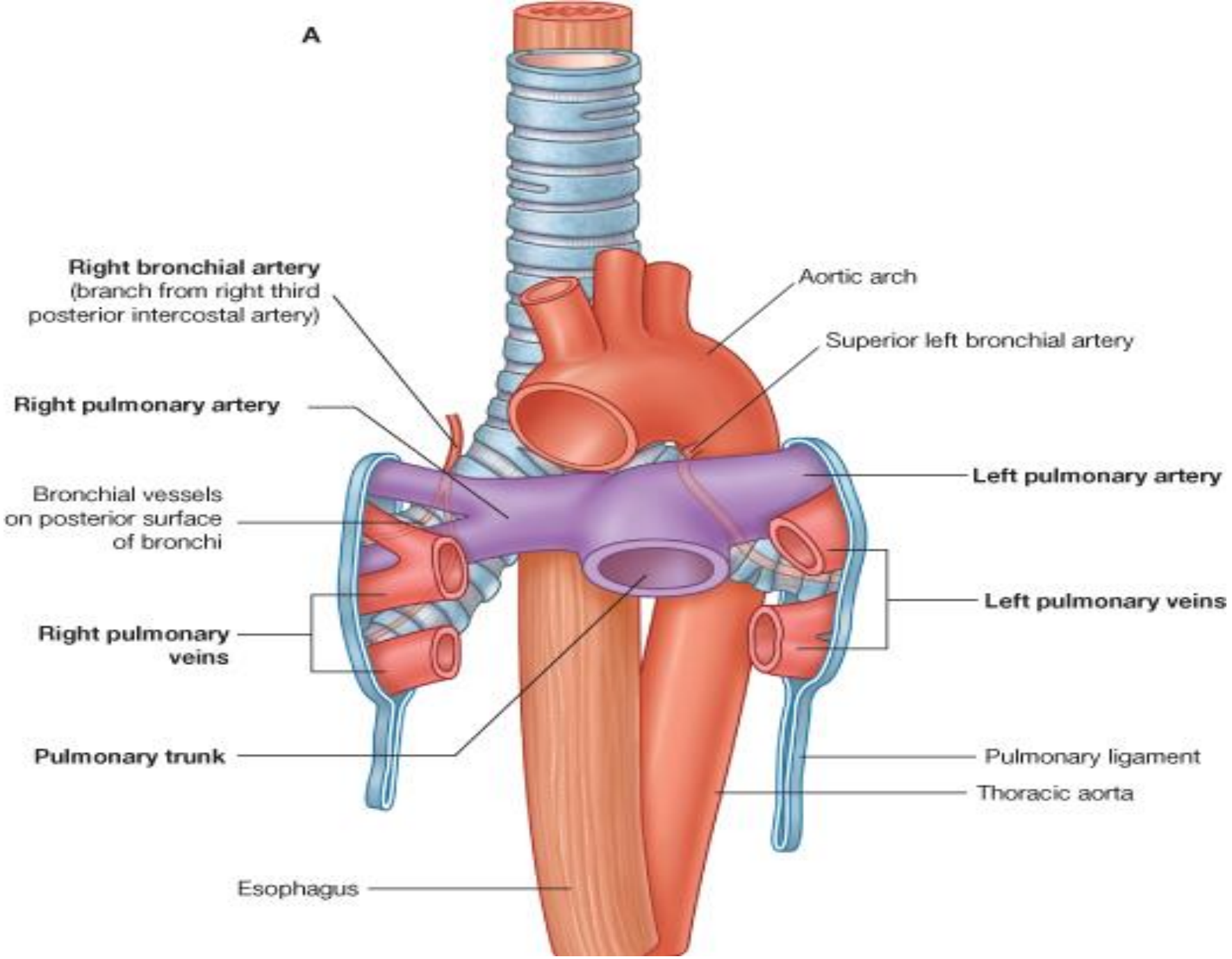
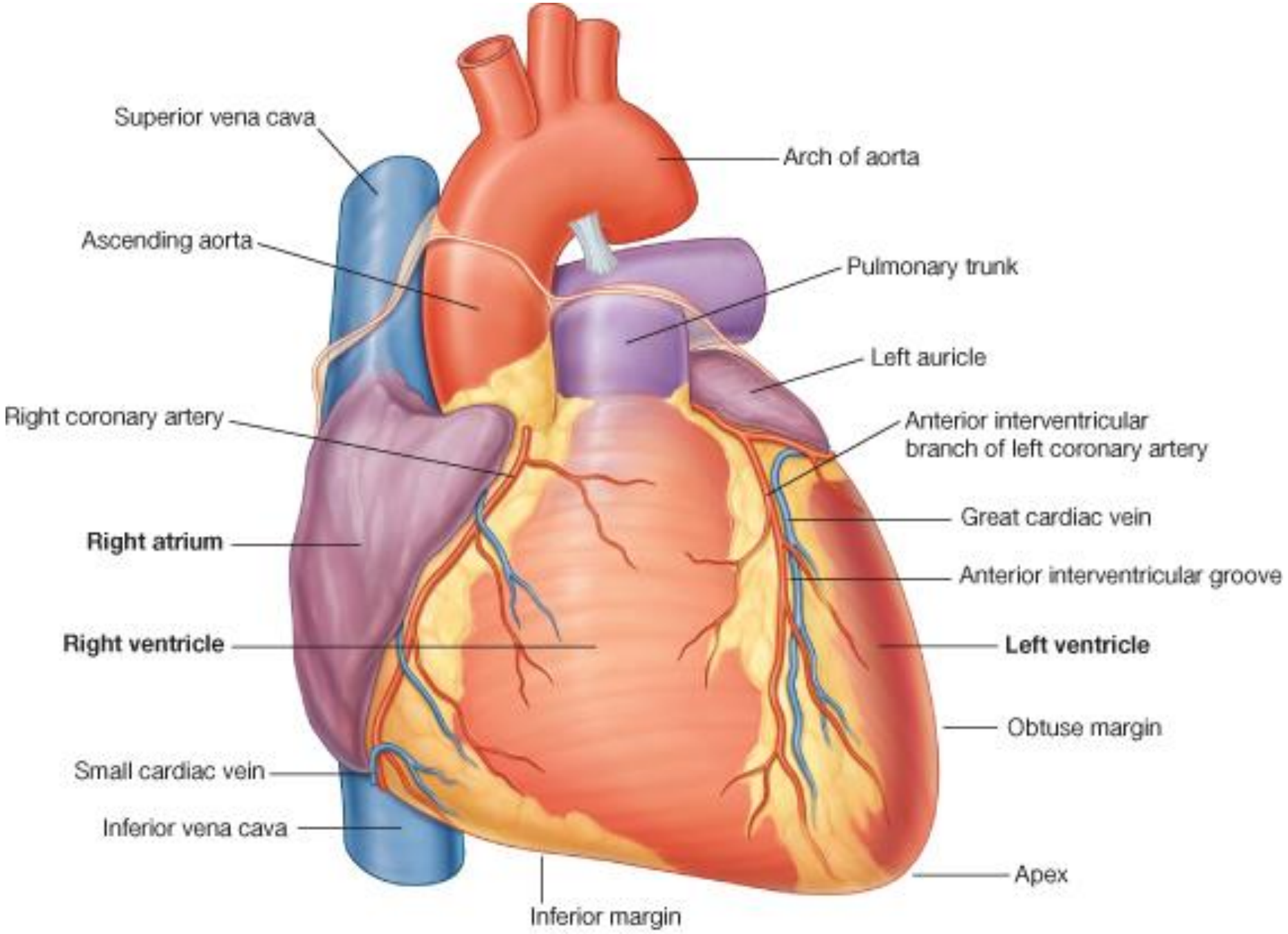
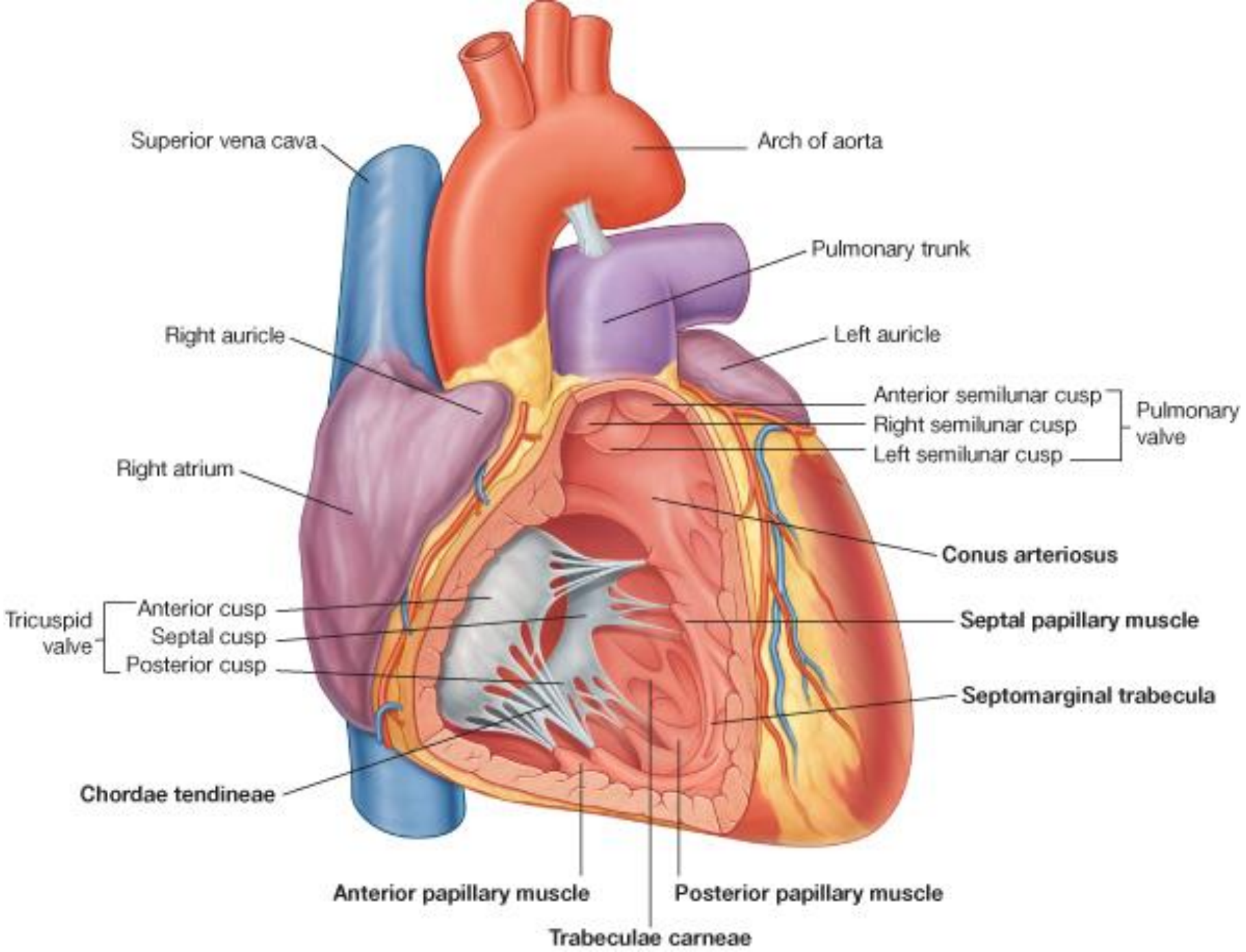
