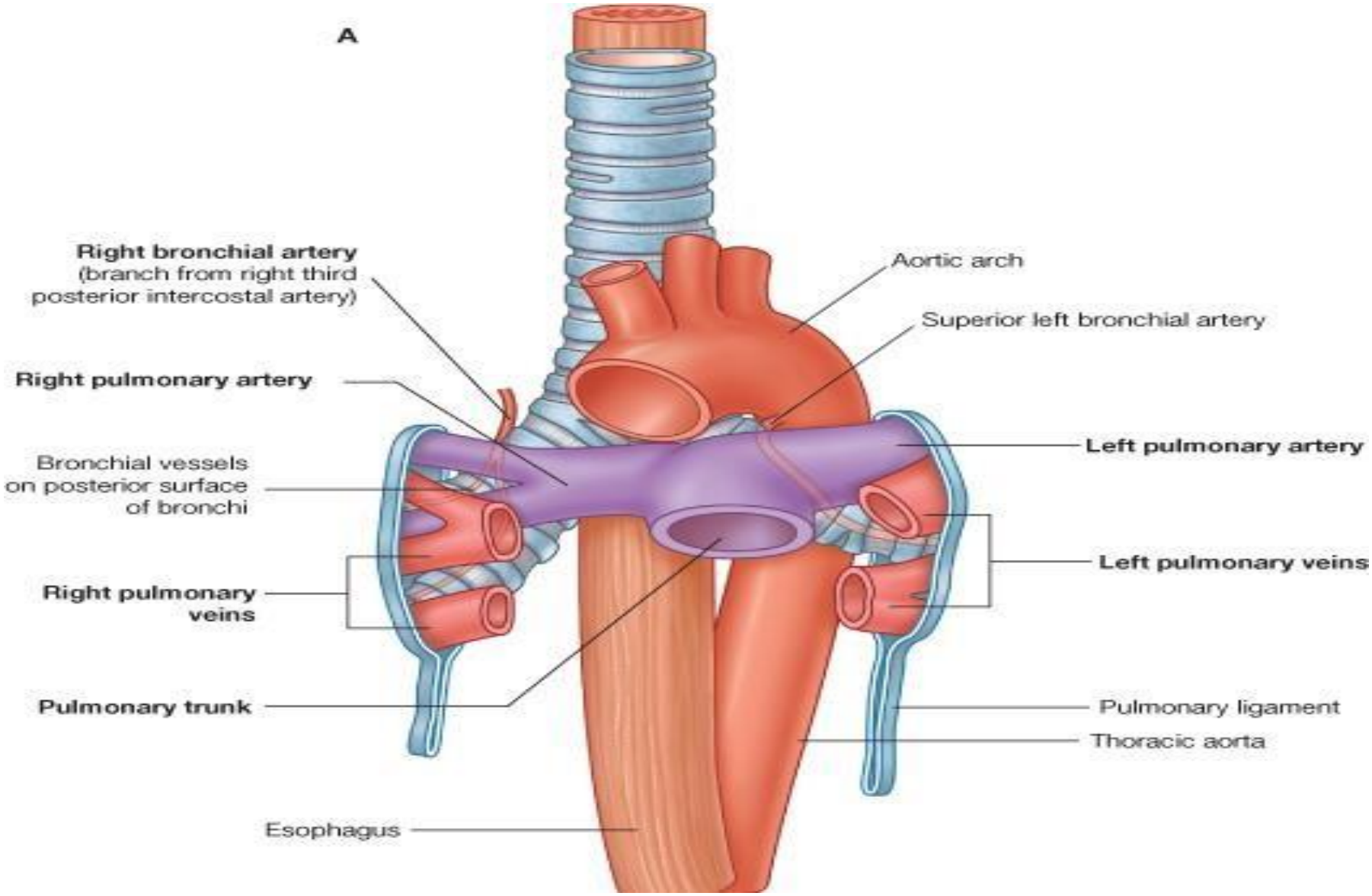
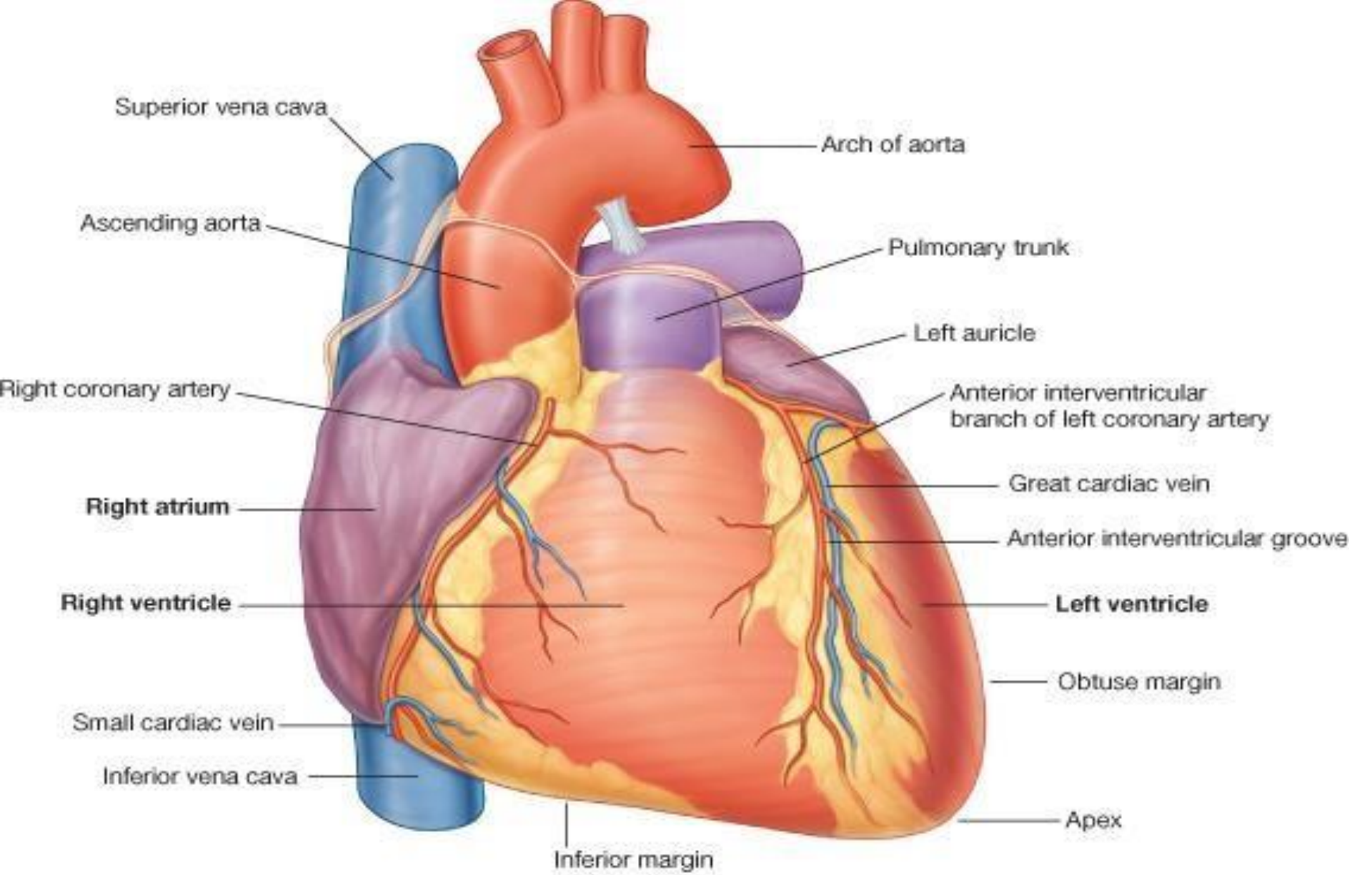
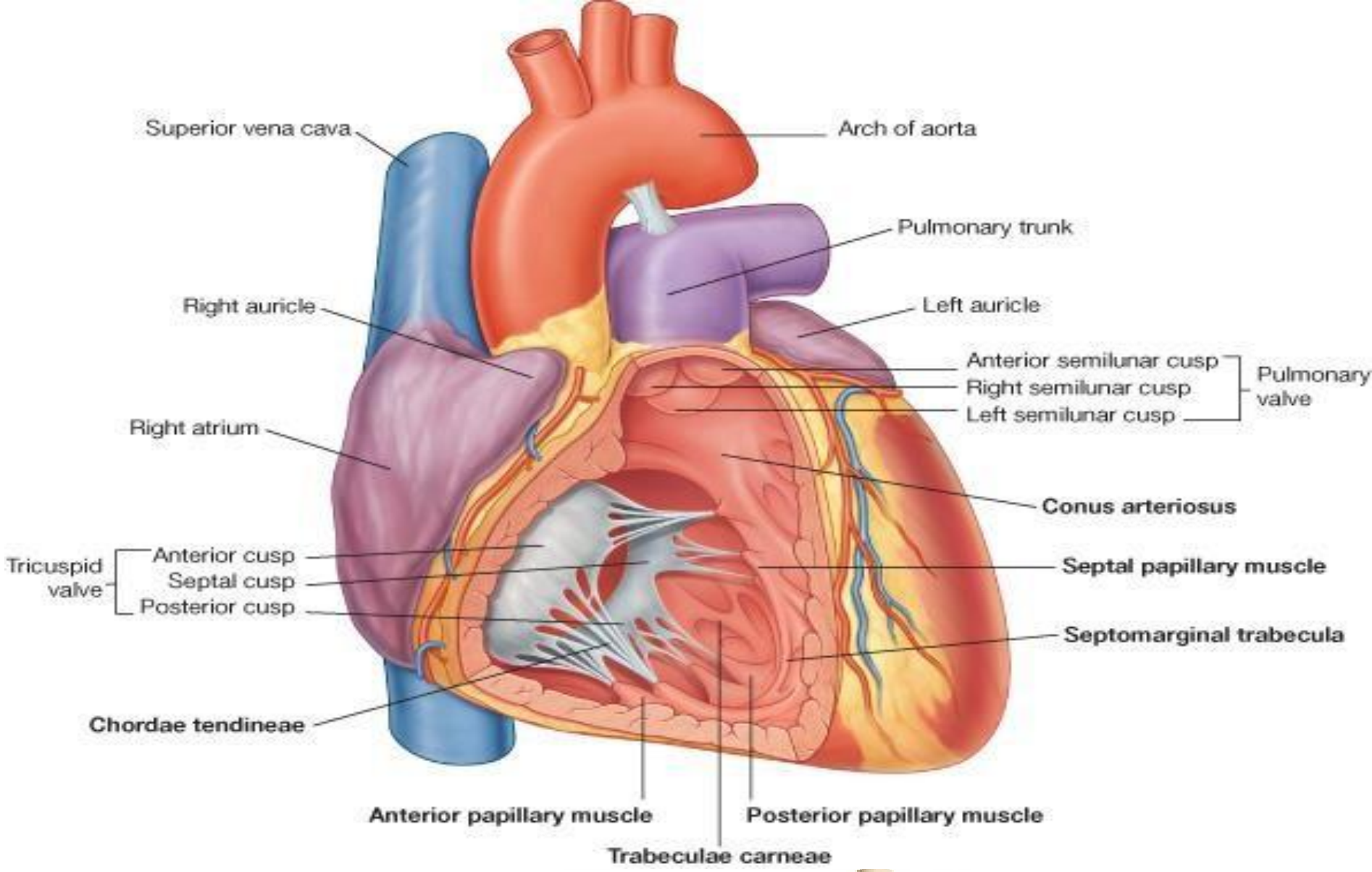
