

# OSPE

## CARDIOVASCULAR BLOCK

**Color Code**

● Nerves	● Muscles
● Arteries	● Lymphatics
● Veins	

اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلاً وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلاً

## Important Points

1. Read the questions **carefully**.
2. Make sure you write the FULL name of the structures with the correct **spelling**.

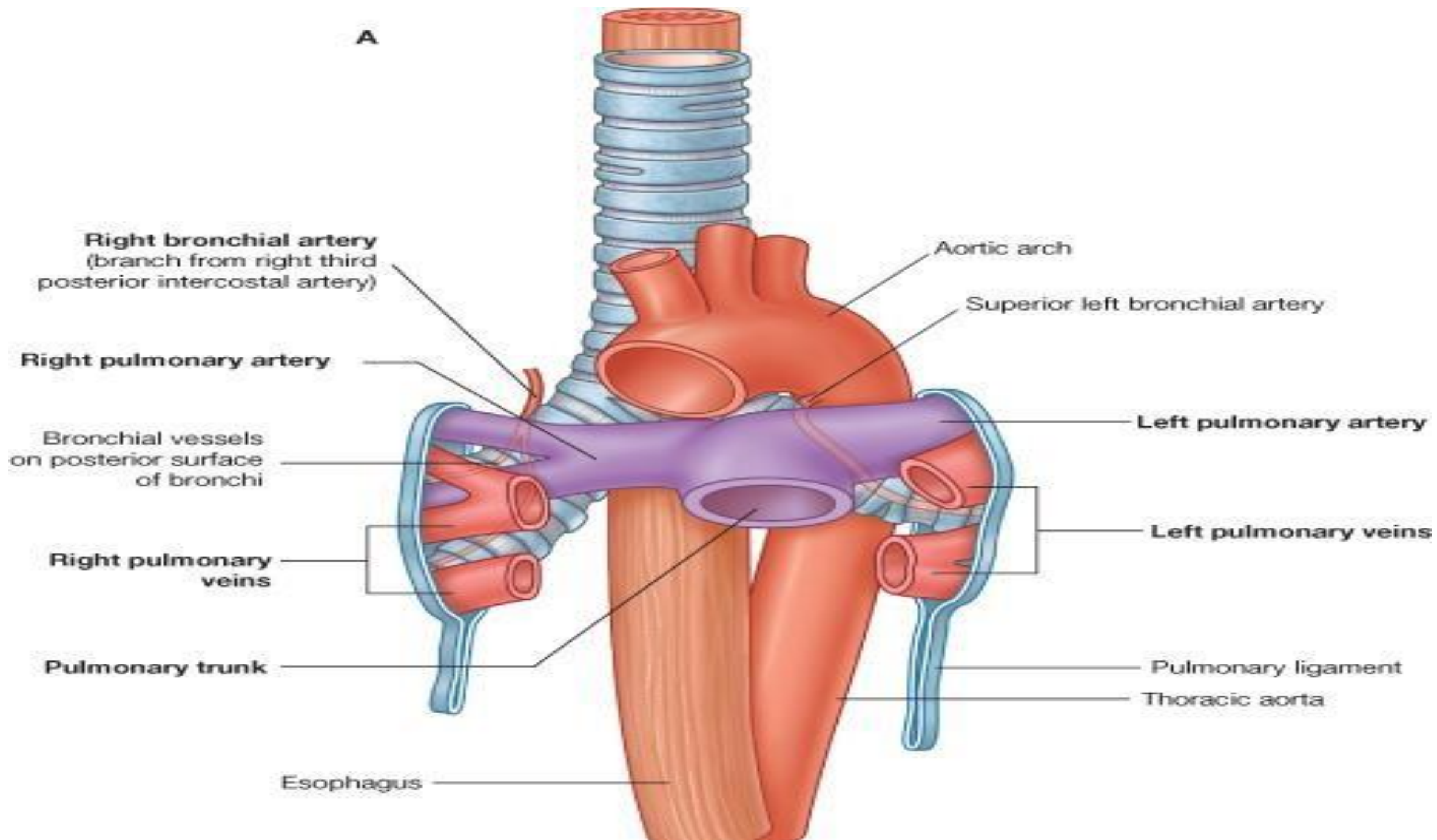
*Example:* SVC ✗ → Superior Vena Cava ✓

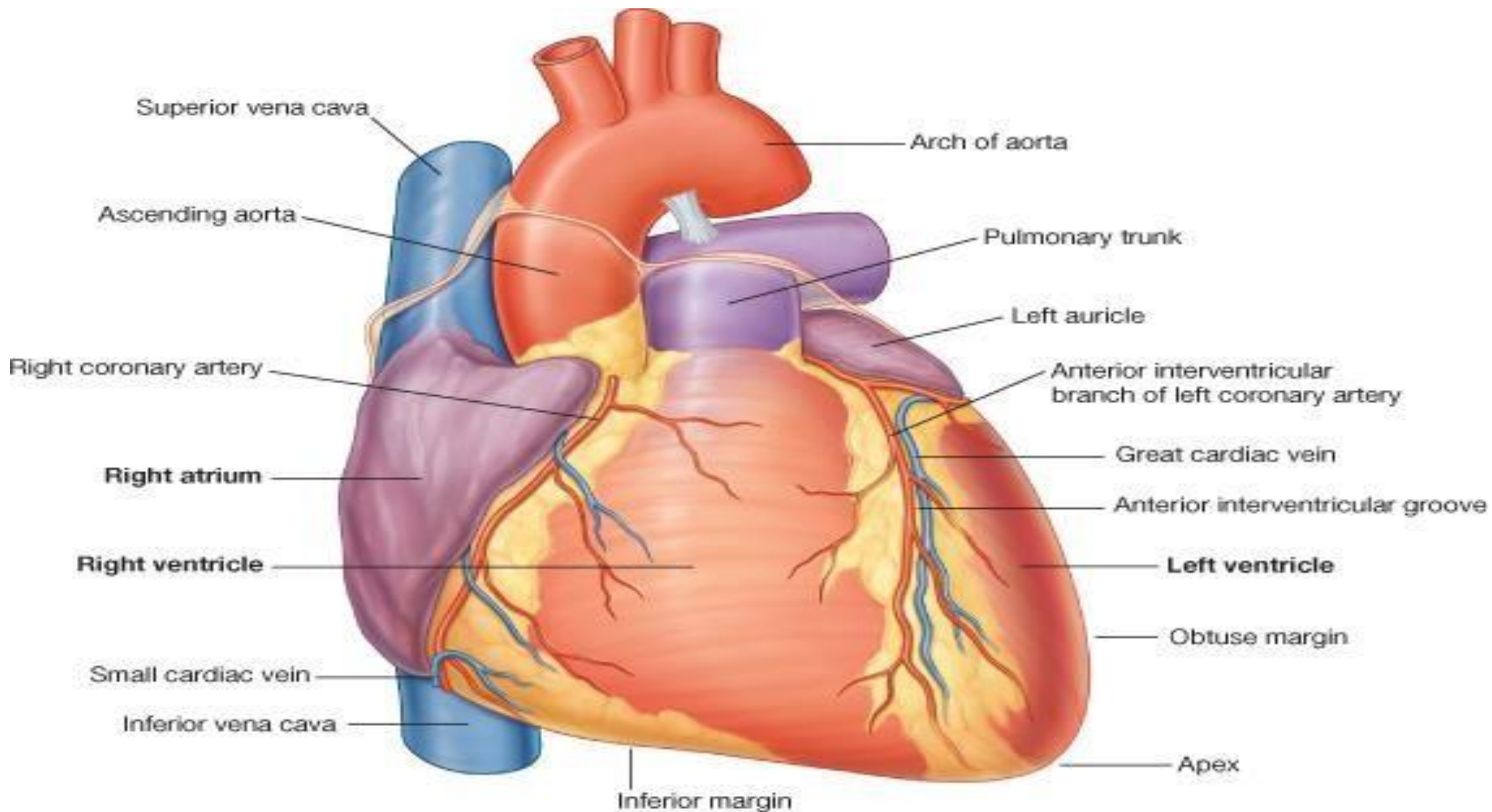
Thoracic aorta ✗ → Descending thoracic aorta ✓