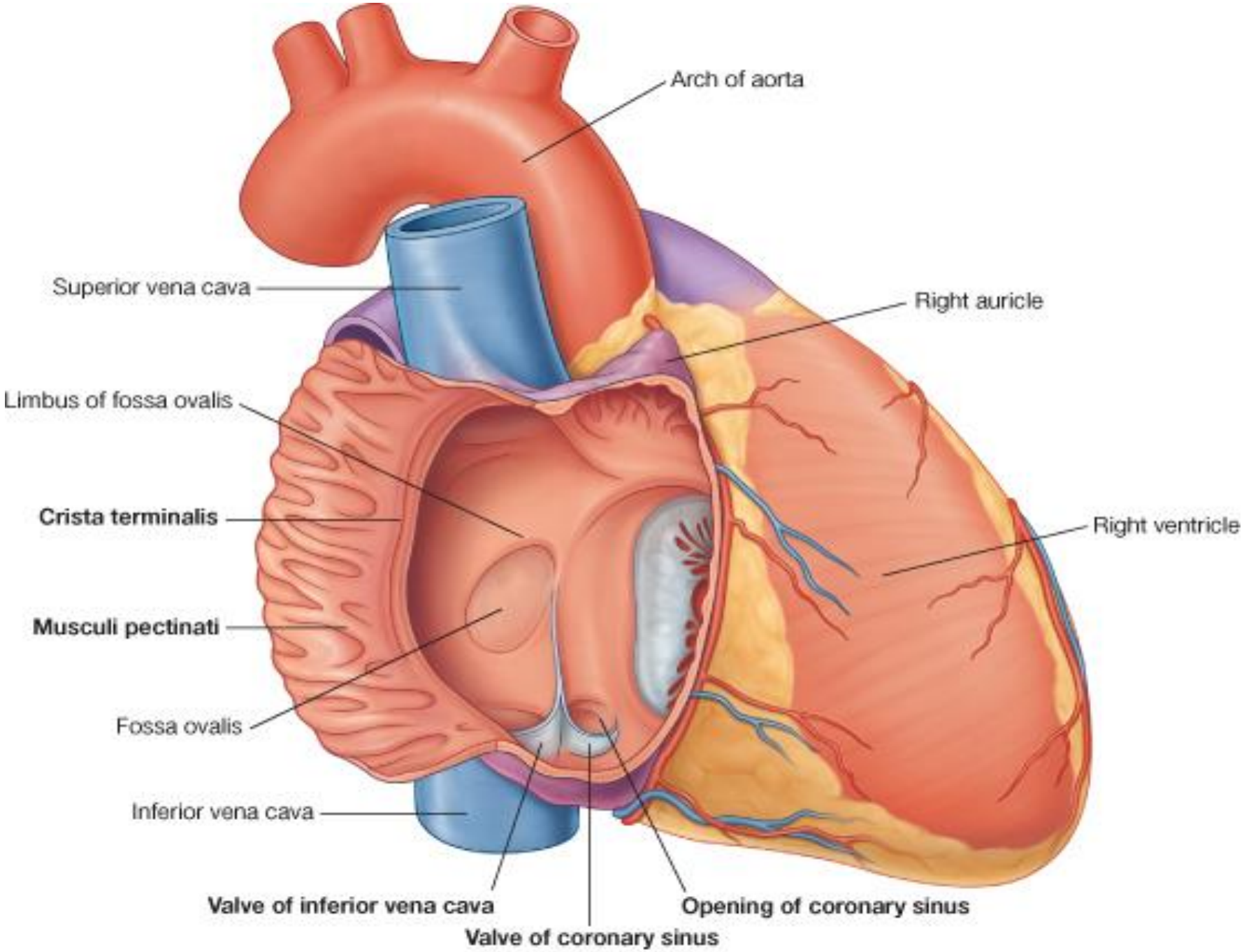
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