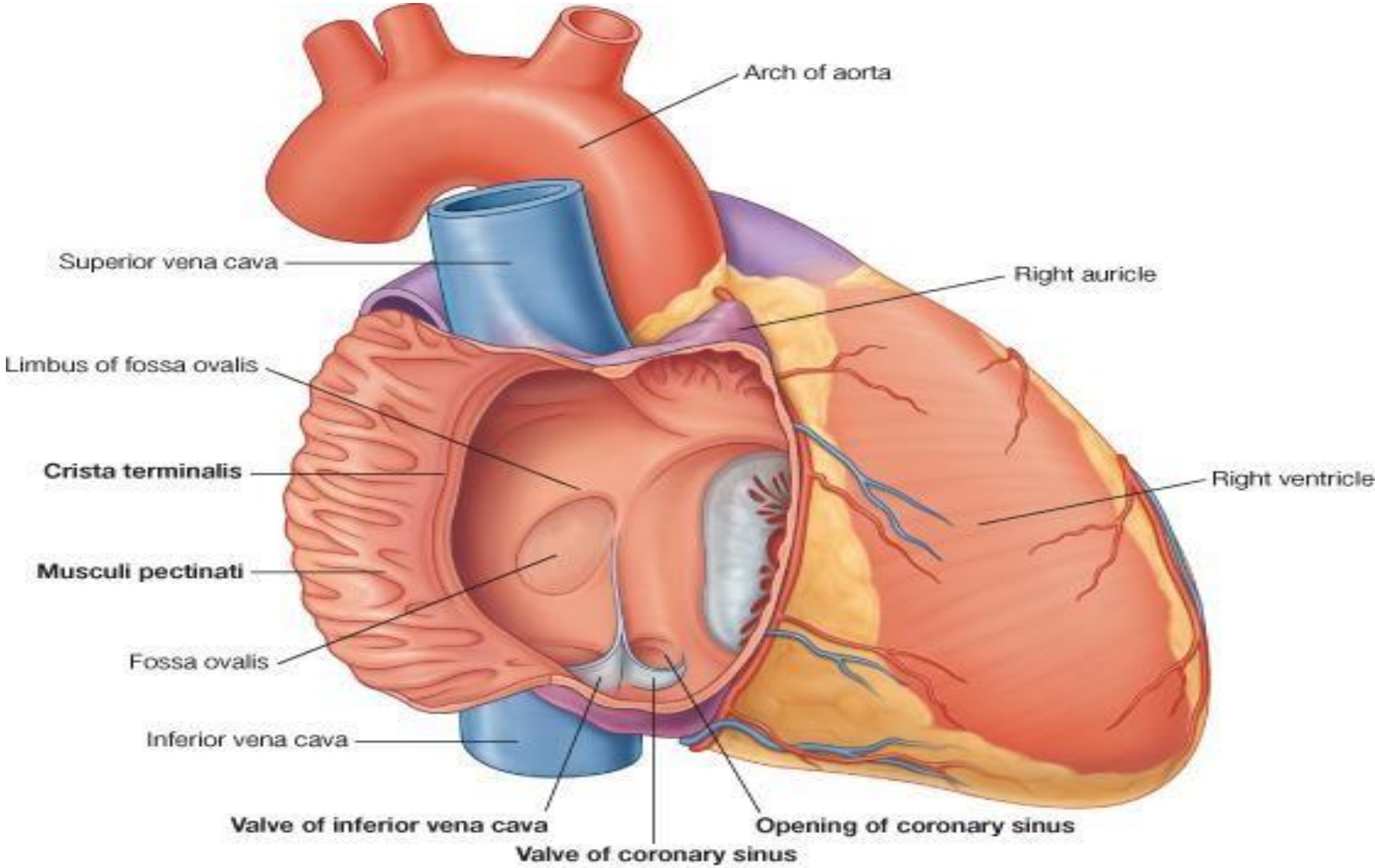
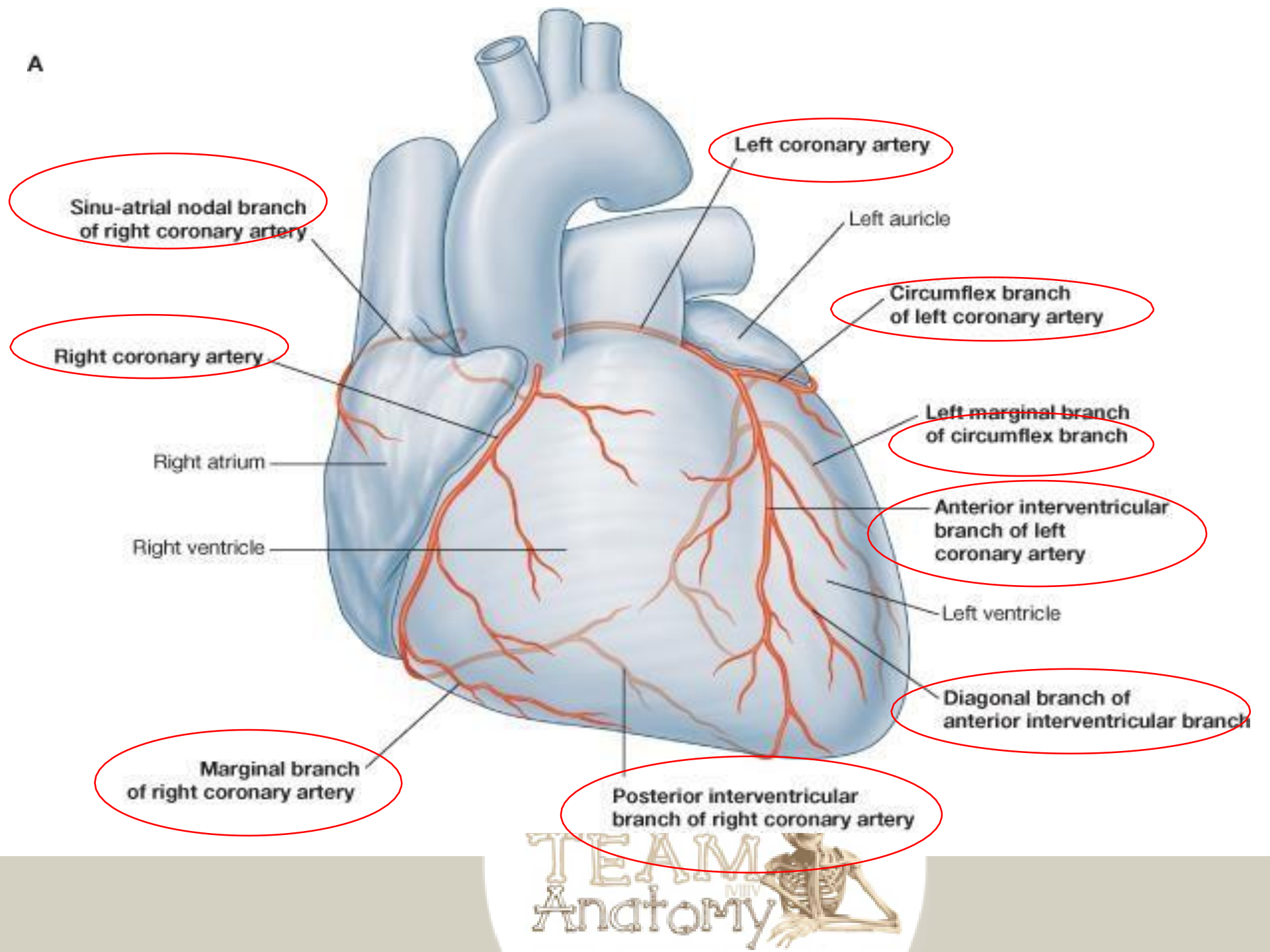
ANATOMY OSPE