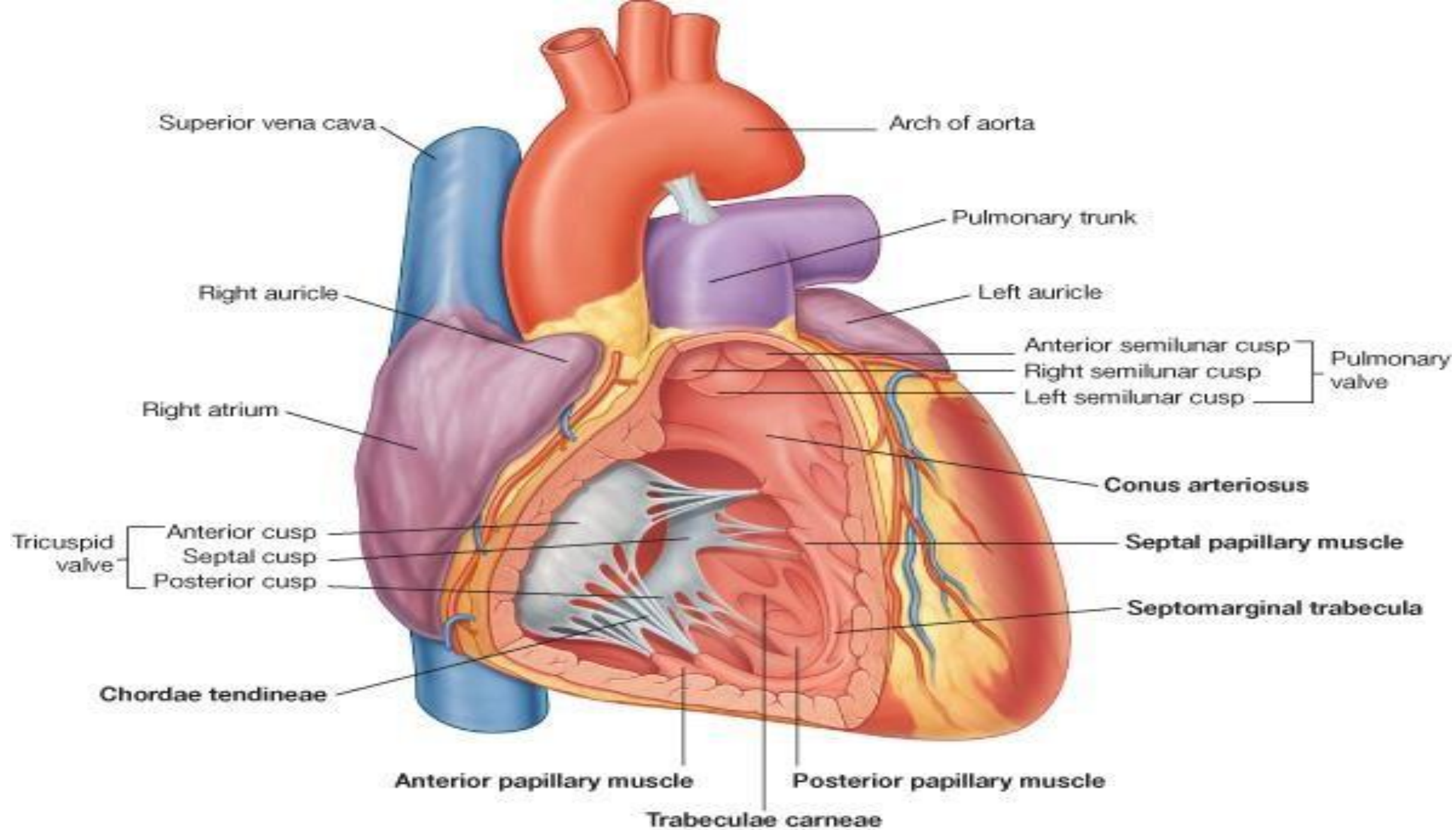
3. There is NO guarantee whether or not the exam will go out of this file.