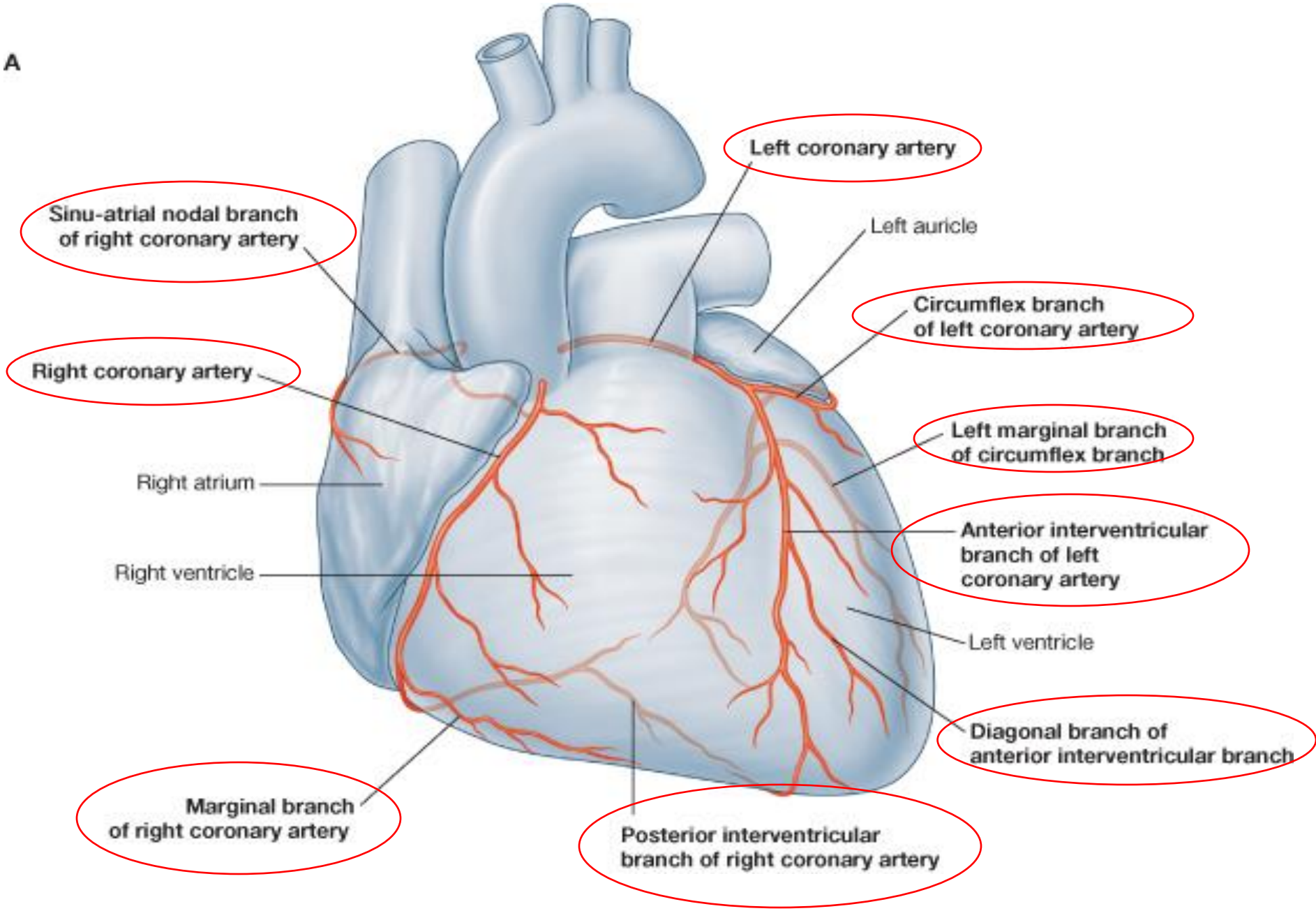
ANATOMY OSPE revision

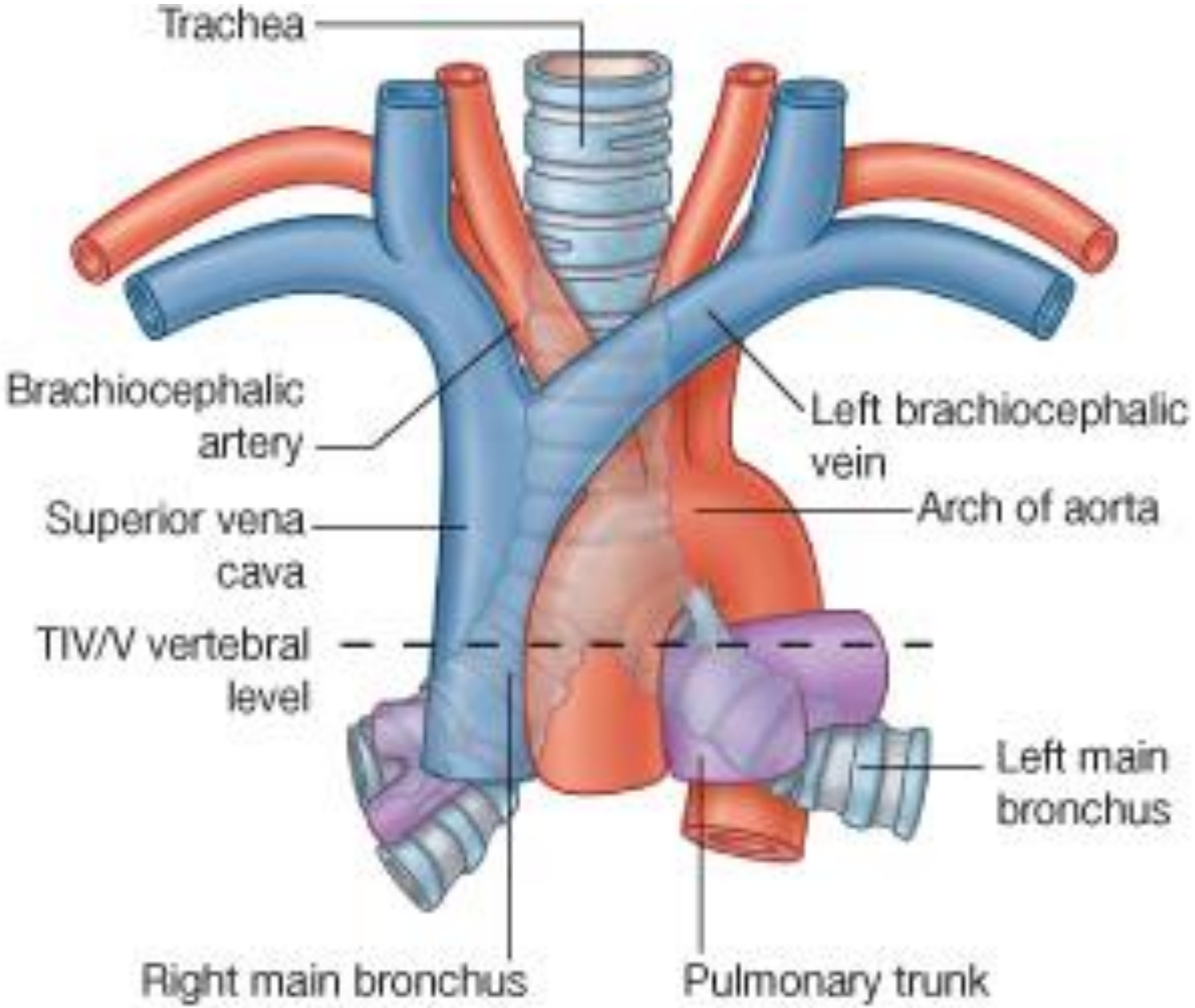

A
Right bronchial artery
(branch from right third
posterior intercostal artery)
Aortic arch
Superior left bronchial artery
Right pulmonary artery
Left pulmonary artery
Bronchial vessels
on posterior surface
of bronchi
Left pulmonary veins
Right pulmonary
veins
Pulmonary trunk
Pulmonary ligament
Thoracic aorta
Esophagus


Superior vena cava
Arch of aorta
Ascending aorta
Pulmonary trunk
Left auricle
Right coronary artery
Anterior interventricular branch of left coronary artery
Great cardiac vein
Right atrium
Anterior interventricular groove
Right ventricle
Left ventricle
Obtuse margin
Small cardiac vein
Inferior vena cava
Apex
Inferior margin


Superior vena cava
Arch of aorta
Pulmonary trunk
Right auricle
Left auricle
Anterior semilunar cusp
Right semilunar cusp
Left semilunar cusp
Pulmonary valve
Right atrium
Conus arteriosus
Tricuspid valve
Anterior cusp
Septal cusp
Posterior cusp
Septal papillary muscle
Septomarginal trabecula
Chordae tendineae
Anterior papillary muscle
Posterior papillary muscle
Trabeculae carneae

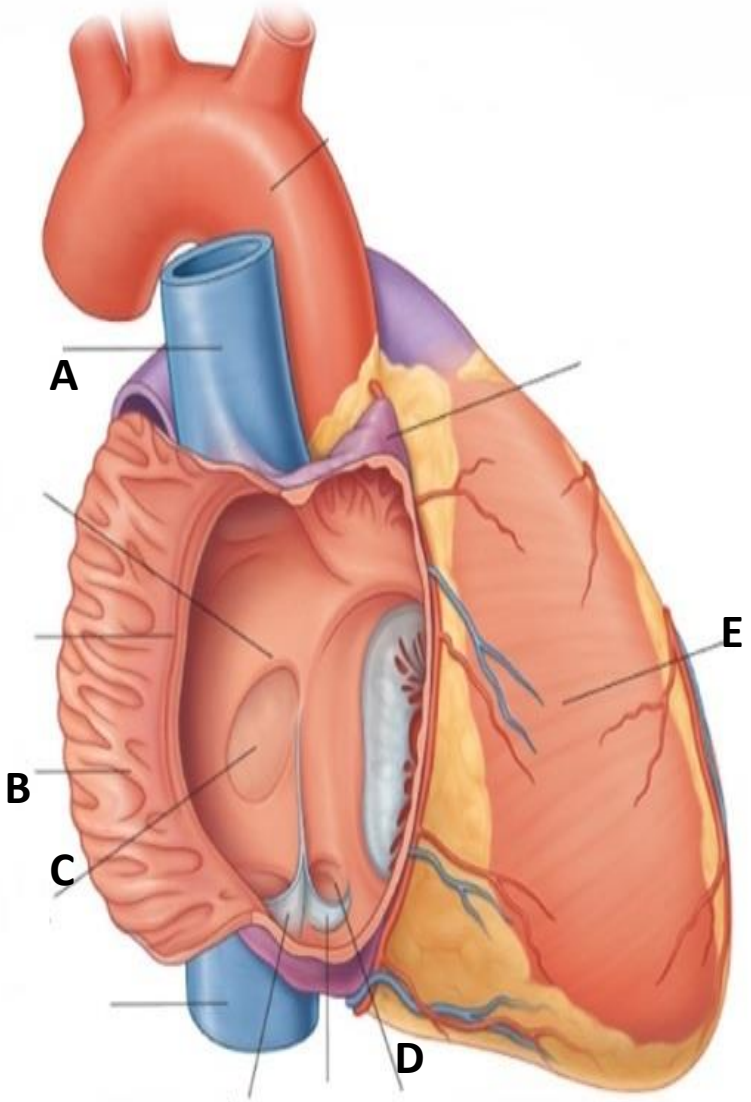

Arch of aorta
Superior vena cava
Right auricle
Limbus of fossa ovalis
Crista terminalis
Right ventricle
Musculi pectinati
Fossa ovalis
Inferior vena cava
Valve of inferior vena cava
Opening of coronary sinus
Valve of coronary sinus


A
Left coronary artery
Sinu-atrial nodal branch of right coronary artery
Left auricle
Circumflex branch of left coronary artery
Right coronary artery
Left marginal branch of circumflex branch
Right atrium
Anterior interventricular branch of left coronary artery
Right ventricle
Left ventricle
Diagonal branch of anterior interventricular branch
Marginal branch of right coronary artery
Posterior interventricular branch of right coronary artery


Trachea
Brachiocephalic artery
Left brachiocephalic vein
Superior vena cava
Arch of aorta
TIV/V vertebral level
Left main bronchus
Right main bronchus
Pulmonary trunk

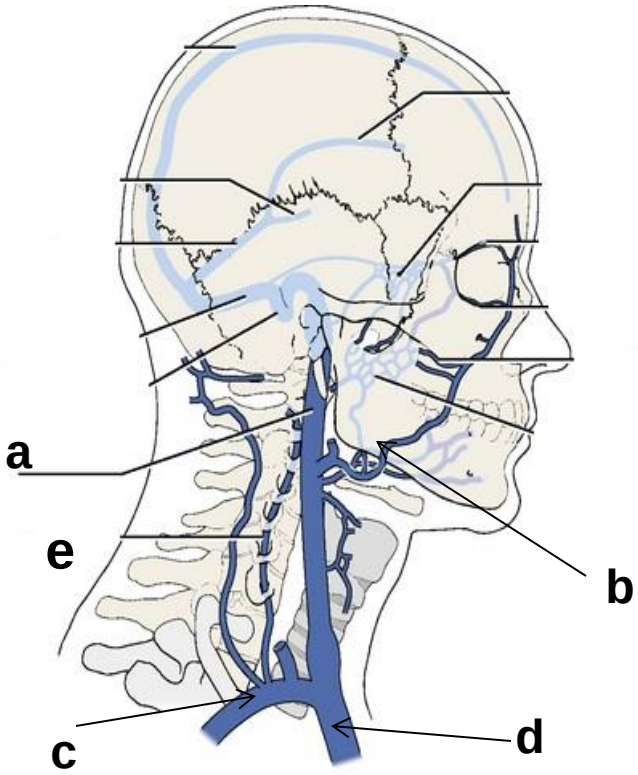
Identify :

A: Superior vena cava.
B: Musculi pectinati.
C: Fossa ovalis.
D: Opening of coronary sinus.
E: Right ventricle.