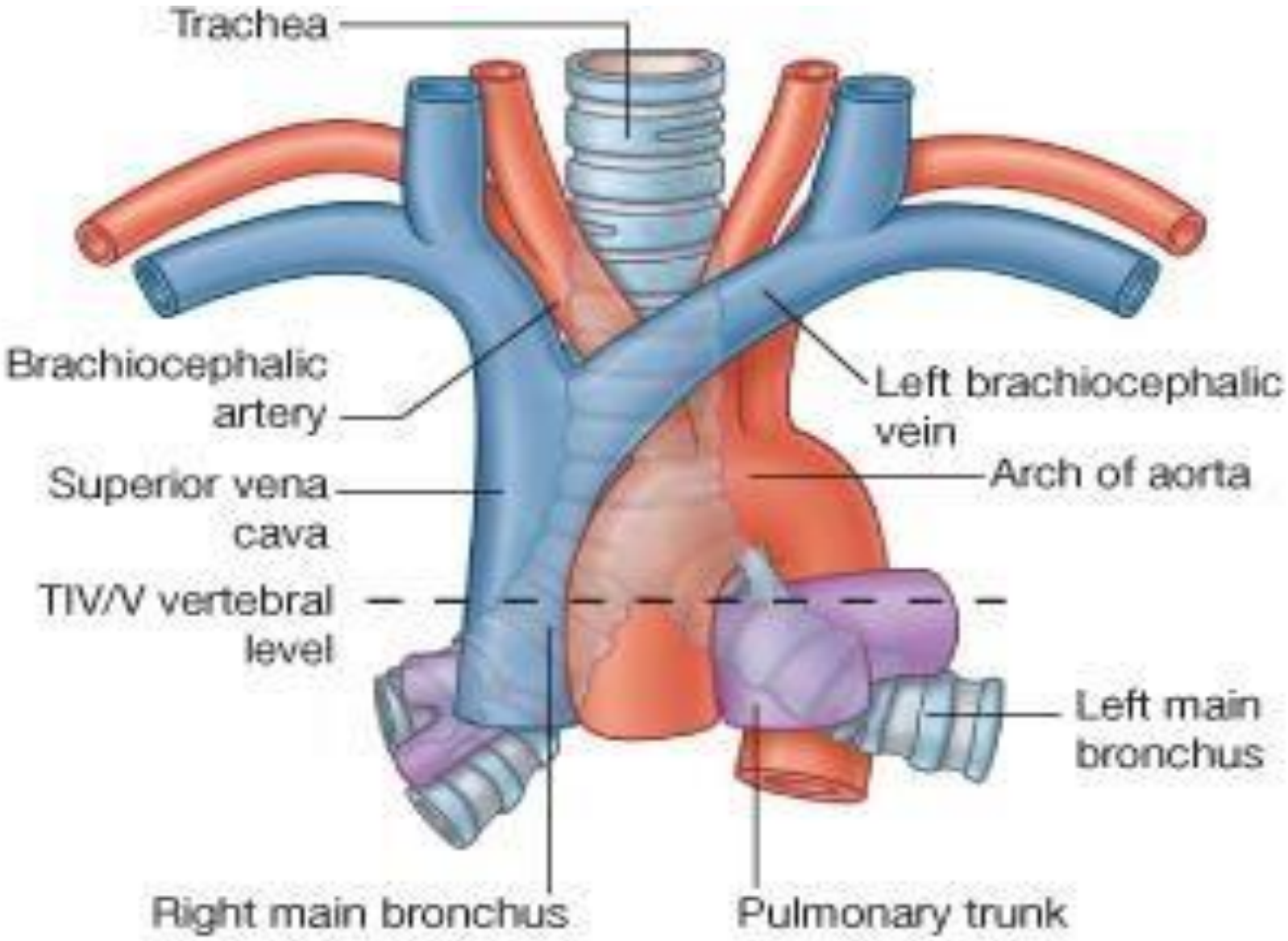






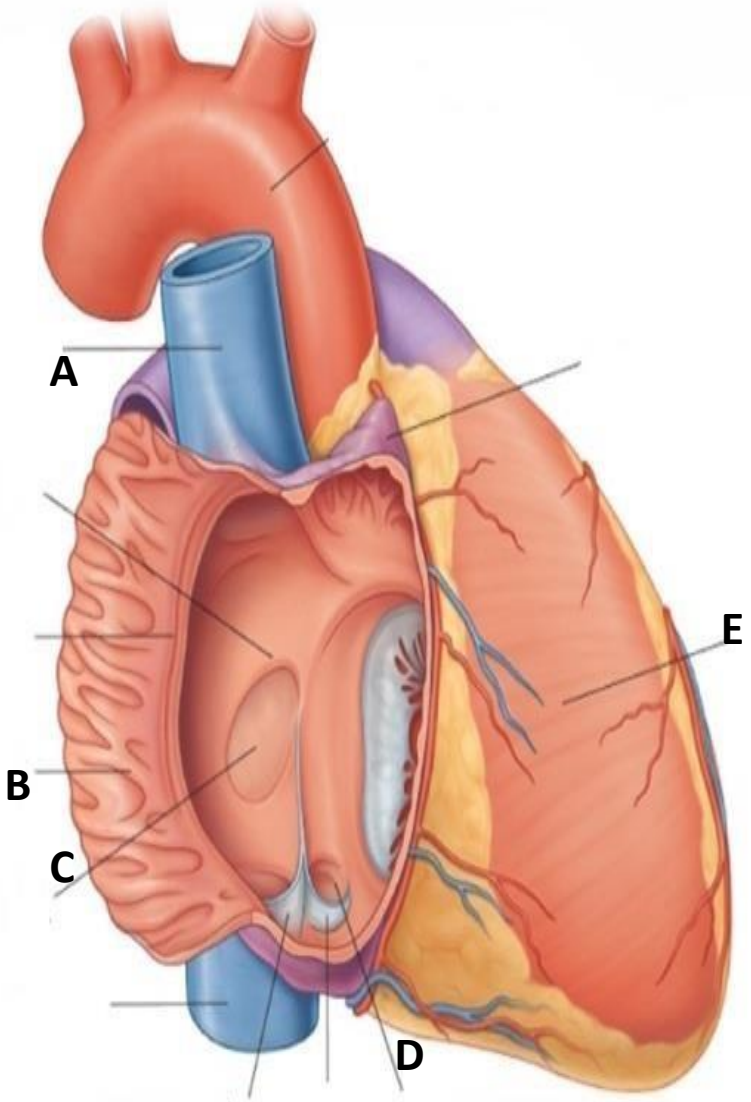

Arch of aorta
Superior vena cava
Right auricle
Limbus of fossa ovalis
Crista terminalis
Right ventricle
Musculi pectinati
Fossa ovalis
Inferior vena cava
Valve of inferior vena cava
Opening of coronary sinus
Valve of coronary sinus


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 **:**

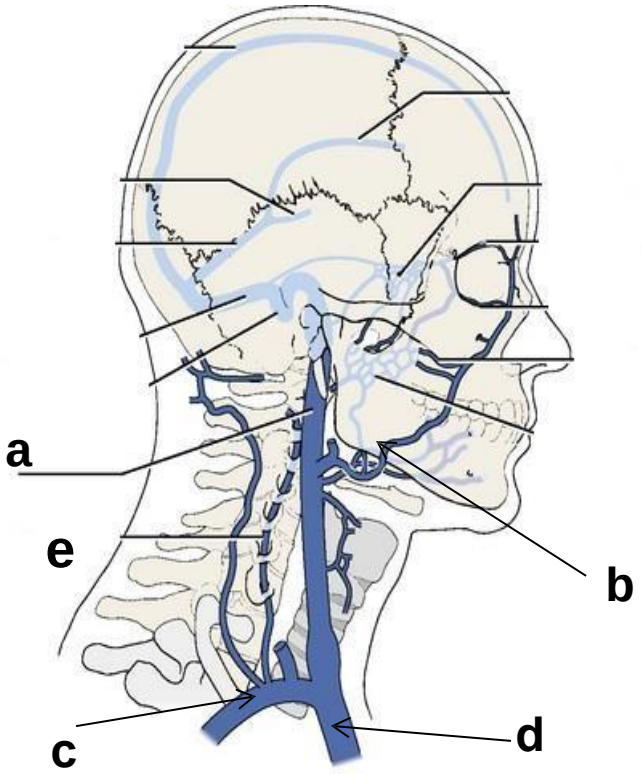
A: Superior vena cava.
B: Musculi pectinati.
C: Fossa ovalis.
D: Opening of coronary sinus.
E: Right ventricle.



Identify :

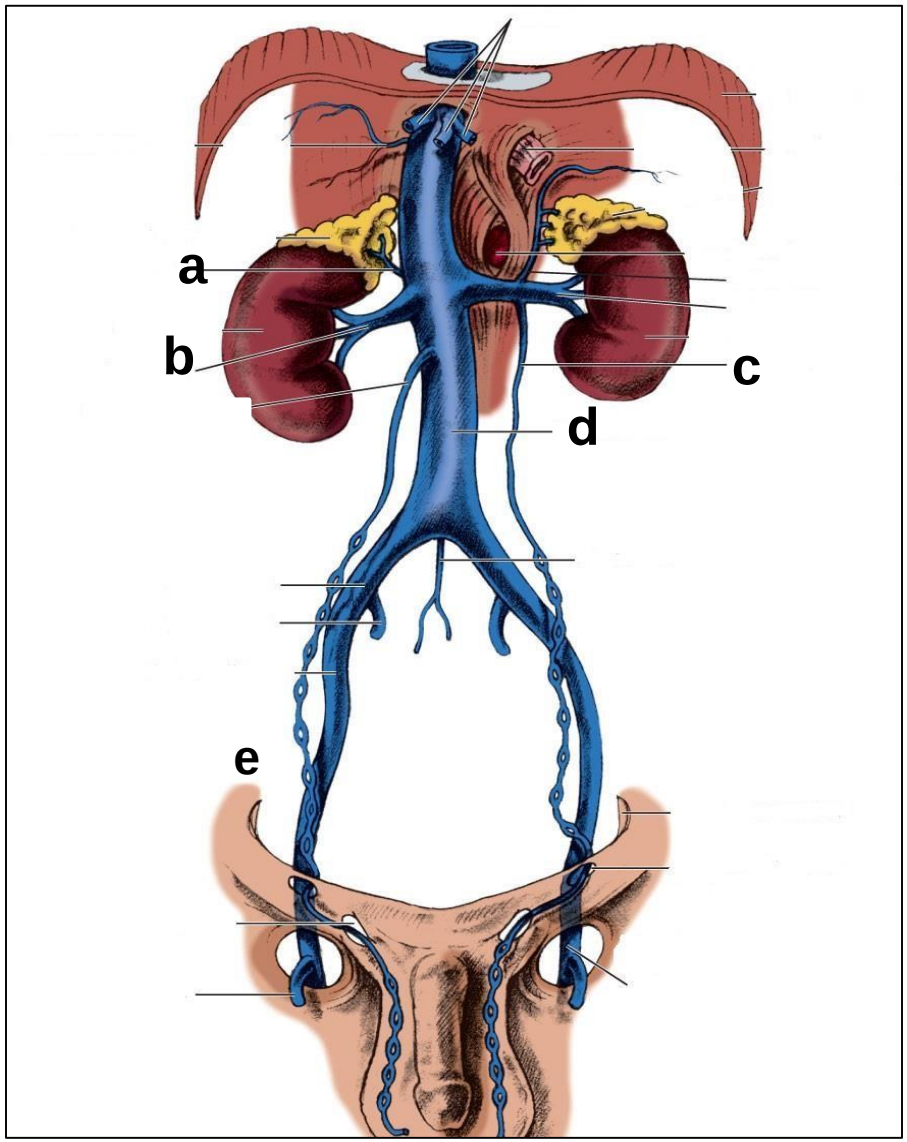
Identify :

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. VC. “inferior vena cava”
e. E. Common iliac vein



Key Answer:

A : left pulmonary vein.

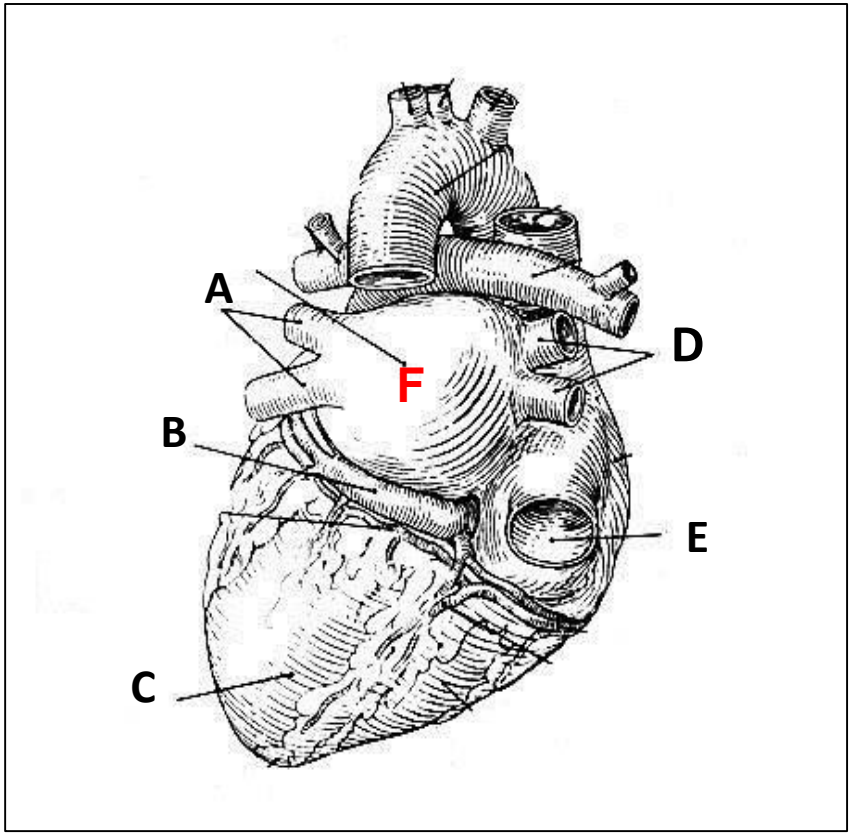
B : coronary sinus/ sulcus.