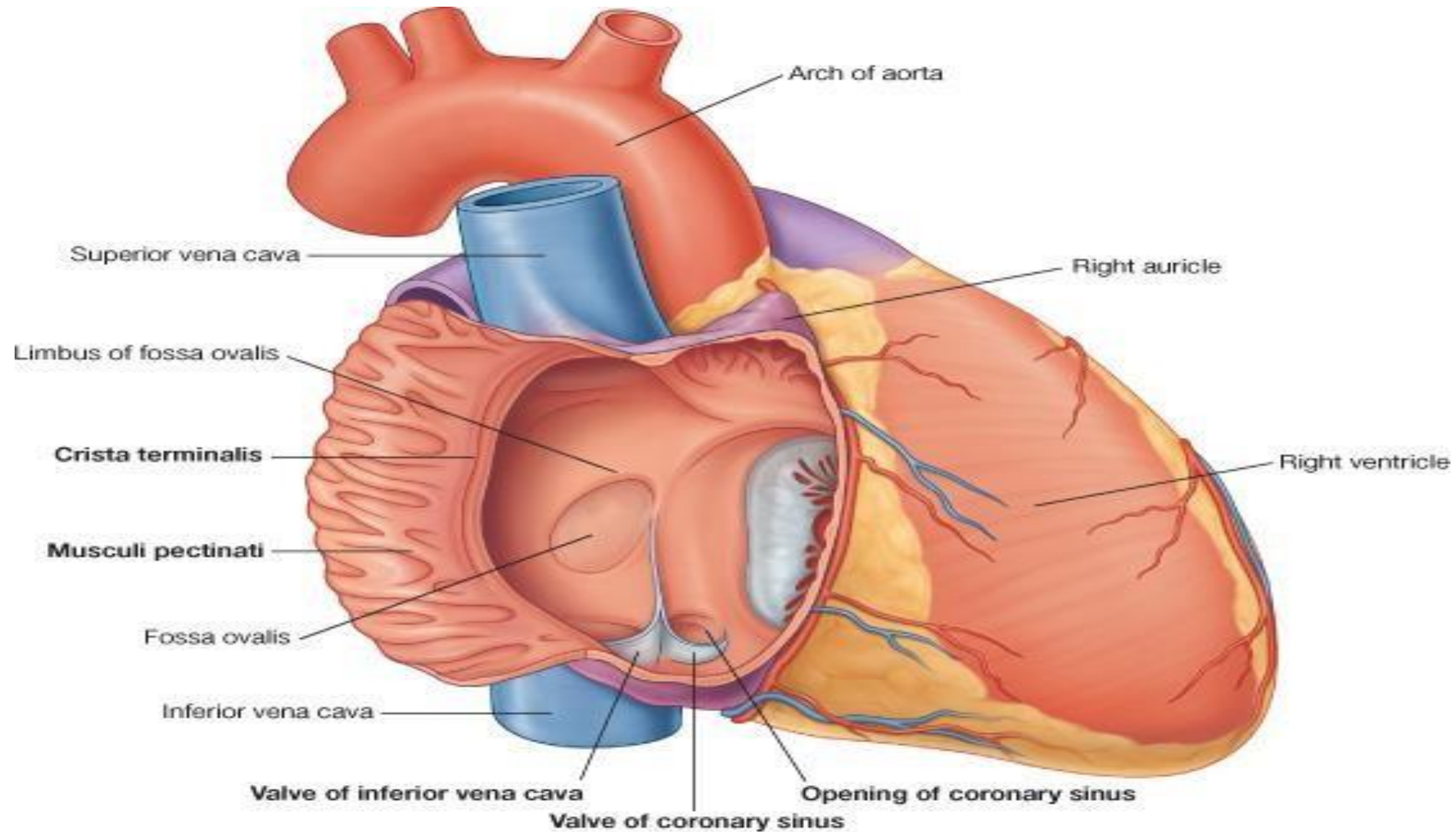
*Good luck!*

**A**

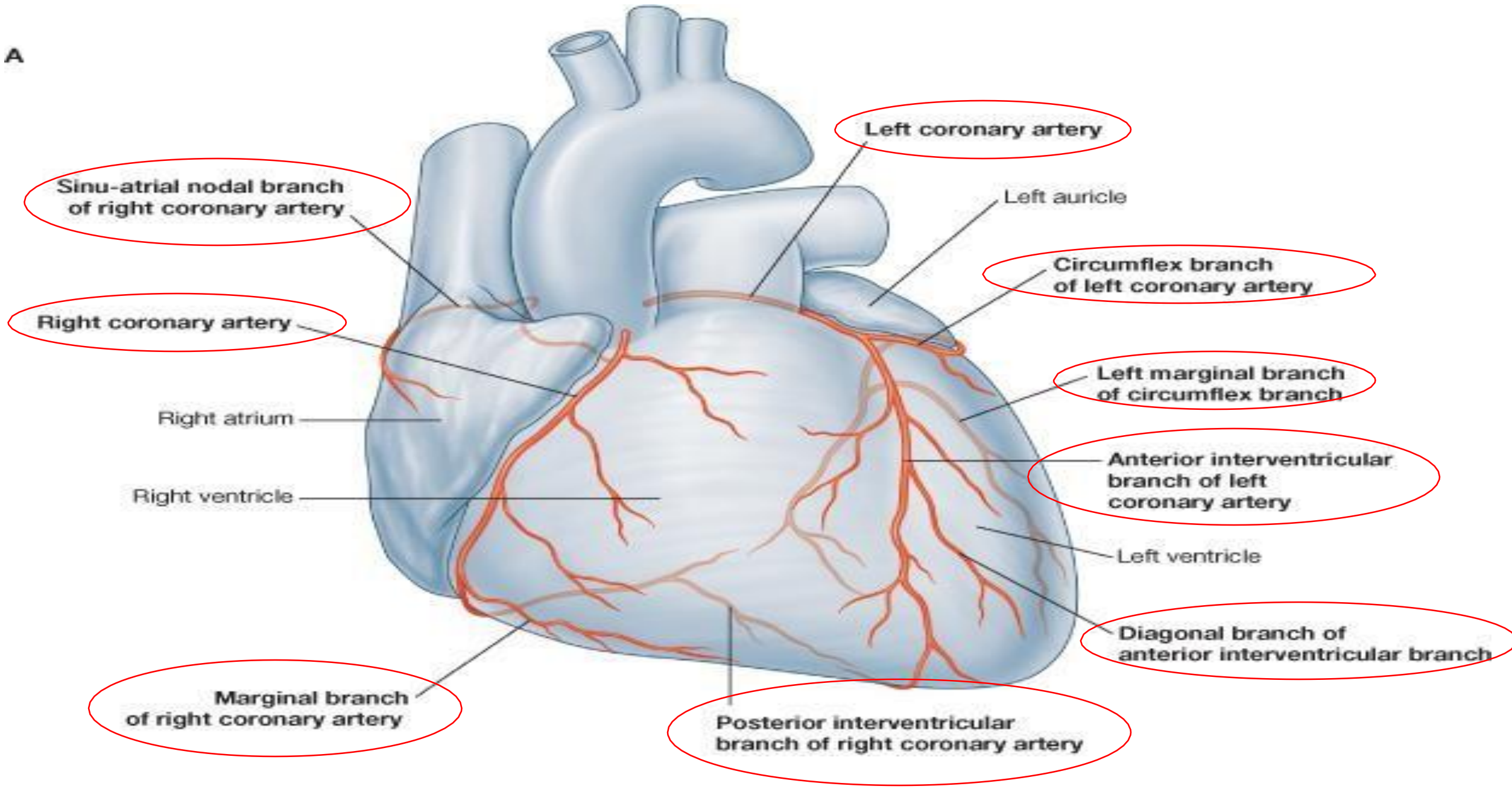


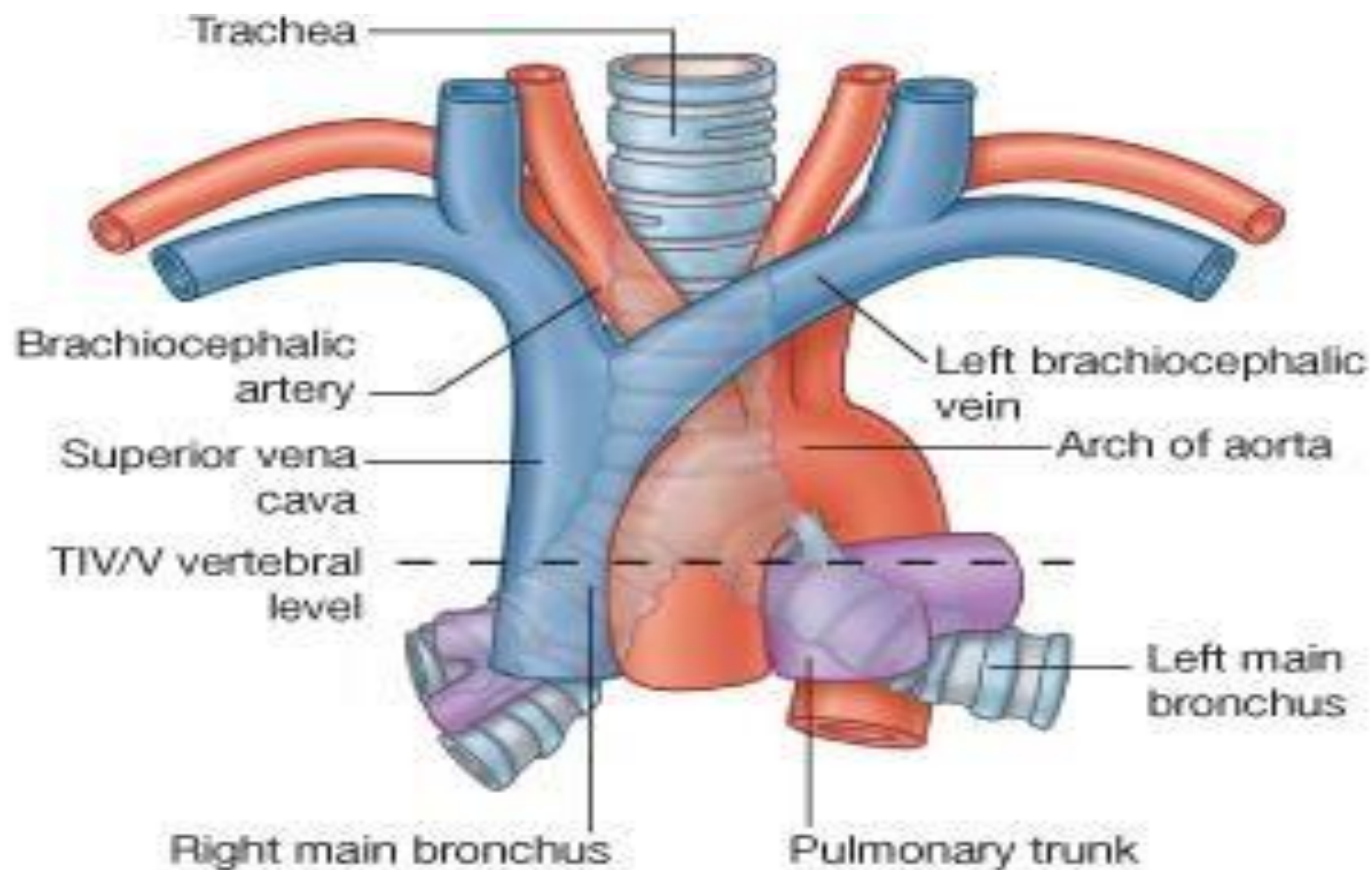






A







Identify :

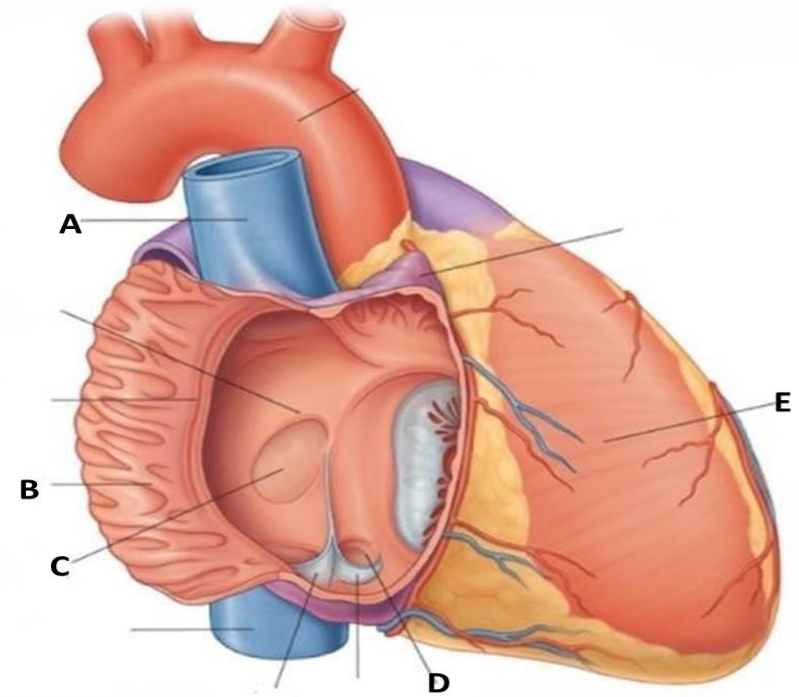
A: Superior vena cava.