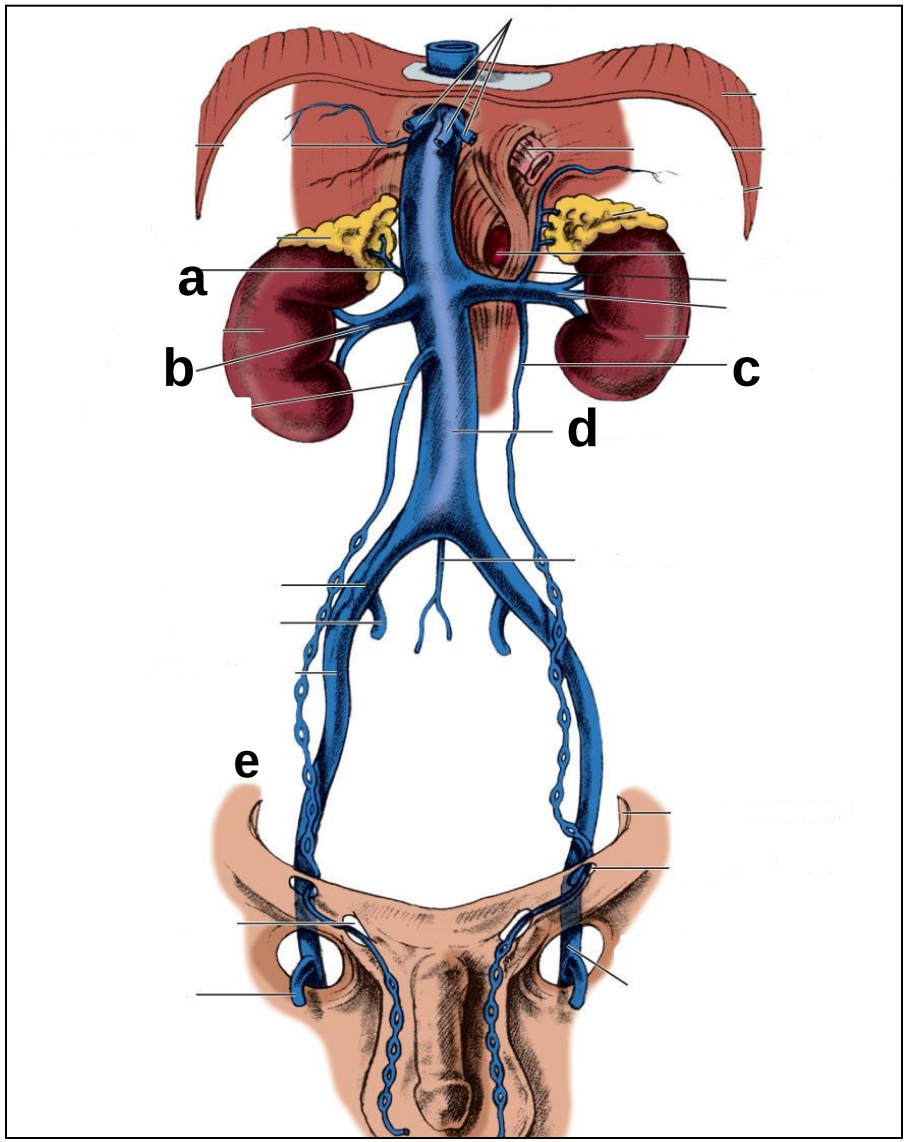
Identify :

a. Internal jugular vein.
b. Facial vein.
c. Subclavian vein.
d. Brachiocephalic vein
e. Vertebral vein.



Identify

a. Right adrenal vein.
b. Renal vein.
c. Left gonadal vein.
d. IVC. “inferior vena cava”
e. E. Common iliac vein



Key Answer:

A : left pulmonary vein.

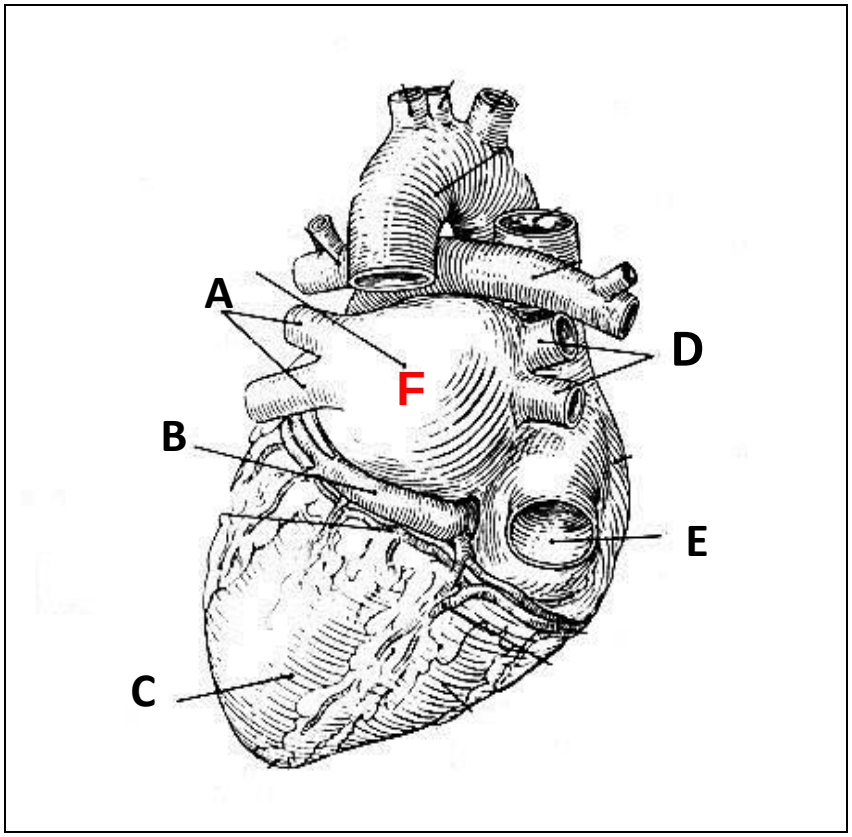
B : coronary sinus/ sulcus.

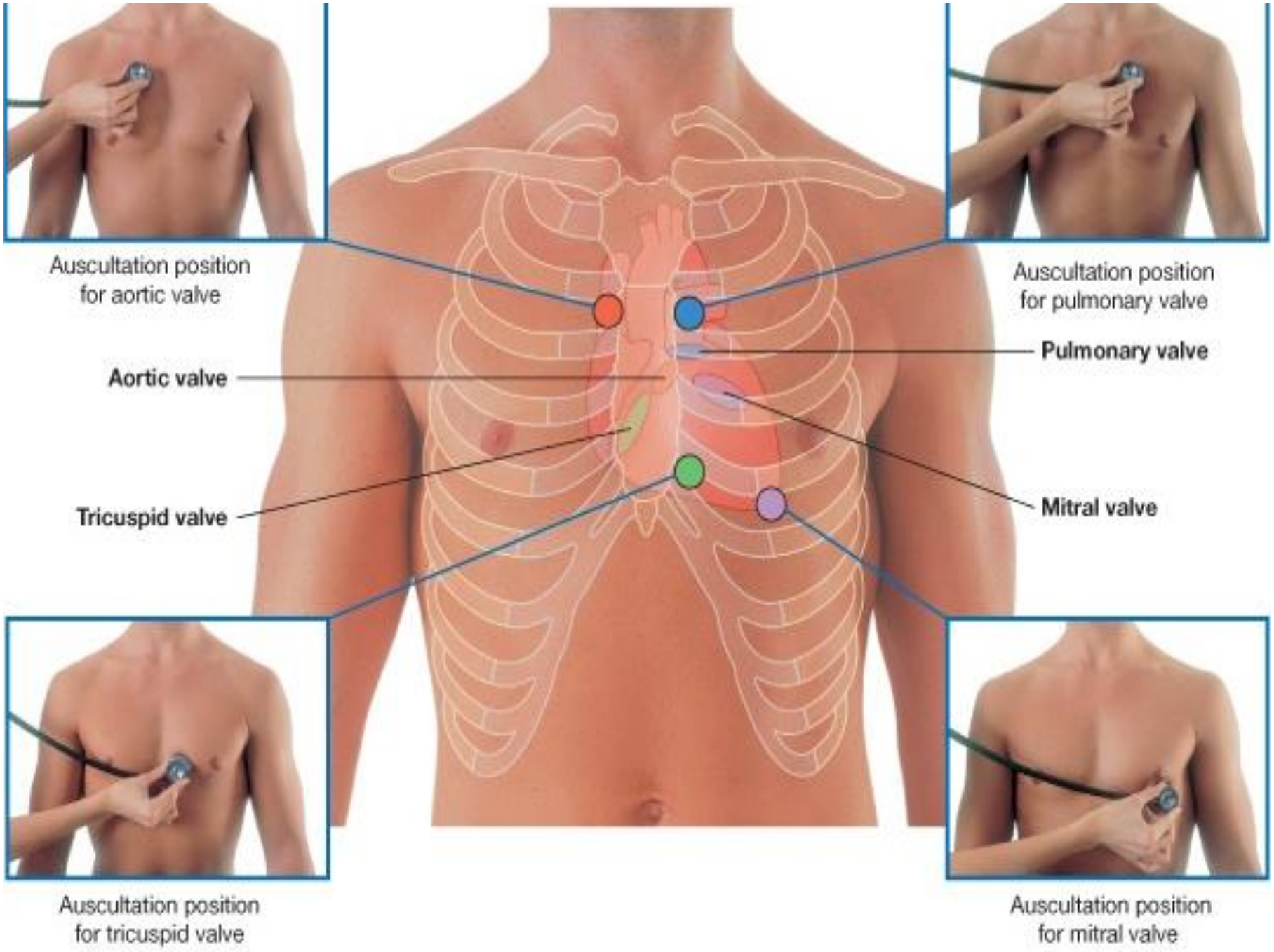
C : left ventricle.

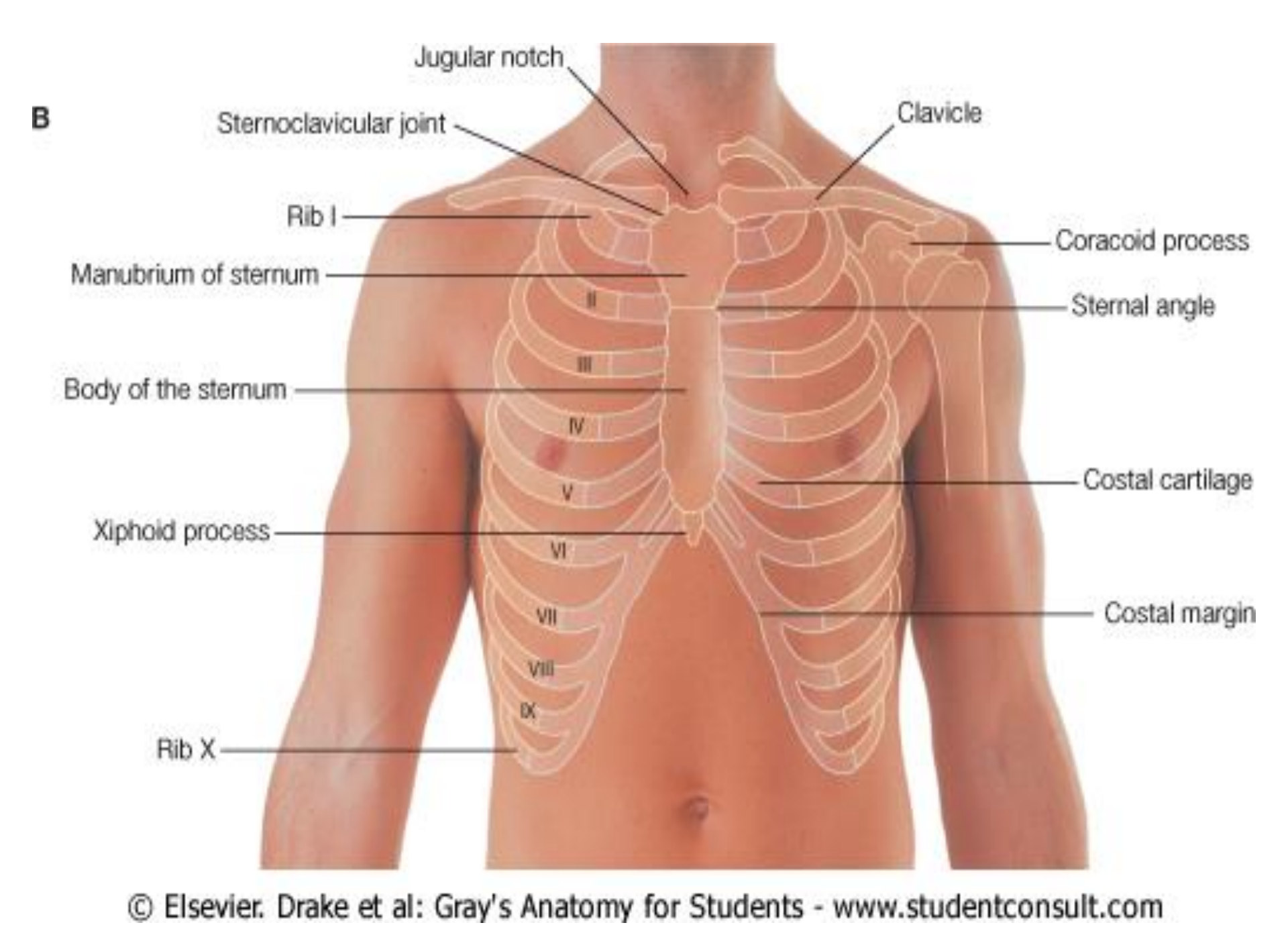
D : pulmonary veins.