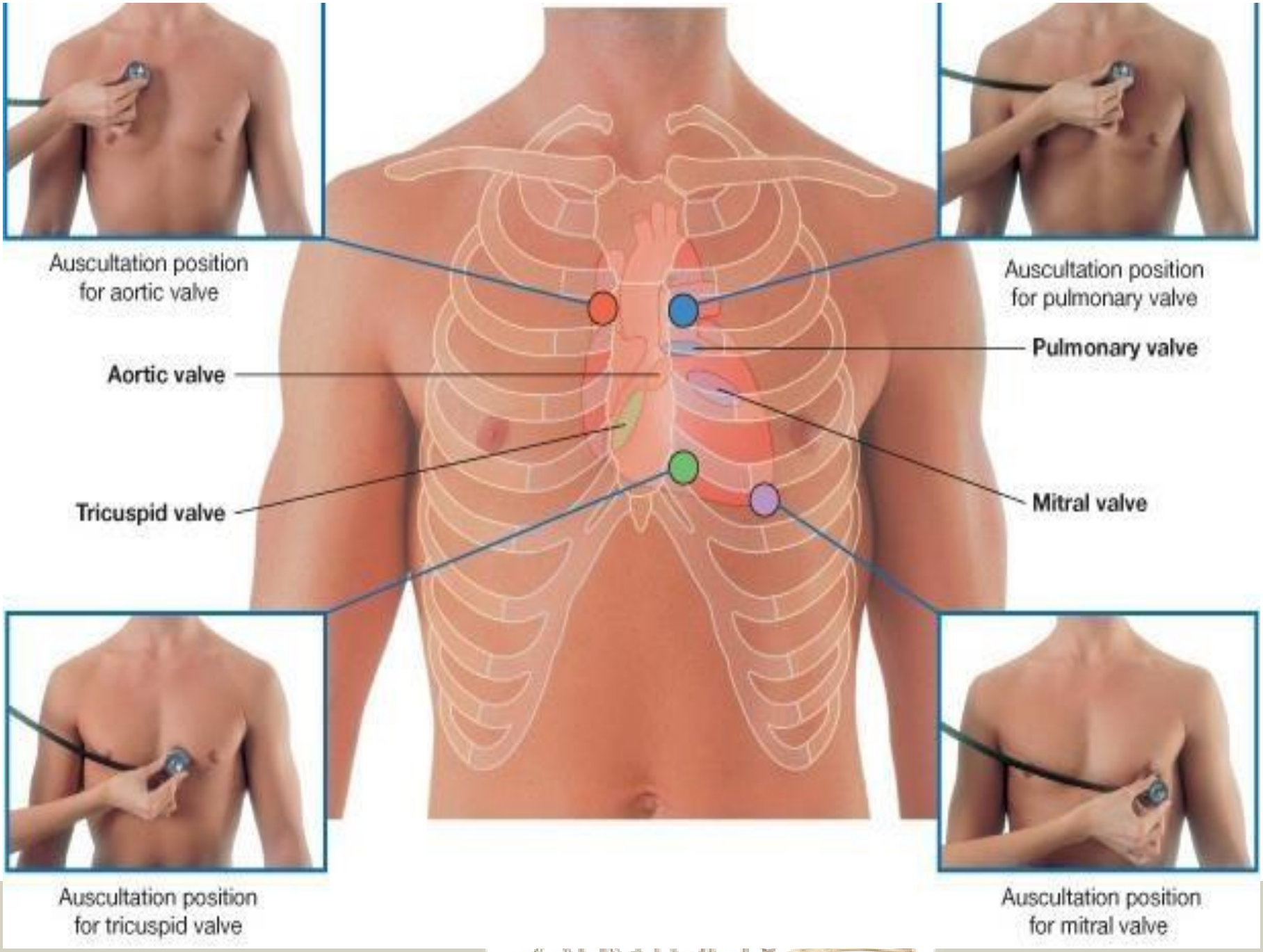
C : left ventricle.

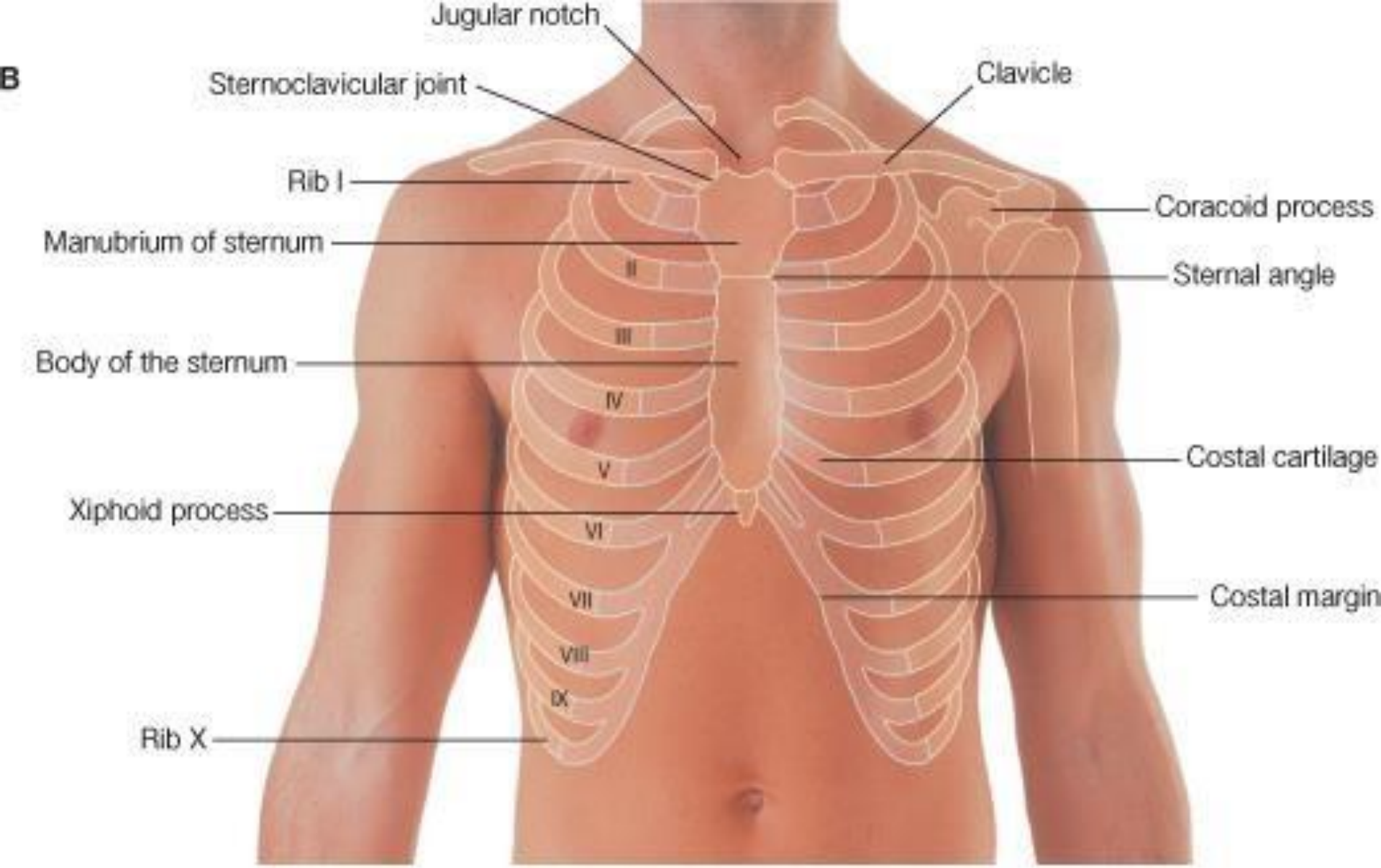
D : pulmonary veins.

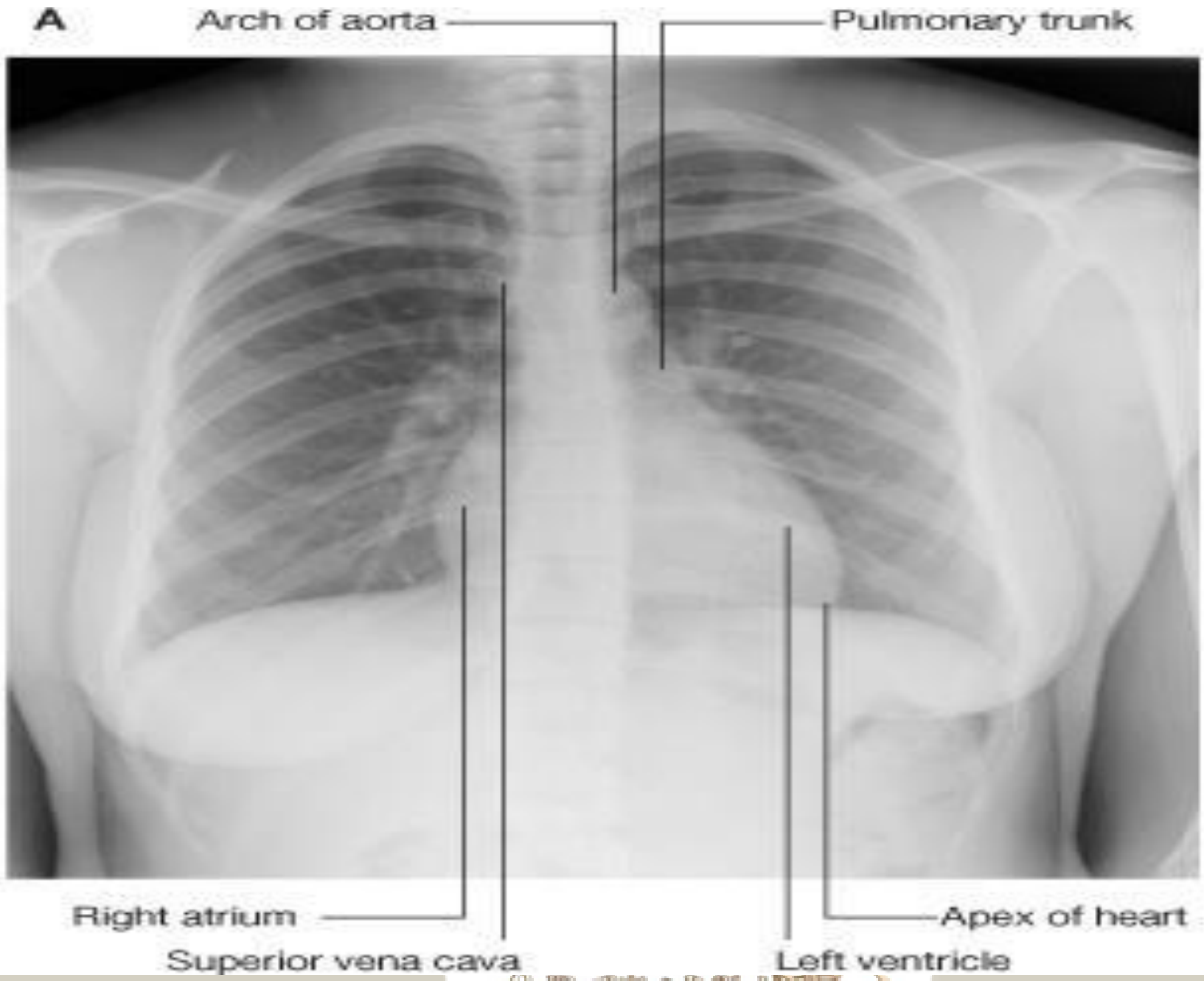
E : Inferior vena. cava.

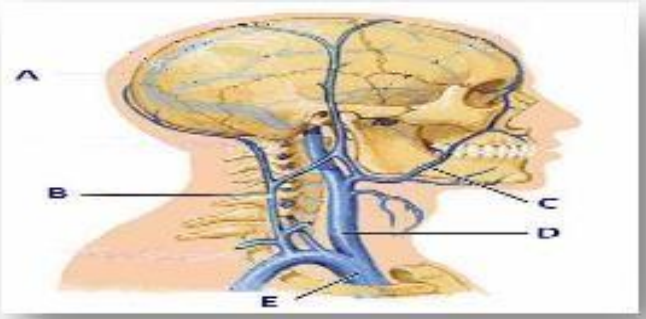
F : atrium.