B: **Musculi pectinate** of right atrium.

C: Fossa ovalis.

D: Opening of coronary sinus.

E: Right ventricle.



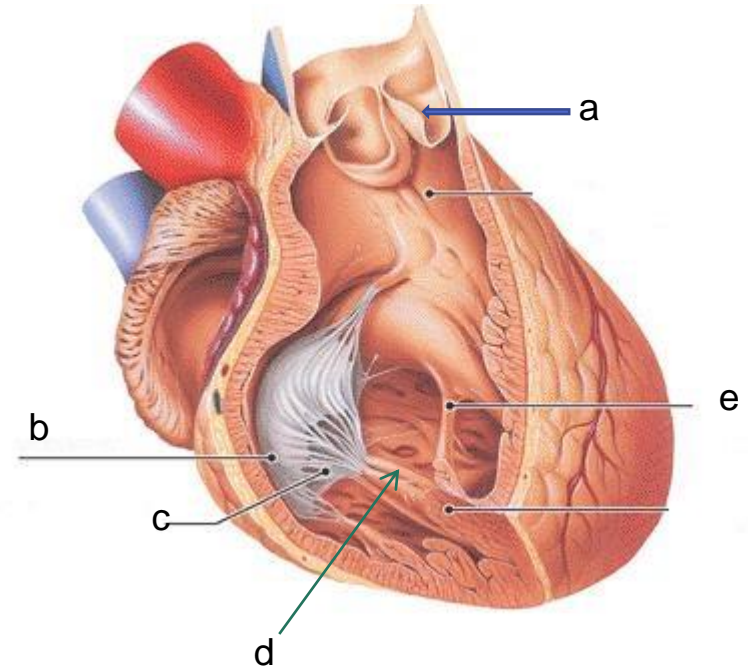
a. Pulmonary valve.

b. Tricuspid valve (right atrioventricular valve).

c. Chordae tendineae.