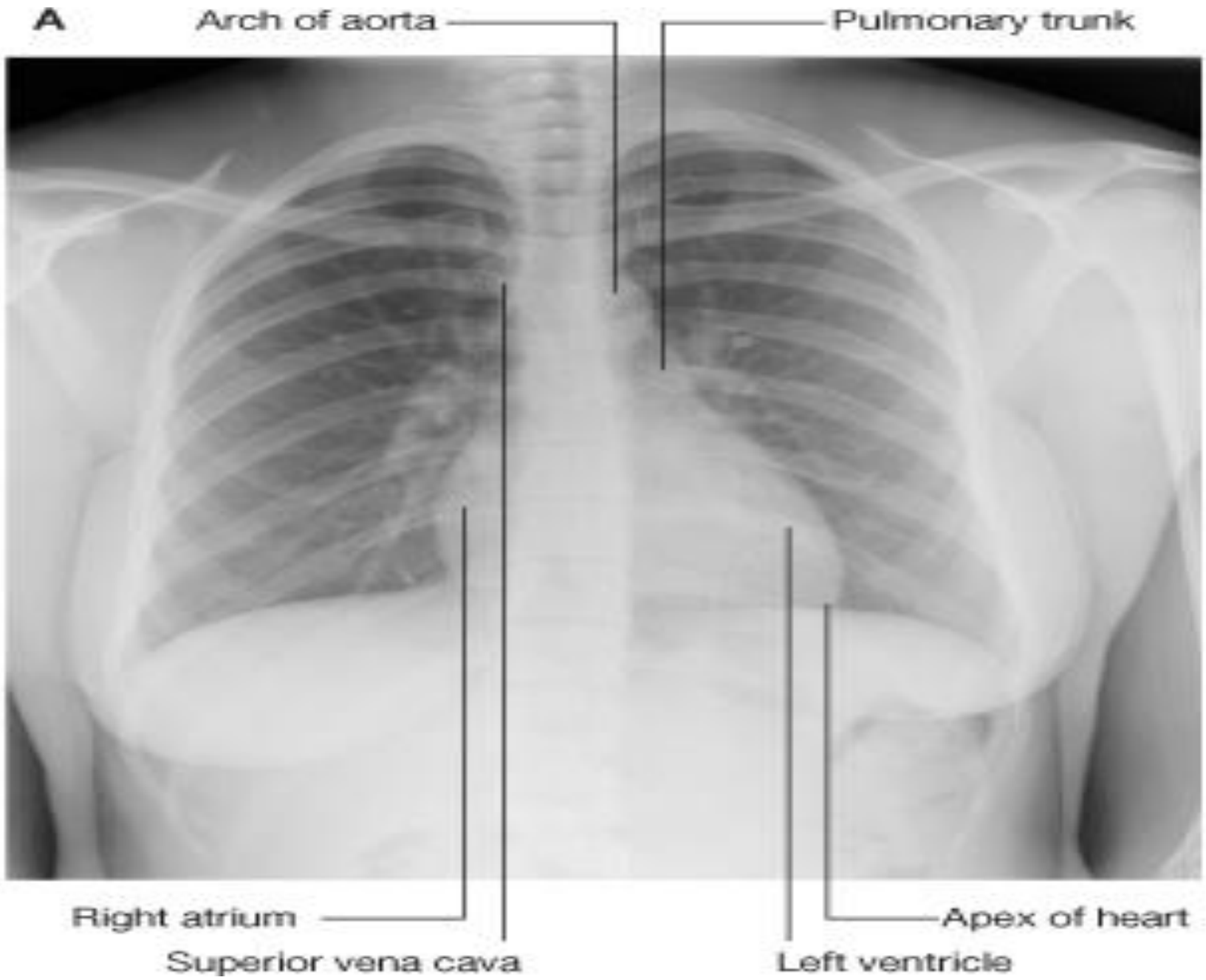
E : Inferior vena. cava.

F : atrium.

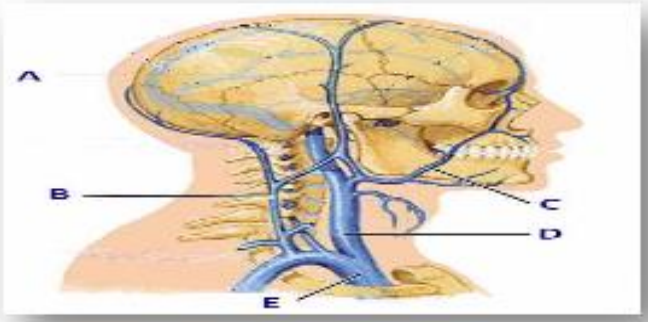



Auscultation position for aortic valve
Auscultation position for pulmonary valve
Pulmonary valve
Aortic valve
Tricuspid valve
Mitral valve
Auscultation position for tricuspid valve
Auscultation position for mitral valve

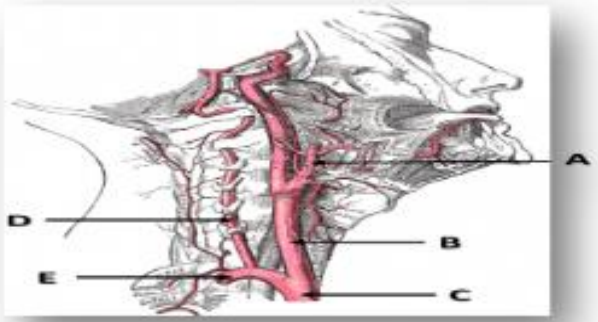



A
Arch of aorta
Pulmonary trunk
Right atrium
Superior vena cava
Left ventricle
Apex of heart

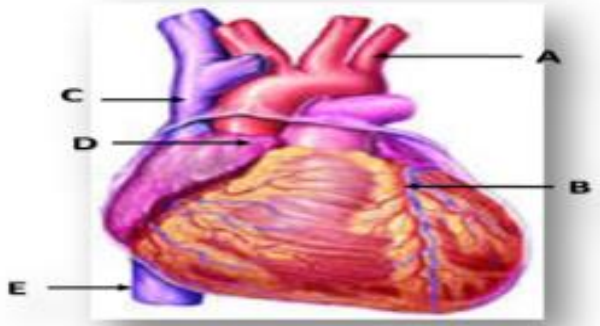
للاستزادة فقط «غير موجودة فى الملف»



A: Superficial temporal vein
B: External jugular vein
C: Facial vein
D: Internal Jugular vein
E: Right brachiocephalic vein