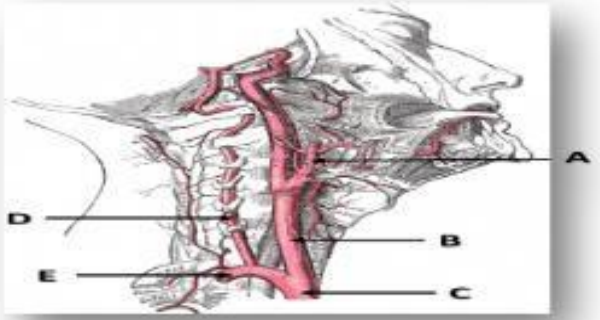

Auscultation position for aortic valve
Auscultation position for pulmonary valve
Pulmonary valve
Aortic valve
Tricuspid valve
Mitral valve
Auscultation position for tricuspid valve
Auscultation position for mitral valve



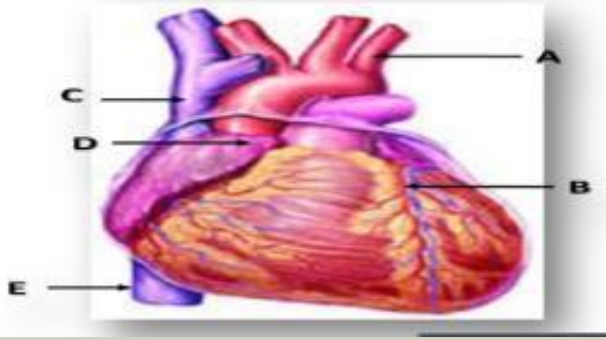

A
Arch of aorta
Pulmonary trunk
Right atrium
Superior vena cava
Left ventricle
Apex of heart



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

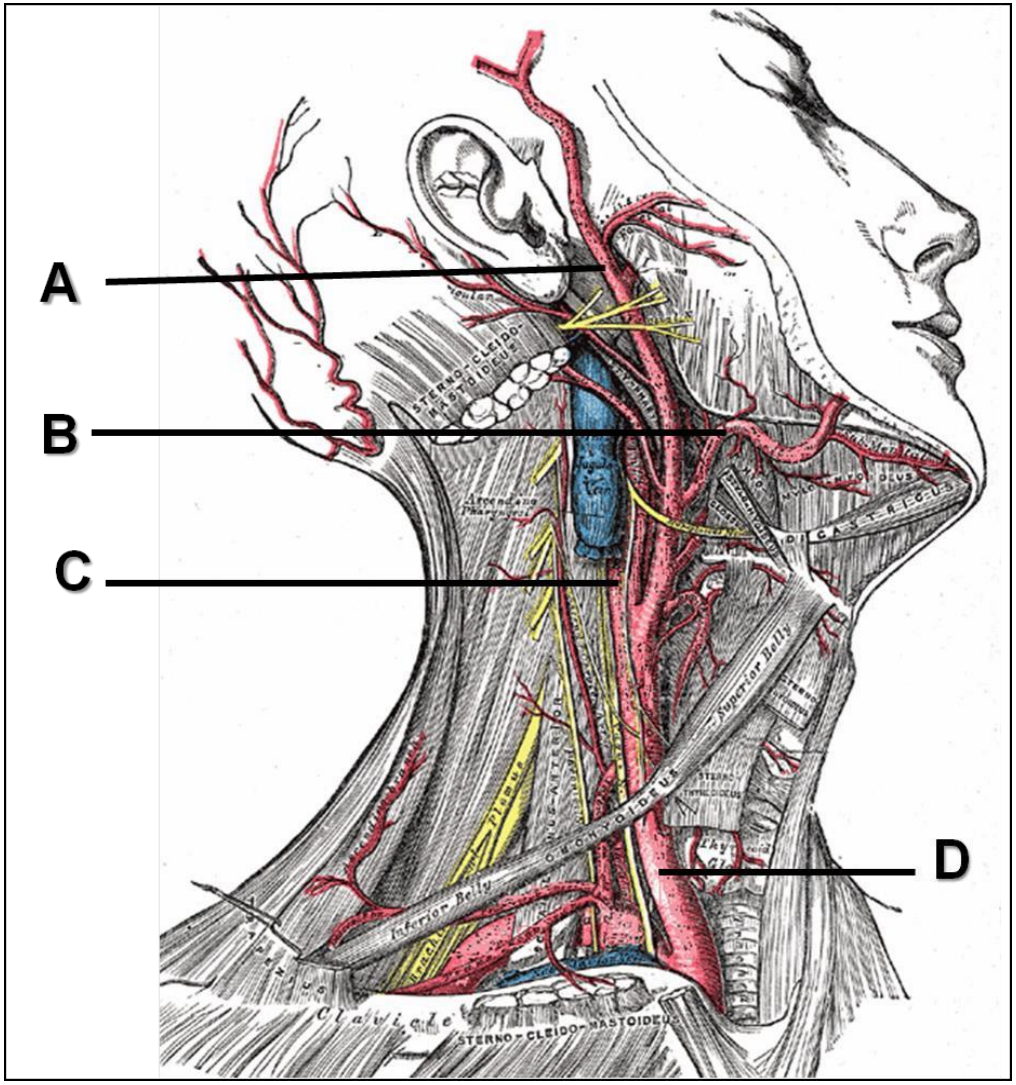


A: External carotid artery
B: Common carotid artery
C: Brachiocephalic trunk
D: Vertebral artery
E: Right subclavian artery

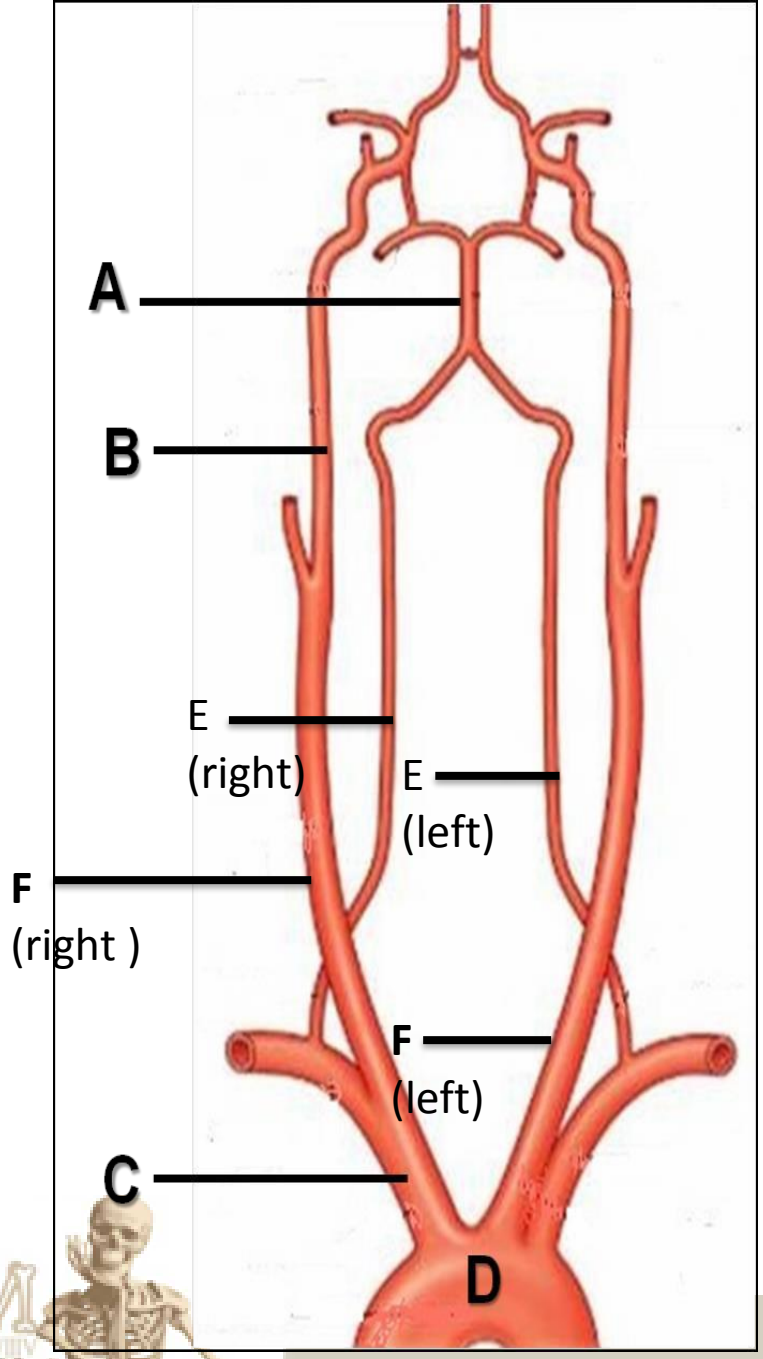


A: Left subclavian artery
B: Anterior interventricular artery
C: Superior vena cava
D: Right auricle
E: Inferior vena cava

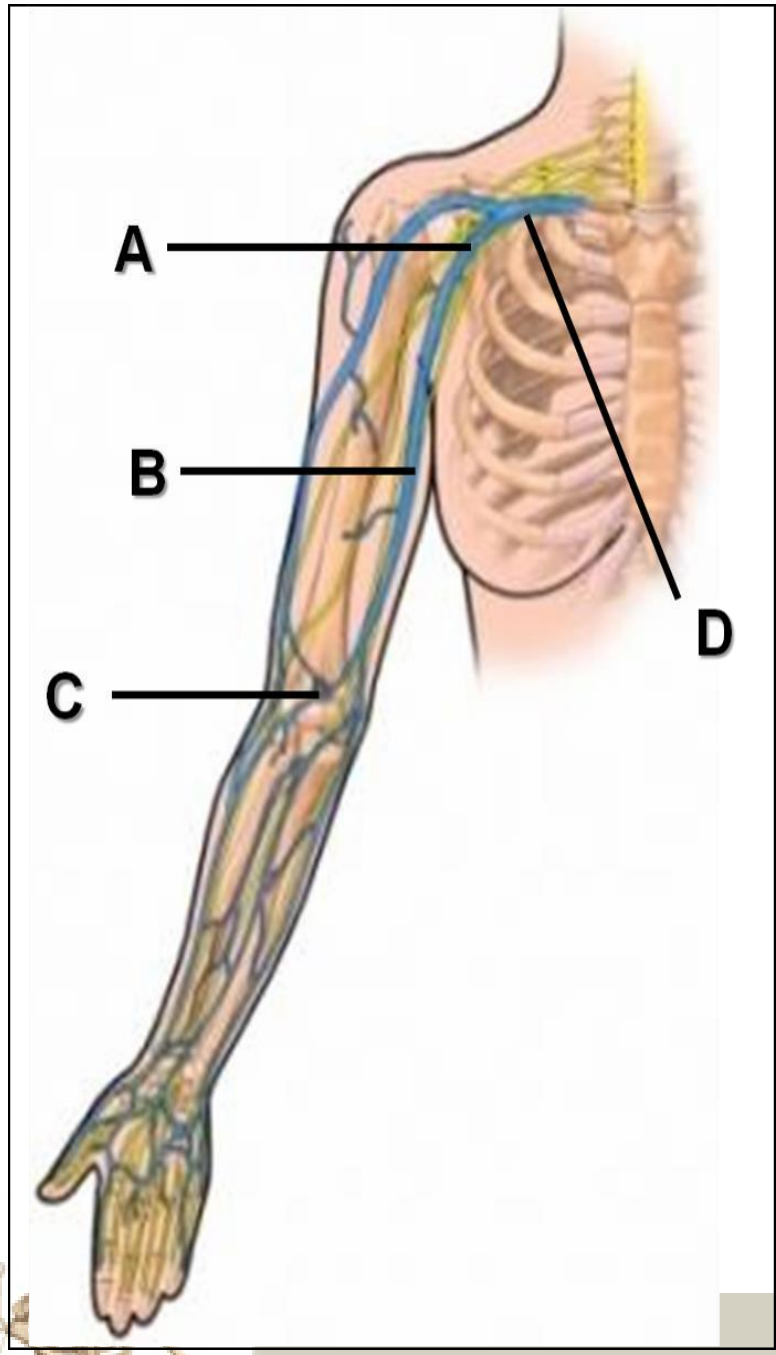
A= externalcarotid
B= Facial artery
C= Internal carotid artery
D= Common carotid artery