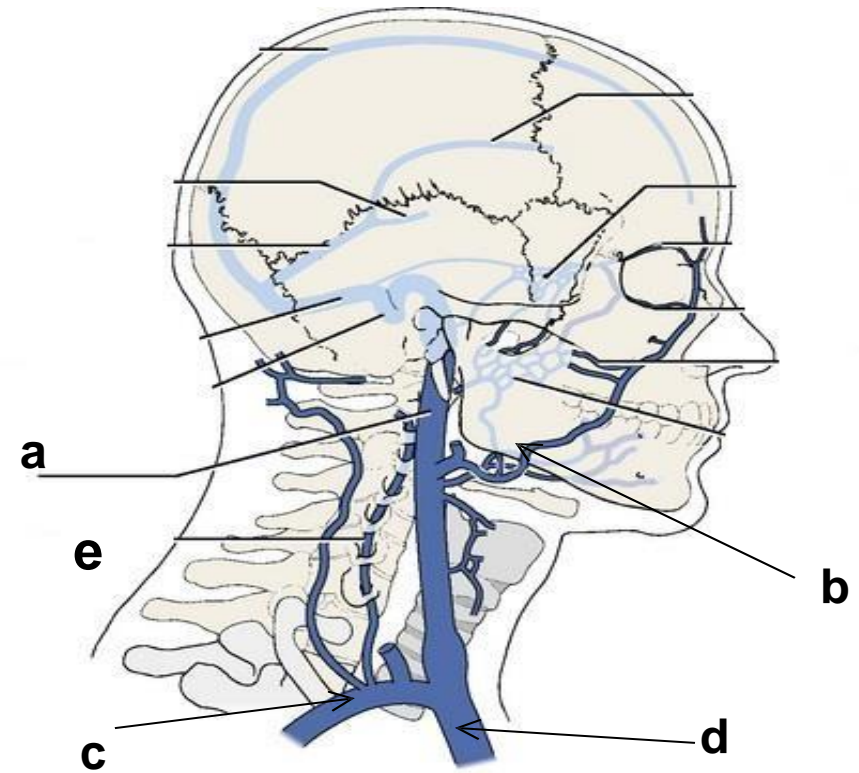
d. **Papillary muscle**.

e. Moderator band.



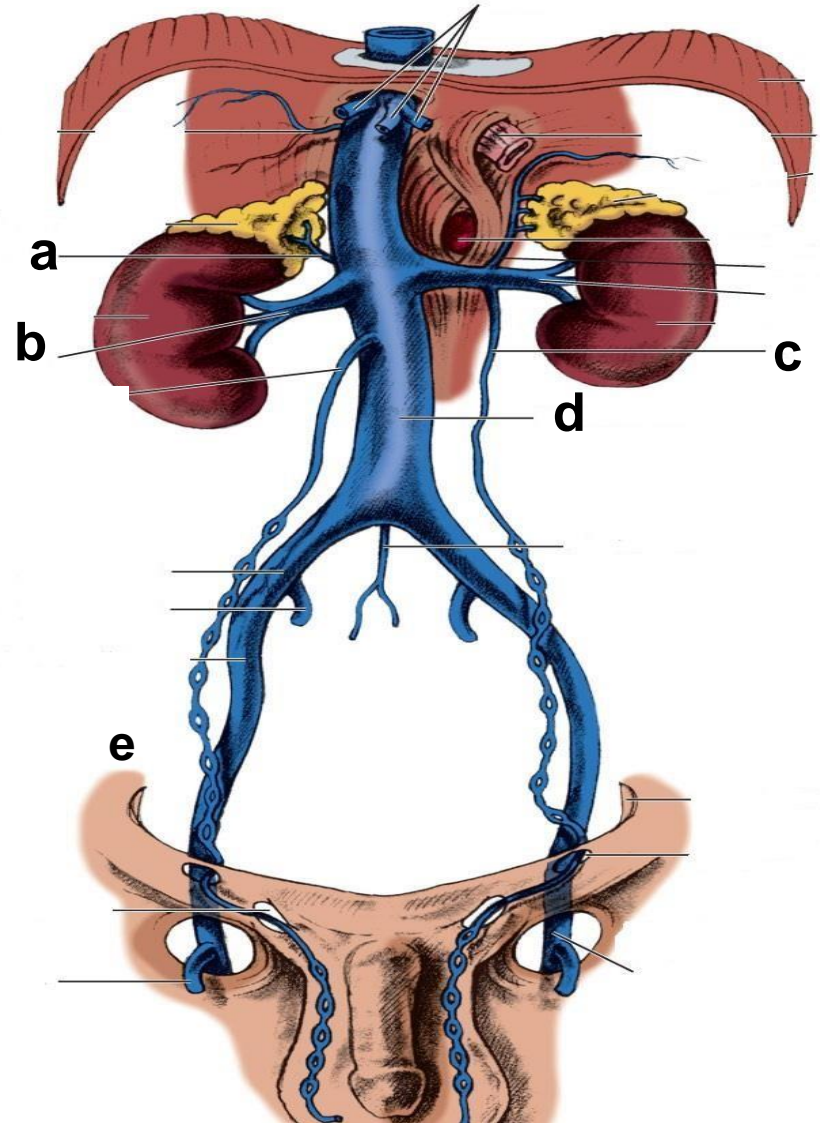
Identify :

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



Identify :

- a. Right adrenal (suprarenal) vein
- b. Renal vein
- c. Left gonadal vein
- d. Inferior vena cava
- e. Common iliac vein



Identify :

A: Left pulmonary veins.