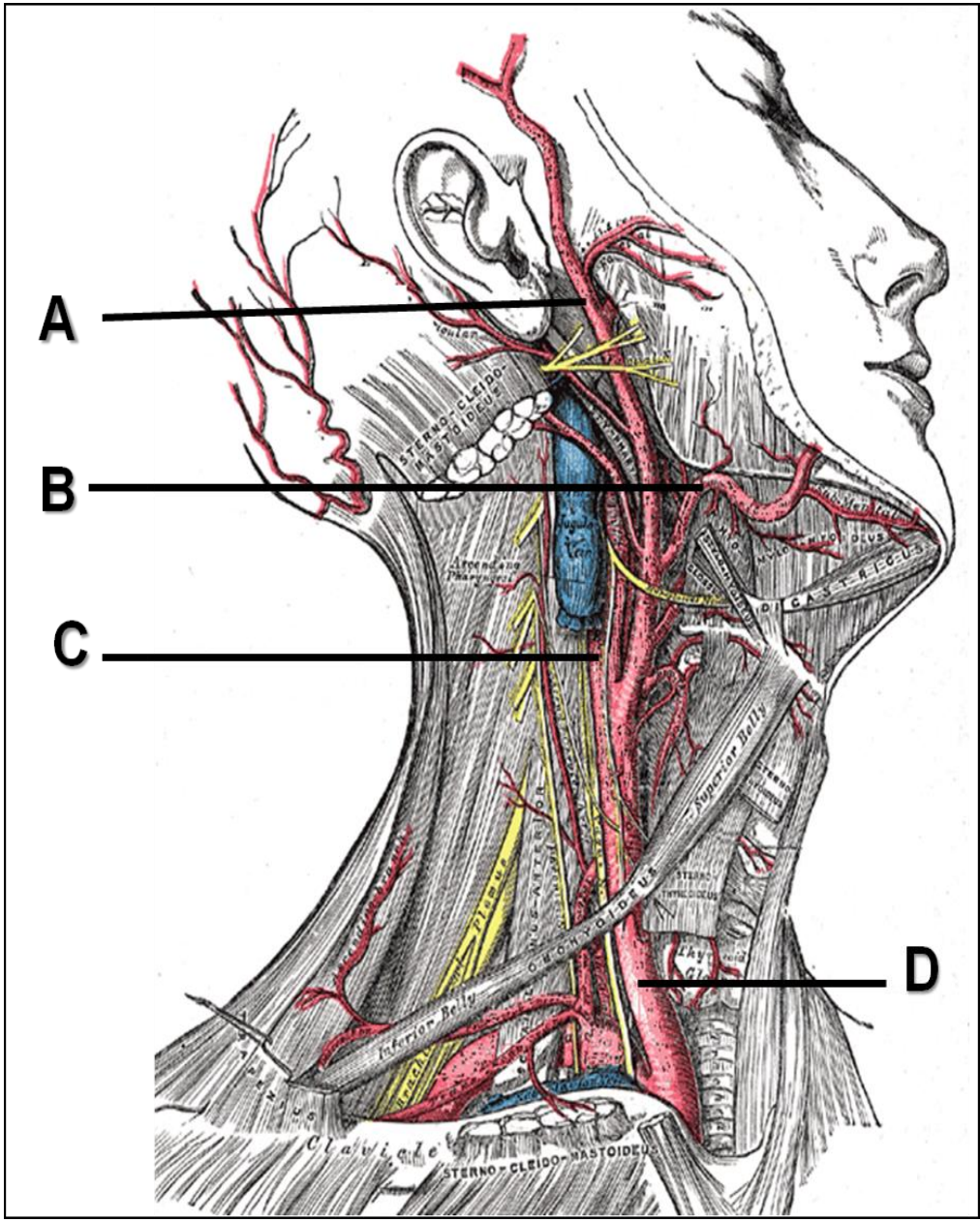


A: External carotid artery
B: Common carotid artery
C: Brachiocephalic trunk
D: Vertebral artery
E: Right subclavian artery

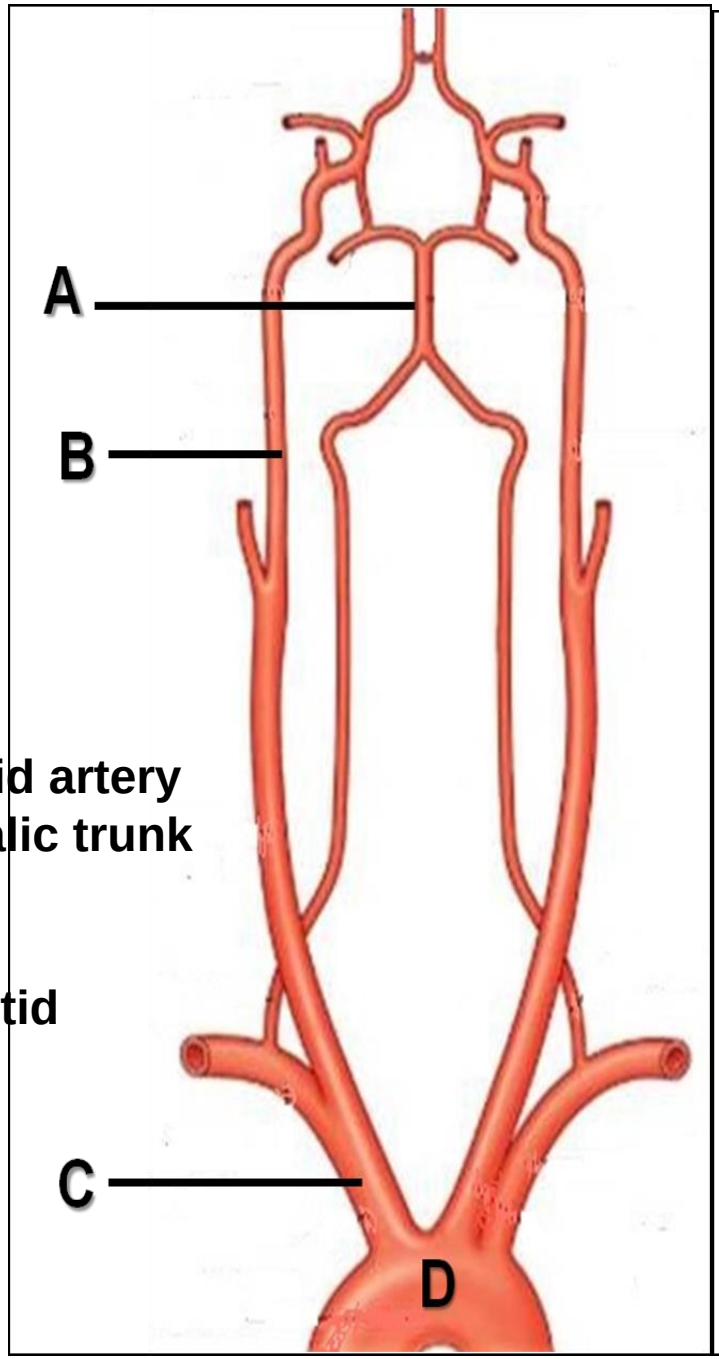


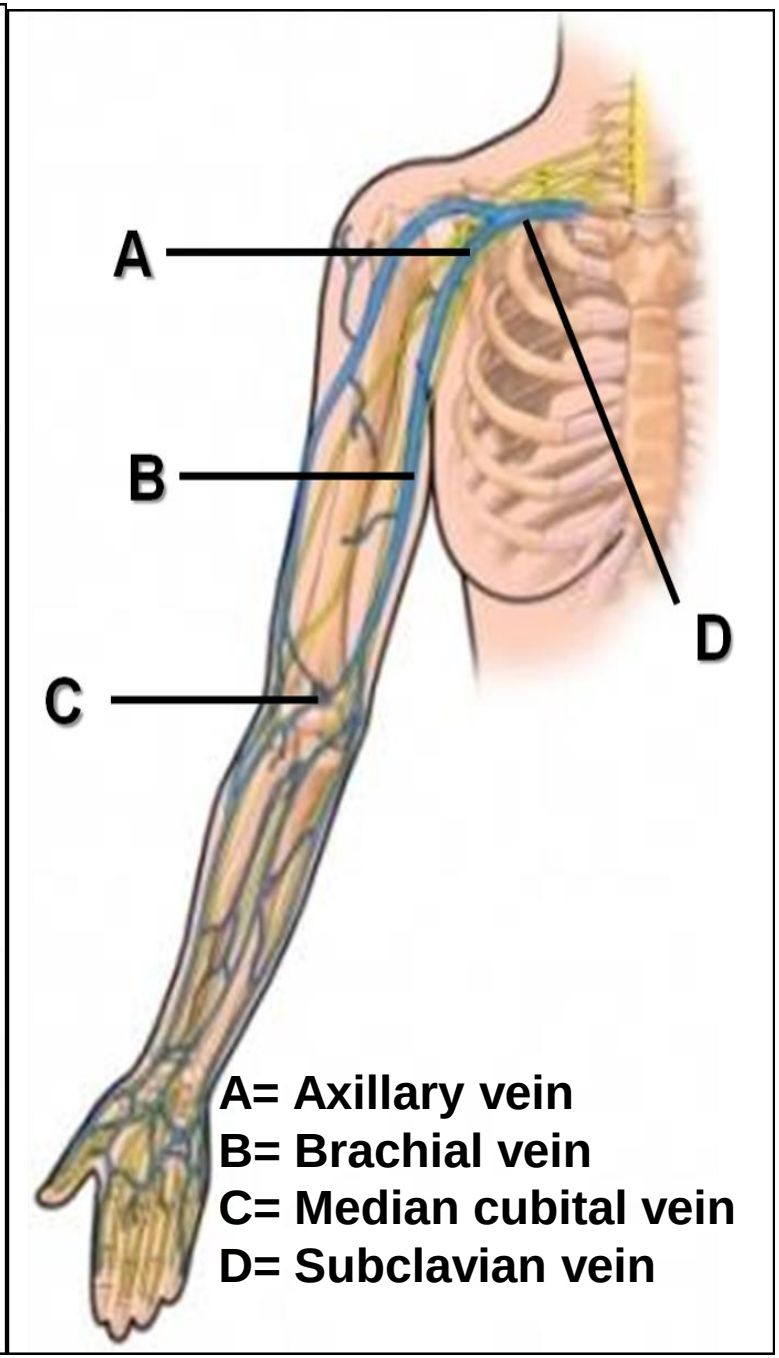
A: Left subclavian artery
B: Anterior interventricular artery
C: Superior vena cava
D: Right auricle
E: Inferior vena cava

A= external carotid
B= Facial artery
C= Internal carotid artery
D= Common carotid artery