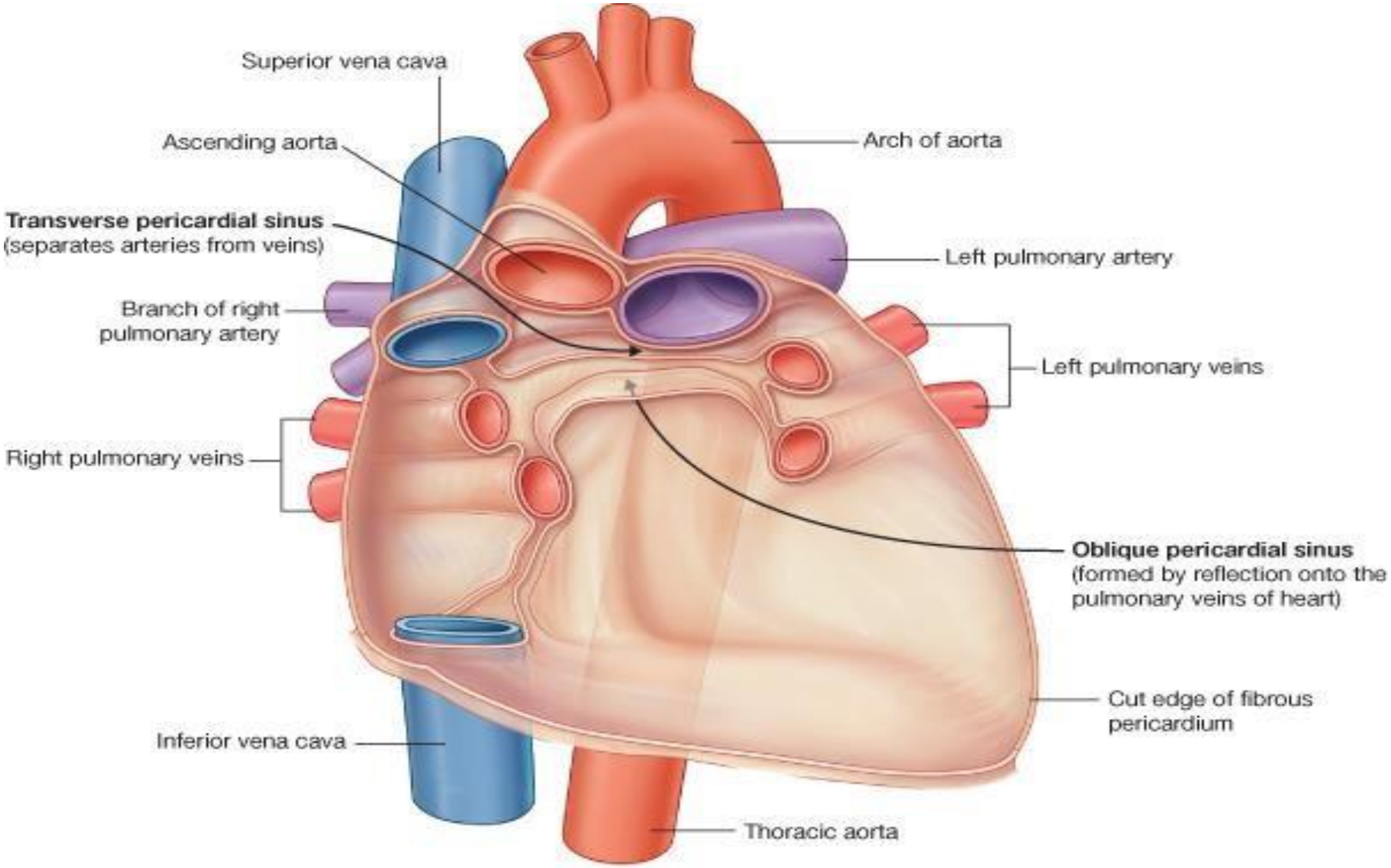


A= Basilar artery
B=Internal carotid artery
C=Brachiocephalic trunk
D= Arch of aorta
E= Vertebral
F=Common Carotid



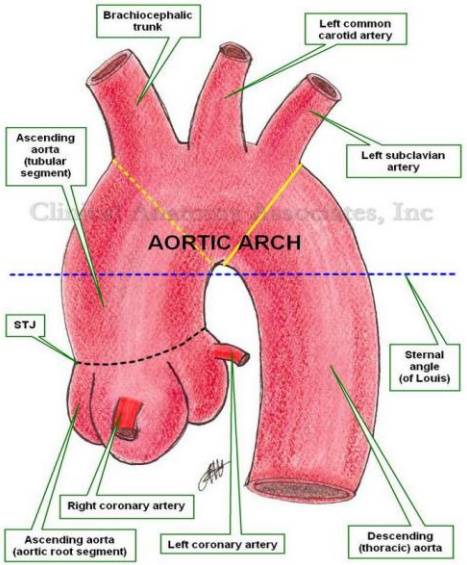
A= Axillary vein
B= Basilic vein
C= Median cubital vein
D= Subclavian vein





Ascending Aorta

originates from the **left ventricle**
continues **as arch of Aorta**
has three dilatation at its base called **Aortic sinuses**
Branches:
- **left & right coronary arteries** (supply the heart) arise from two of the Aortic sinuses



Aortic Arch

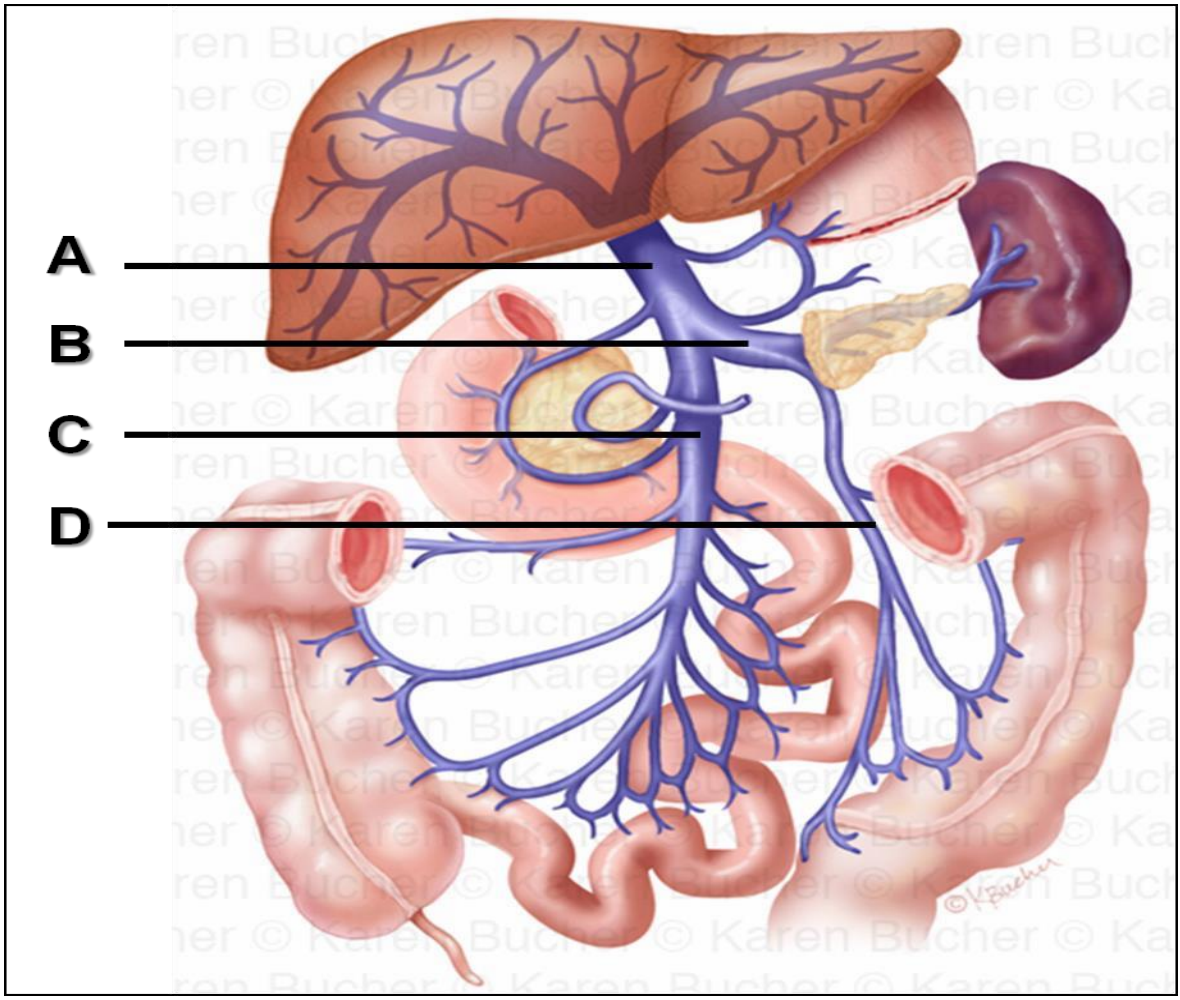
continuation of the ascending aorta leading to descending aorta.
located behind the lower part of manubrium sterni on the left side of trachea
Branches :
1- **Right Brachiocephalic artery**
2- **left common carotid artery**
3- **left subclavian artery**

fibrous pericardium

pericardium which differentiate into:
- outer fibrous layer (fibrous pericardium)
- inner serous sac (serous pericardium)

Note:
Immediately before reaching the liver, the portal vein divides into right and left that enter the liver.

Tributaries:
1-right and left Gastric veins.
2- cystic vein.
3-para-umbilical veins

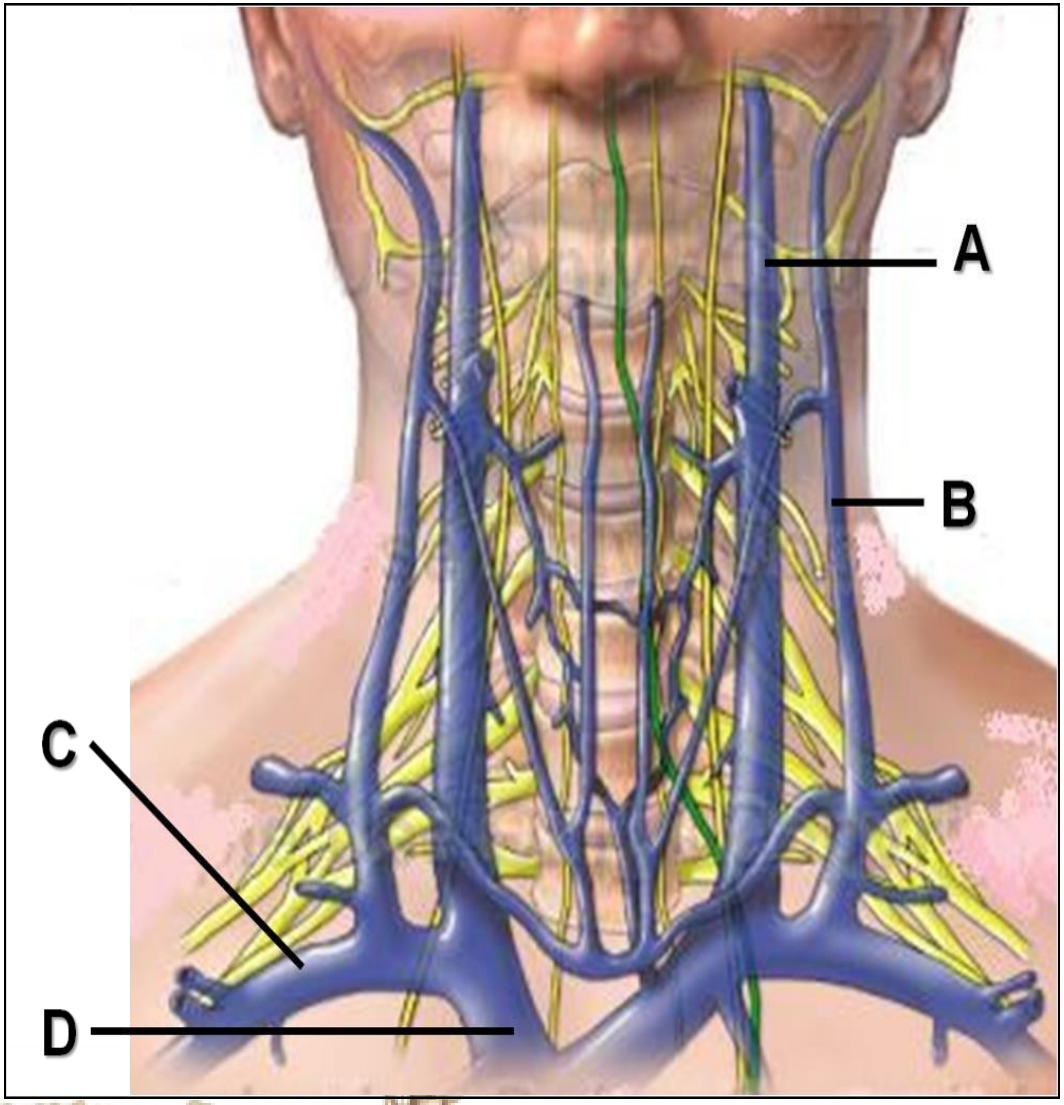


KEY

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

Venous daring of head and neck

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



- External jugular vein:
Superficial Veins Lies superficial to the sternomastoid muscle(muscle of neck).
It drains blood from:
- Outside of the skull
- Deep parts of the face.