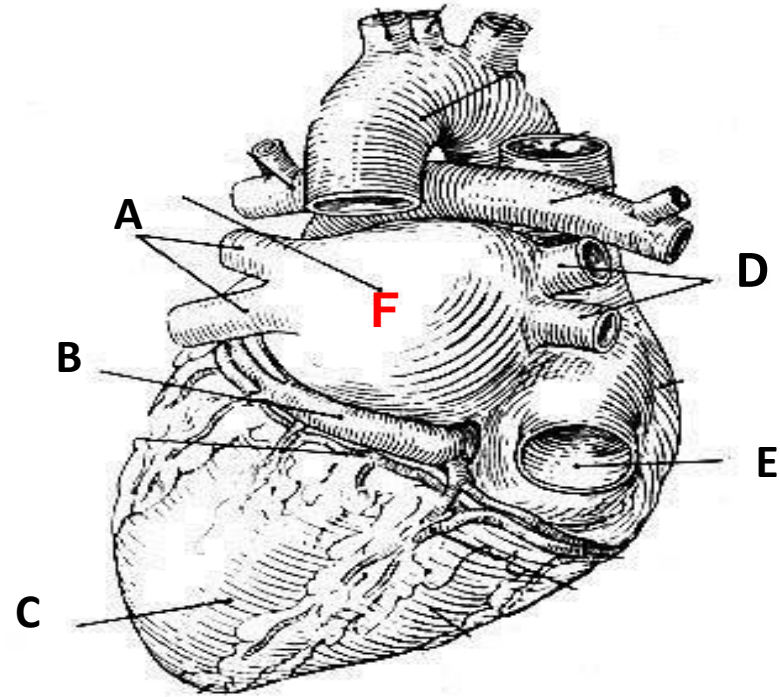
B: Coronary sinus/sulcus.

C: Left ventricle.

D :Right pulmonary veins.

E: Inferior vena cava.

F: Left atrium.