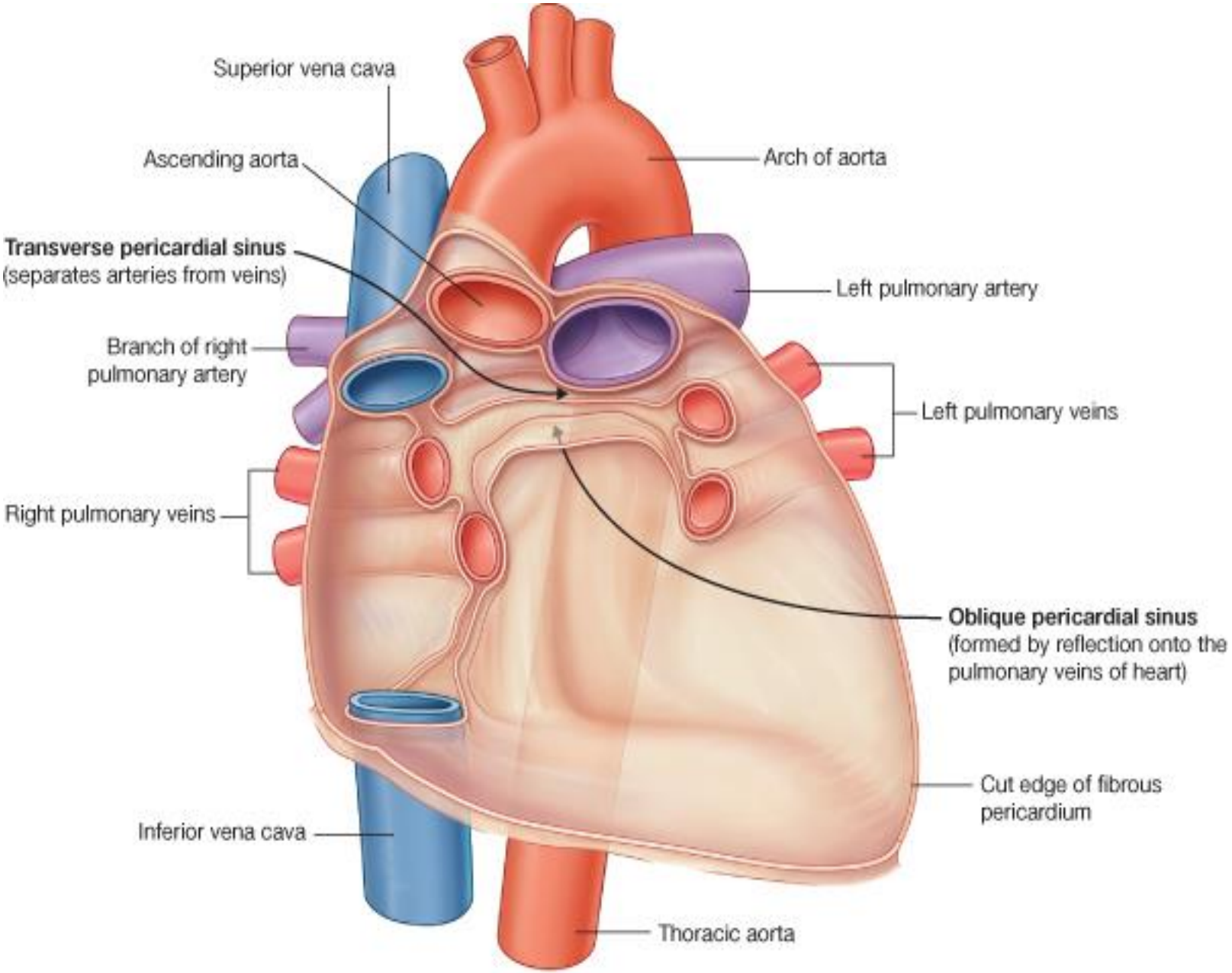


A= Basilar artery
B= Internal carotid artery
C= Brachiocephalic trunk
D= Arch of aorta
E= Vertebral
F=Common Carotid





A= Axillary vein
B= Brachial vein
C= Median cubital vein
D= Subclavian vein



Ascending Aorta

Originates from **left ventricle.**
Continues as the **arch of aorta**
Has three dilatations at its base, called **aortic sinuses**
•**Branches:**
Ø **Right & Left coronary arteries (supplying heart)**, arise from aortic sinuses

Arch of Aorta

Continuation of the ascending aorta.
Leads to descending aorta.
•Located behind the lower part of manubrium sterni and on the left side of trachea

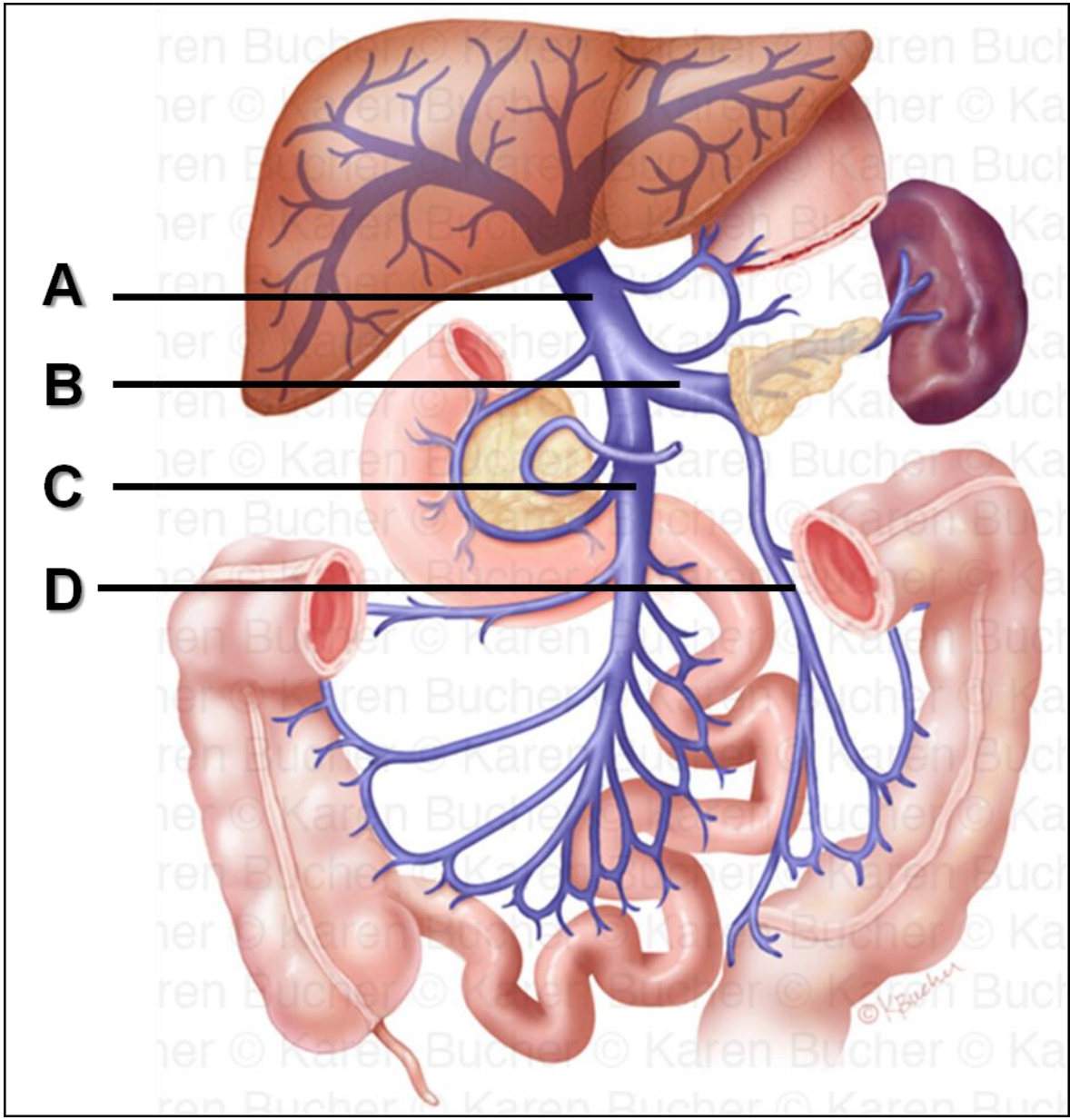
•. **Branches:**

1. **Brachiocephalic trunk.**
2. **Left common carotid artery.**
3. **Left subclavian artery.**

Fibrous pericardium

pericardium which is differentiated into:
- an outer fibrous layer (Fibrous pericardium)
- inner serous sac(Serous pericardium).

Note: vImmediately before reaching the liver, the portal vein divides into right and left that enter the liver.
vTributaries: vright and left Gastric veins. vcystic vein. vpara-umbilical veins

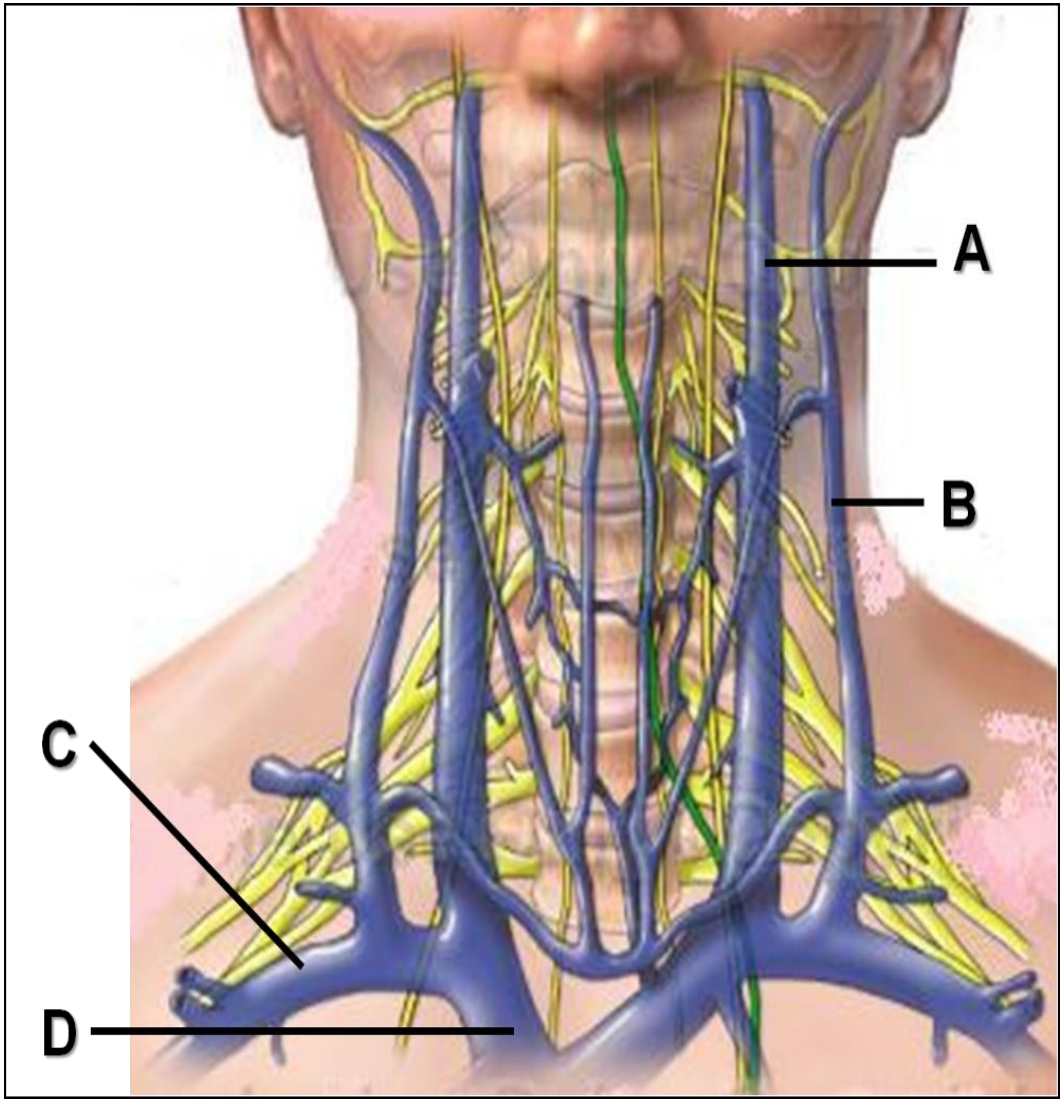


KEY

A= Portal vein
B= Splenic vein
C= Superior mesenteric vein
D= Inerior mesenteric vein

A= Internal jugular vein
B= External jugular vein
C= Subclavian vein
D= Right brachio-cephalic vein

- External jugular vein –< Superficial Veins ØLies superficial to the sternomastoid muscle ØIt drains blood from: ● Outside of the skull ● Deep parts of the face.