Internal jugular vein

- Internal jugular vein →"Deep Veins":
  - ✓ Drains blood from the brain ,face, head & neck.
  - ✓ It descends in the neck along with the internal and common carotid arteries and vagus nerve ,within the carotid sheath.
  - ✓ 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 arteries:
Divided into internal & external carotid arteries.

Internal carotid artery:
- ✓ has No branch in the neck.
- ✓ It will join basilar artery to form arterial circle of Willis.
- ✓ It supplies : Nose , Scalp , Eyes.

External carotid artery:
- ✓ it divides behind the neck of mandible into superficial temporal & maxillary arteries.

1.What is the vein drainage of abdomen?

Inferior vena cava

2.What are tributaries of IVC??

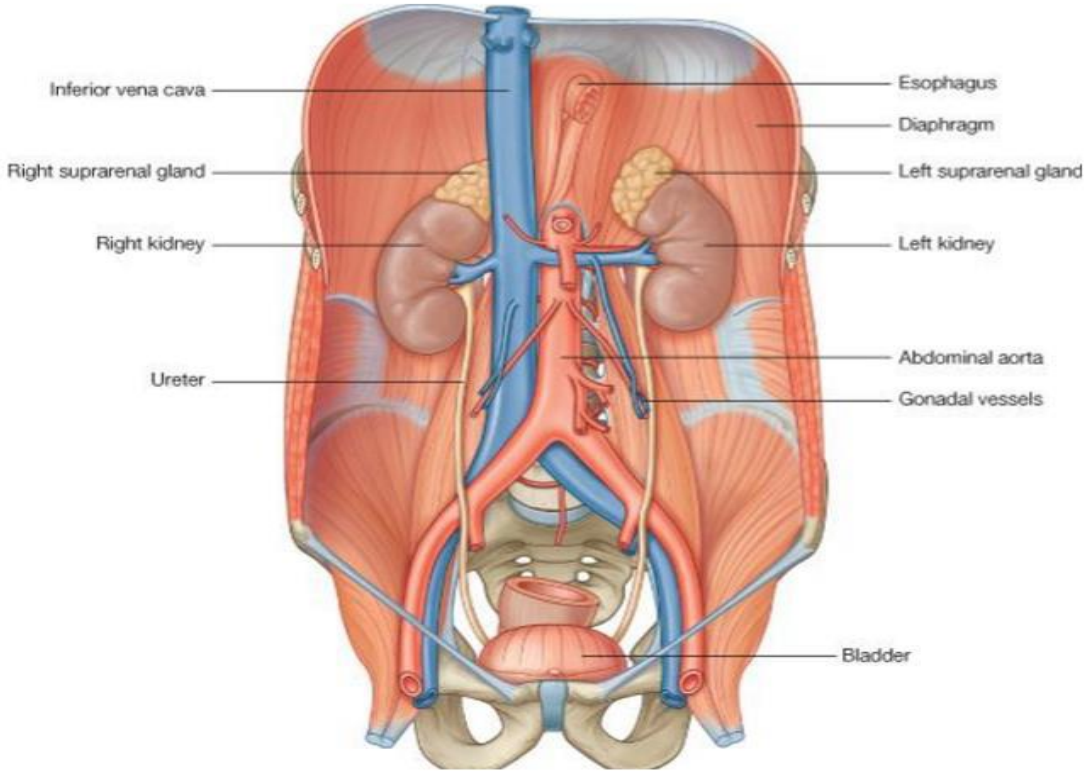
- Two common iliac veins
- Median sacral vein
- Four paired lumbar veins
- Right gonadal vein:
- Paired renal veins
- Right suprarenal vein veins
- Paired inferior phrenic vein

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

3.Applications of saphenous vein??

1.Varicose veinدوالي

2.Venous grafting



Hepatic Portal Vien

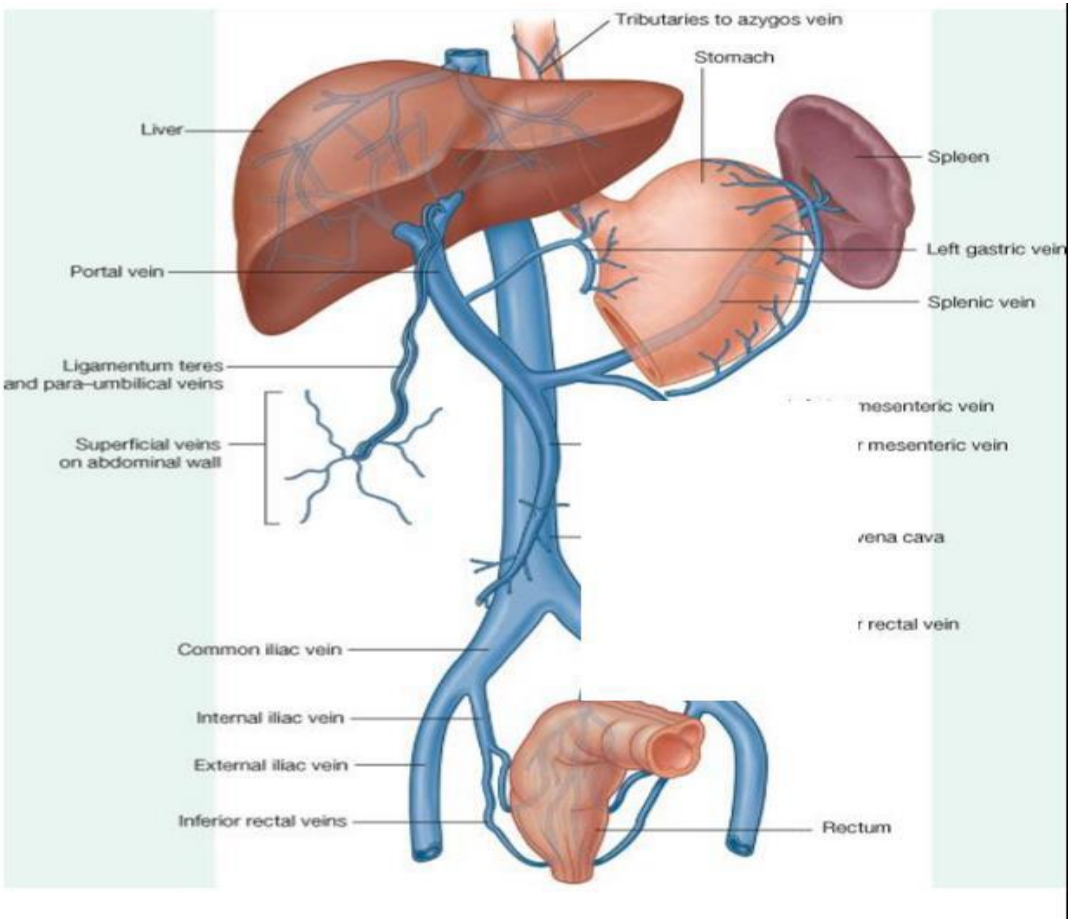
-Mention the following:

Drains into..?
GIT and spleen.

Formed by union of..?

Superior mesenteric
splenic veins .

Tributaries..?
•Gastric
Cystic veins



EXTRA

The next slides are notes written by Sara ALQhatani
Taking From Dr.shaima abduallah.

Notes

1st Session

- **Right coronary** gives rise to **posterior** interventricular artery in the interventricular groove accompanied with **middle cardiac vein**

- **Left coronary** gives rise to **Anterior** interventricular artery in the interventricular groove accompanied with **great cardiac vein**

- Pulmonary veins opens in left atrium
- Right ventricle contains 3 papillary muscles (septal + anterior + posterior)
- Left ventricle 2 papillary muscles (anterior + posterior)

- Pulmonary valve= 2 anterior cusps & 1 posterior
- Aortic valve= 2 posterior & 1 anterior

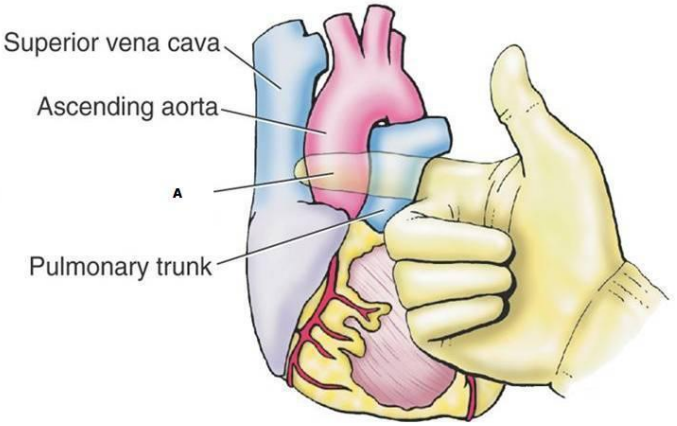
Notes

1st Session

- Recesses (لازم نعرف الأجزاء اللي قدام /تساعد الجراحين في العمليات ووراء كل وحده)

1. Transverse sinus

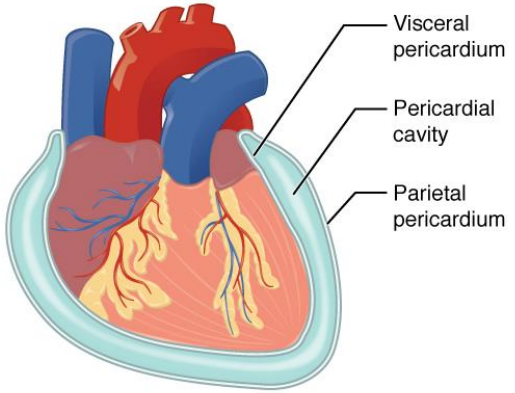
- Anteriorly: ascending aorta + pulmonary trunk
- Posteriorly: superior vena cava + base of the heart



Transverse sinus

2. Oblique sinus

- located between the base of the heart and posterior mediastinum (esophagus + descending aorta)