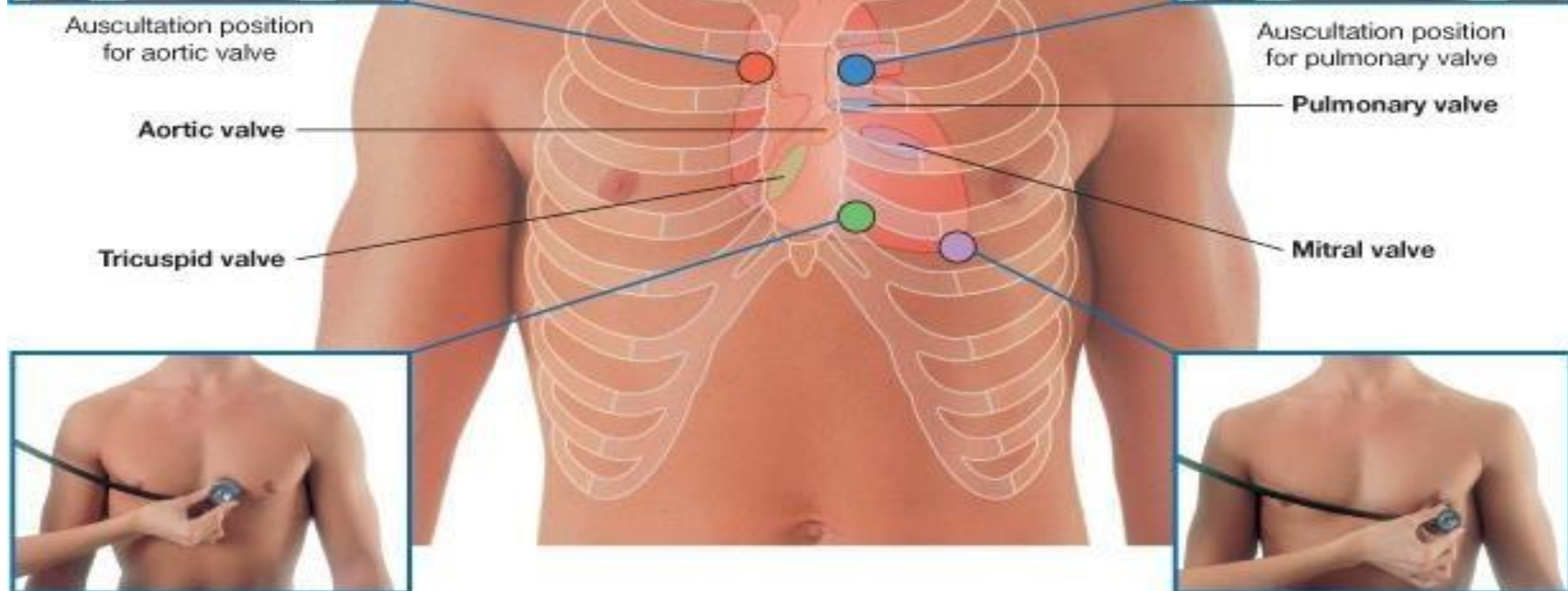




Auscultation position for aortic valve



Auscultation position for pulmonary valve



Aortic valve

Pulmonary valve

Tricuspid valve

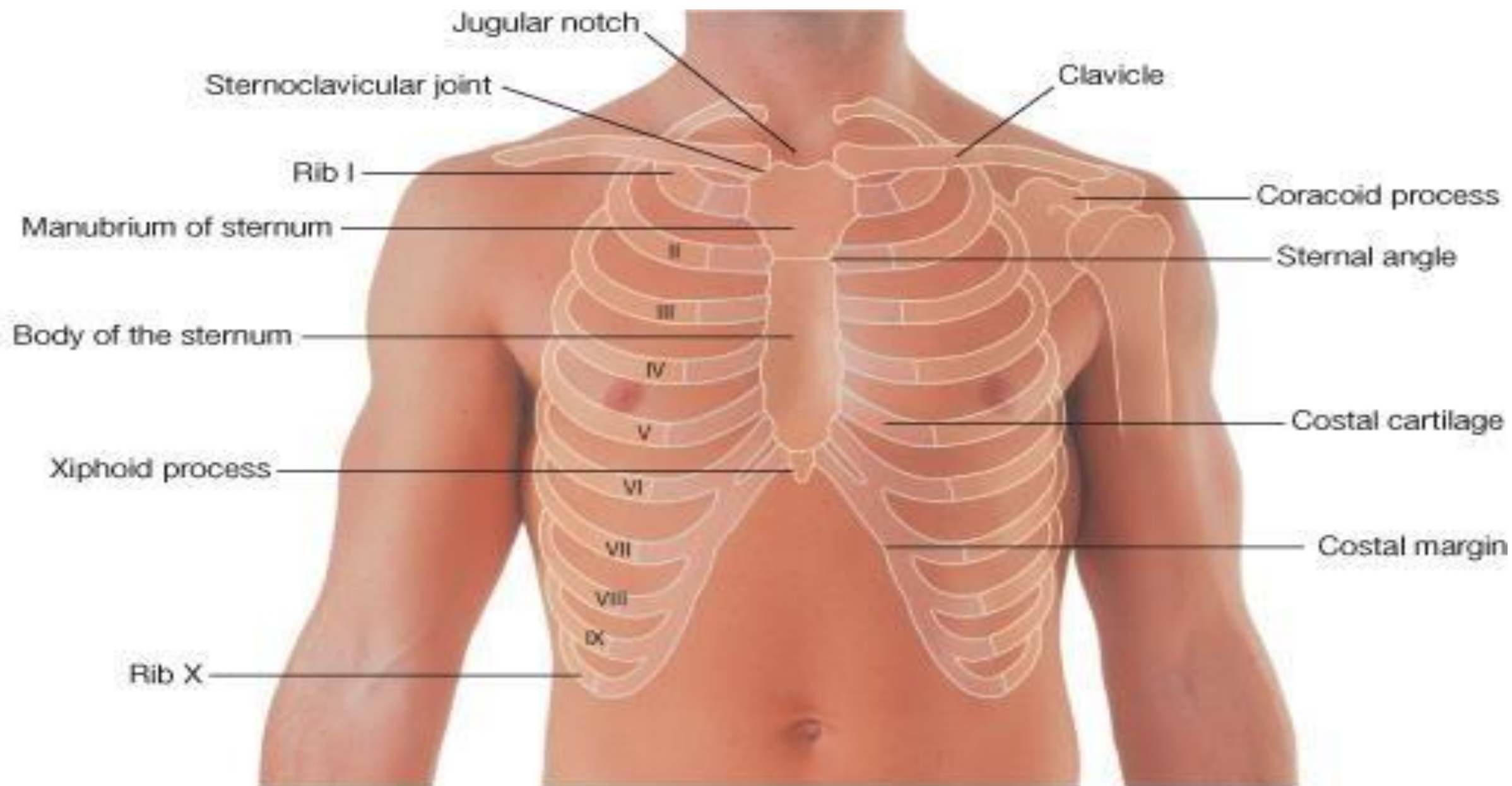
Mitral valve



Auscultation position for tricuspid valve



Auscultation position for mitral valve

**B**

**A**

Arch of aorta

Pulmonary trunk



Right atrium

Superior vena cava

Left ventricle

Apex of heart

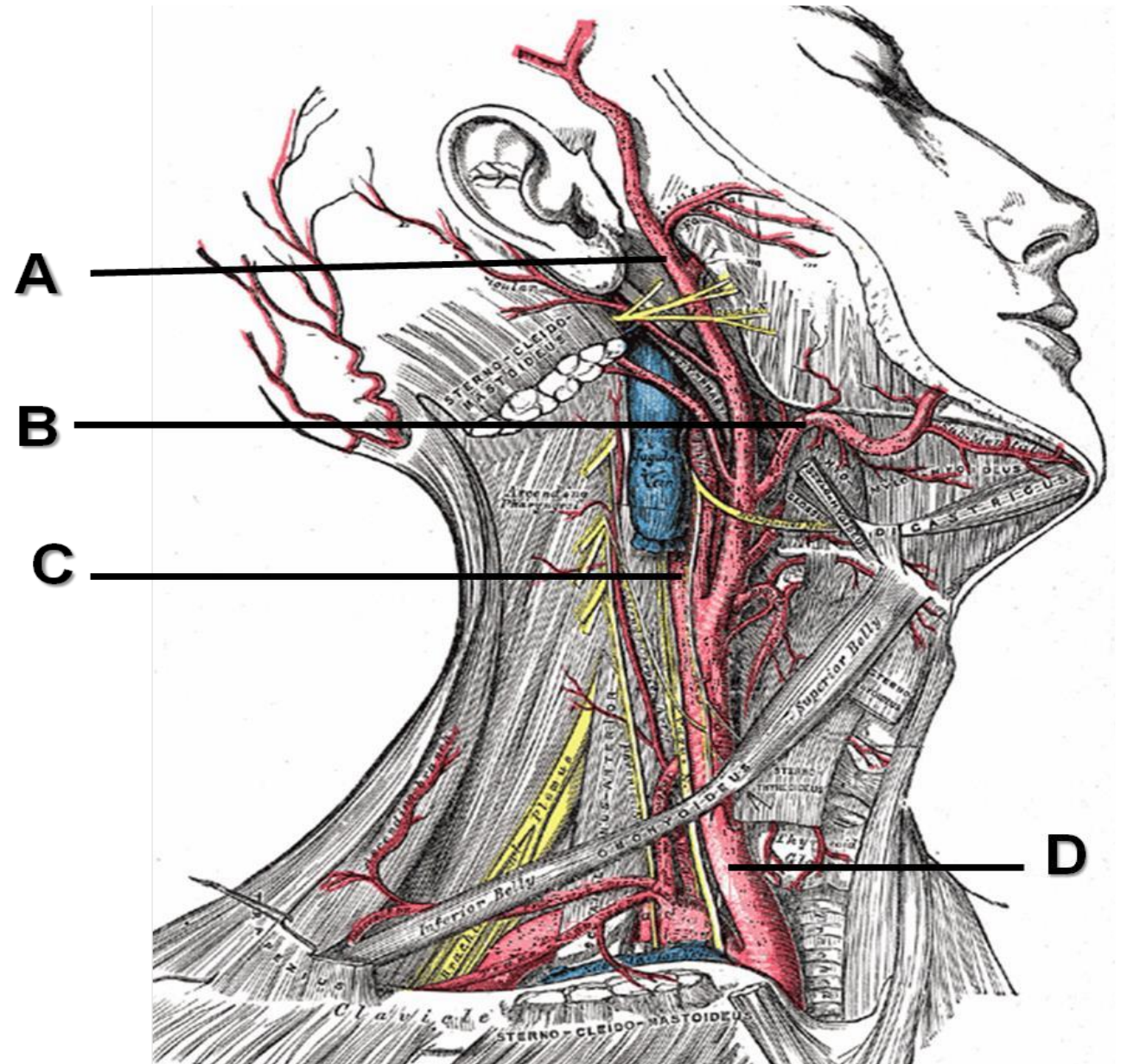
Identify :