Internal jugular vein –< Deep Veins

Ø Drains blood from the brain ,face, head & neck.

Ø It descends in the neck along with the internal and common carotid arteries and vagus nerve ,within the carotid sheath.

Ø Joins the subclavian vein to form *the brachiocephalic vein*.

Tributaries: Superior thyroid Lingual Facial Pharyngeal. Occipital veins Dural venous sinuses (inferior petrosal sinus).

Common carotid : internal & external

•The internal has No branch in the neck

•It will join basilar artery to form arterial circle of Willis'

•It supplies : Nose , Scalp , Eyes

•External carotid : it divides behind the neck of mandible into superficail temporal & maxillary arteries •

•Subclavian artery:

•its main branches:

1. Thyrocervical trunk: supplies thyroid gland & neck

2. Vertebral artery: supplies brain & spinal cord(passes through transversus processes of the cervical vertebrae)

3. Internal thoracic artery: supplies breast & thoracic wall

•Right suclavian + Right common carotid form Brachiocephalic trunk But the left one forms Arch of aorta .

1.What is the vein drainage of abdomen?

Inferior vena cava

2.What are tributaries of IVC??

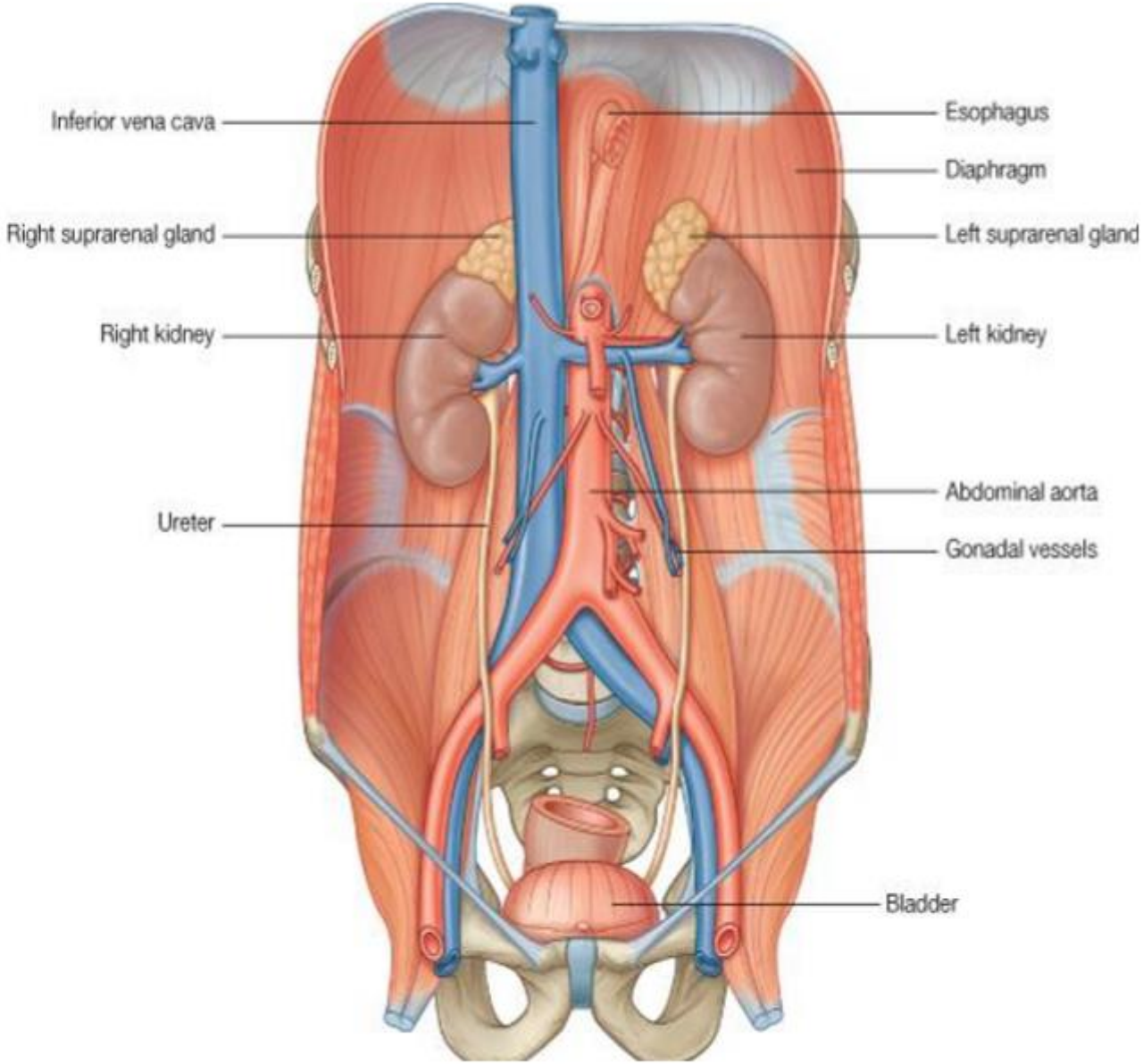
- Two common iliac veins
- Median sacral vein
- Four paired lumbar veins
- Right gonadal vein:
- Paired renal veins
- Right suprarenal vein veins
- Paired inferior phrenic vein

**L.Gonadal+L.Suprarenal drains into the left renal vein

3.Applications of saphenous vein??

1.Varicose veinدوالی

2.Venous grafting



Hepatic Portal Vien

-Mention the following:

Drains into..?

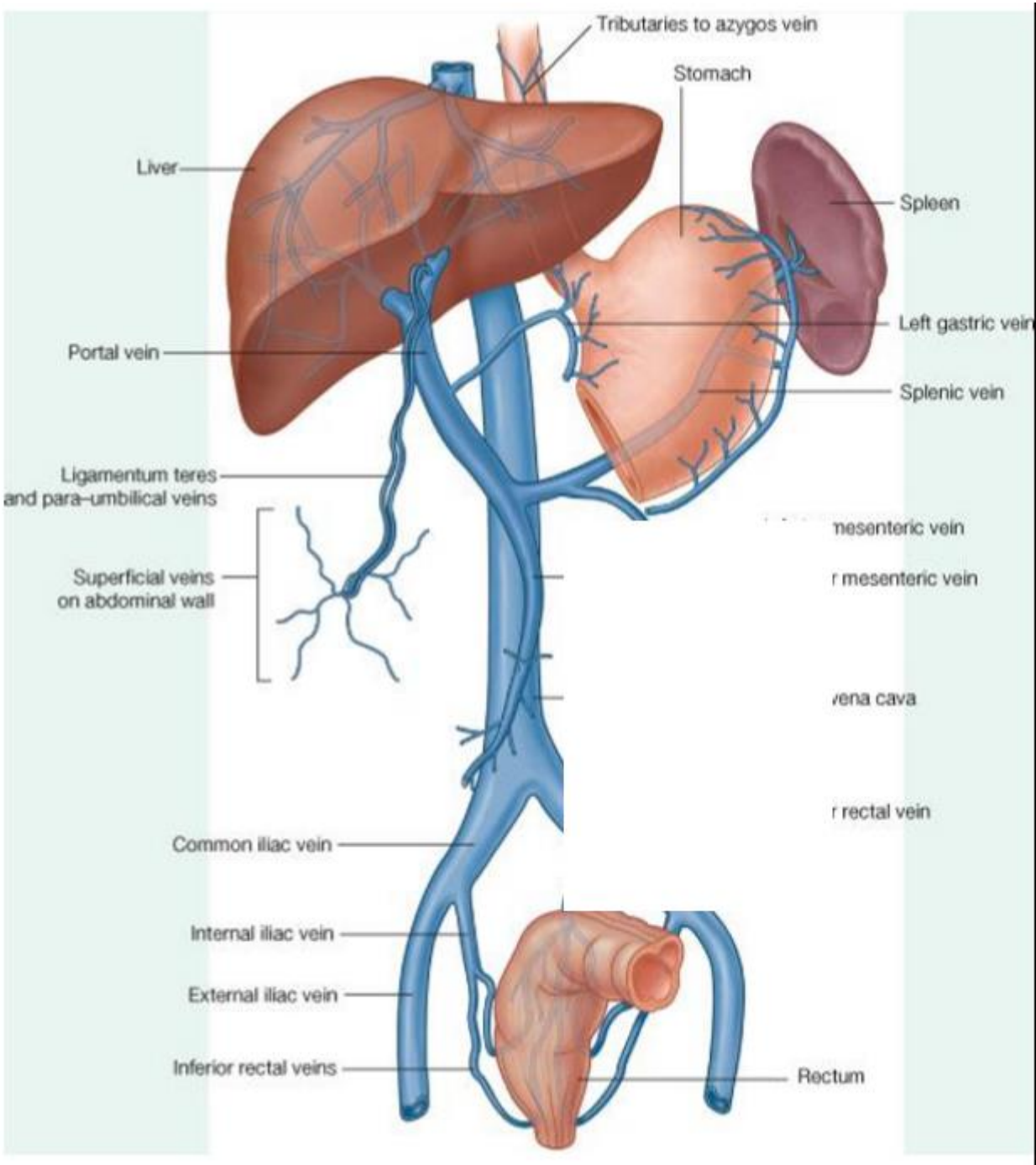
GIT and spleen.

Formed by union of..?

Superior mesenteric
splenic veins .

Tributaries..?

•Gastric
Cystic veins



DONE BY

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GOOD LUCK

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