- On the heart directly there is the visceral serous pericardium

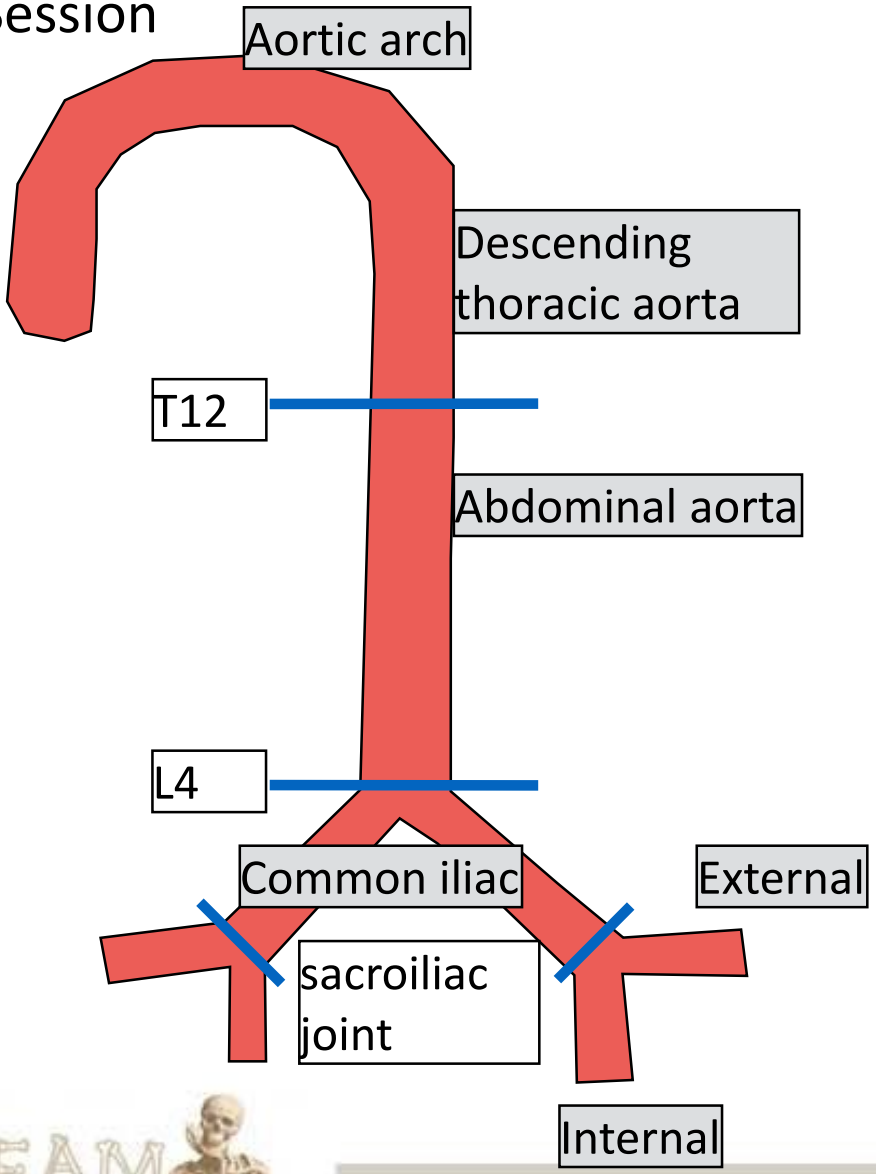
Notes

2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

1. Arteries:

Ascending aorta
Aortic arch
Descending thoracic aorta
T12 (opening in diaphragm)
Abdominal aorta
L4
Common iliac arteries (right + left)
sacroiliac joint
divides into external + Internal iliac arteries



Notes

2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

2. Branches

Ascending aorta

- Aortic sinuses > Right and left coronary arteries

Aortic arch

- Brachiocephalic trunk (right carotid + right subclavian)
- Left Carotid artery
- Left Subclavian Artery

Descending thoracic aorta

- Pericardial
- Bronchial
- Esophageal
- Posterior intercostal

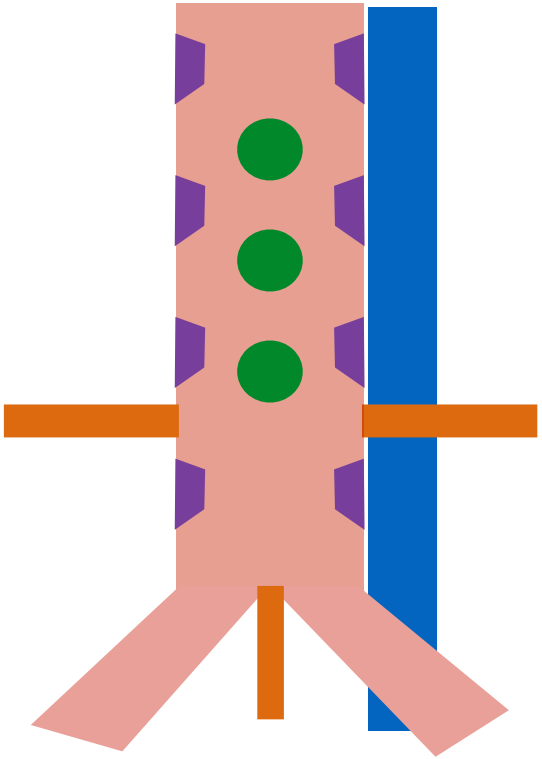
Notes

2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

2. Branches

Abdominal Aorta (IMPORTANT)



Abdominal aorta start from T12 and ends in L4 / on its right side there is Inferior Vena Cava
Branches: Front (single), Right and left (Paired), Posterior (Single+paired)

Notes

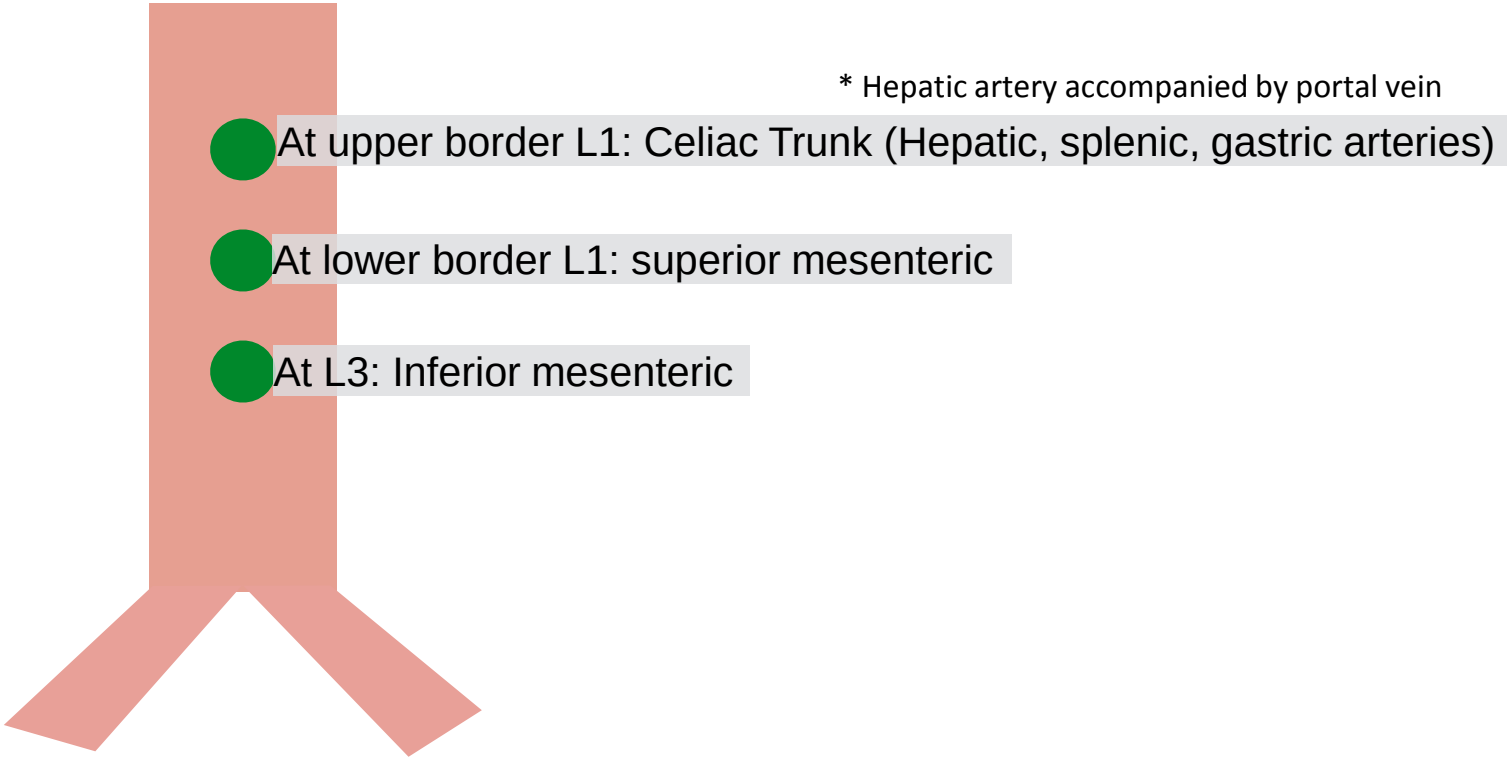
2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

2. Branches

Abdominal Aorta (IMPORTANT)

Branches: **Front (single)**



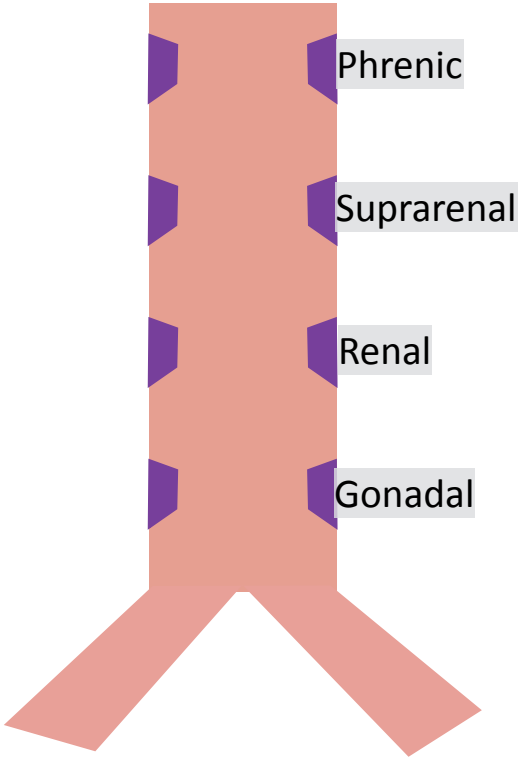
Notes

2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

2. Branches

Abdominal Aorta (IMPORTANT)



Branches: **Right and left (Paired)**

Notes

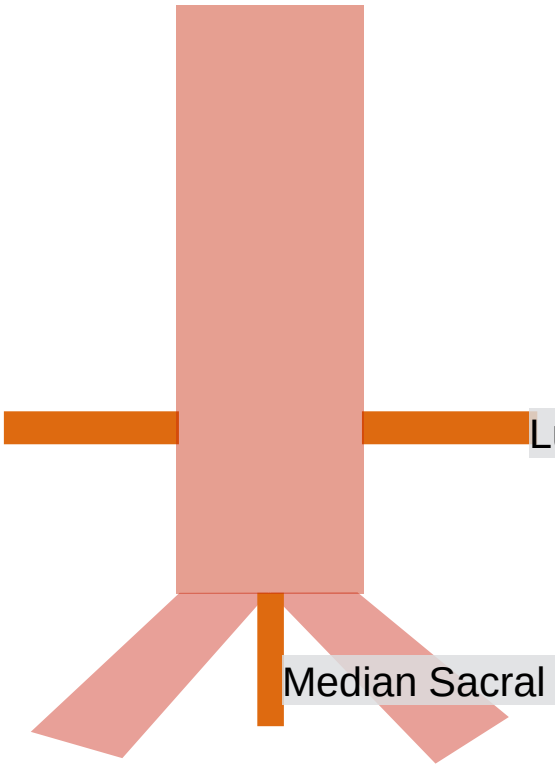
2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

2. Branches

Abdominal Aorta (IMPORTANT)

Branches: **Posterior (Single + paired)**



Lumbar arteries (paired)

Median Sacral (Single) at the bifurcation of abdominal aorta

Notes

2nd Session

- Blood vessels:

2. Branches

Common iliac arteries

- External iliac (Limbs) ends at the midpoint of inguinal ligament > Femoral > popliteal > anterior and posterior tibial
- Internal iliac > Pelvis

3. Veins

- Venous network of the foot
  - Lateral Malleolus > Small saphenous > anastmose freely with the great saphenous
  - Medial Malleolus > great saphenous > femoral > external > joins the internal = common iliac at L5 > Inferior vena cava > enter the diaphragm through T8 > continue to the Right Atrium

Good luck !

Done by :

- **Nouf Alrushaid.**
- Ghaida Aljamili.
- Sara Alqahtani.
- Suha Alenazi
- Noura AlRomaih