A= External carotid artery

B= Facial artery

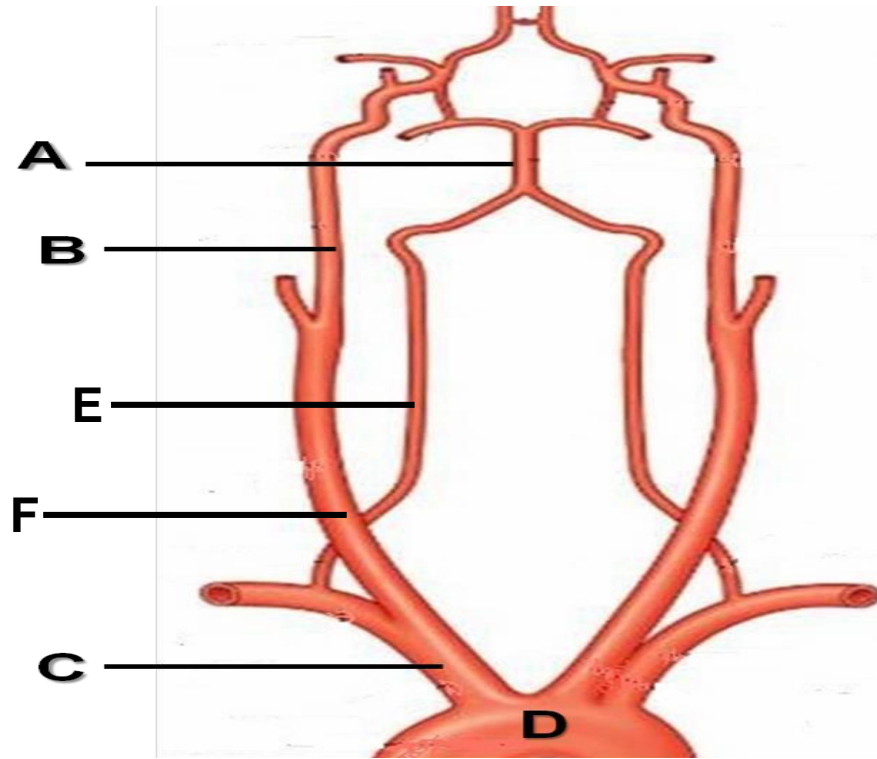
C= Internal carotid artery

D= Common carotid artery

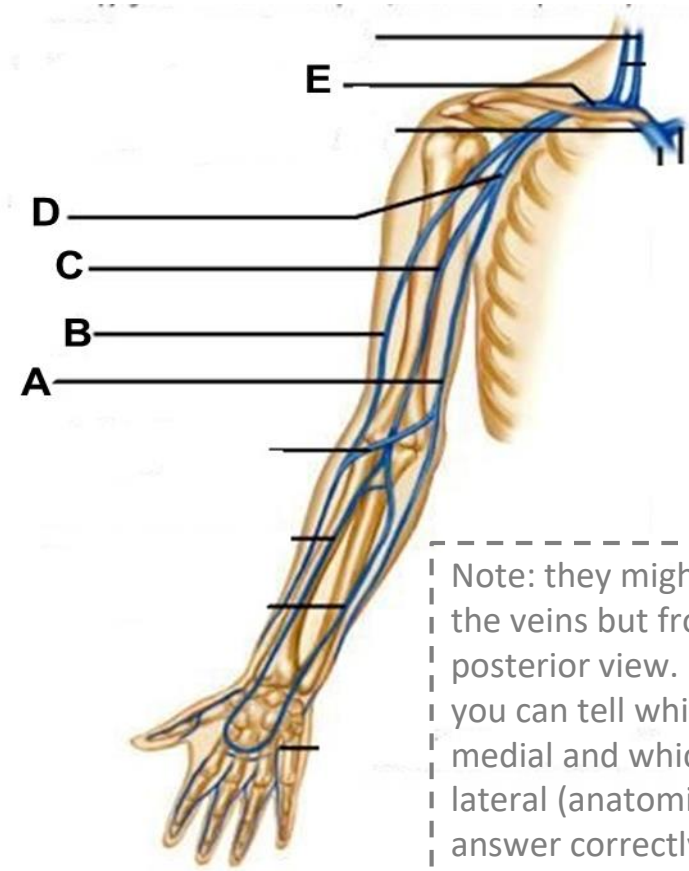




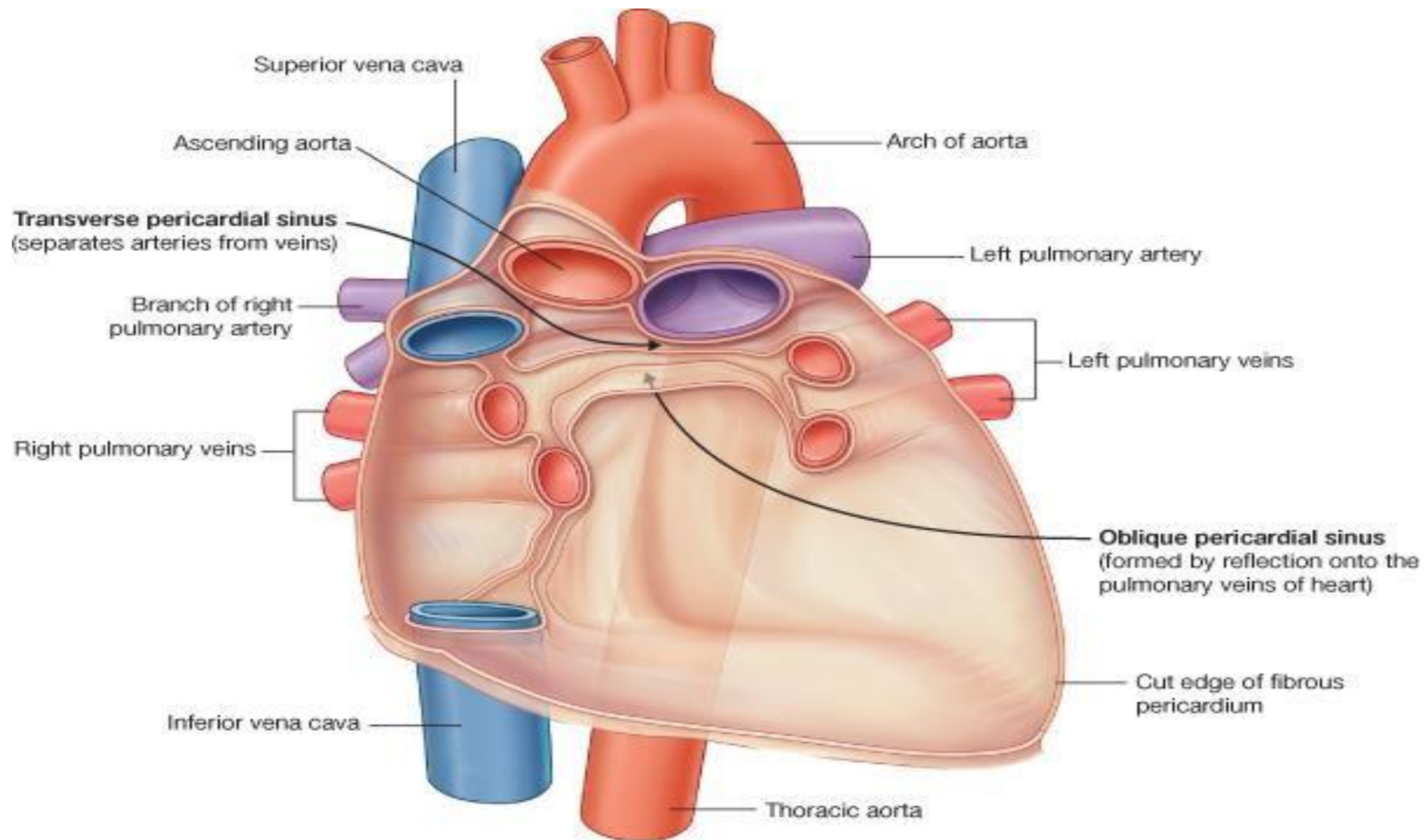
Identify :



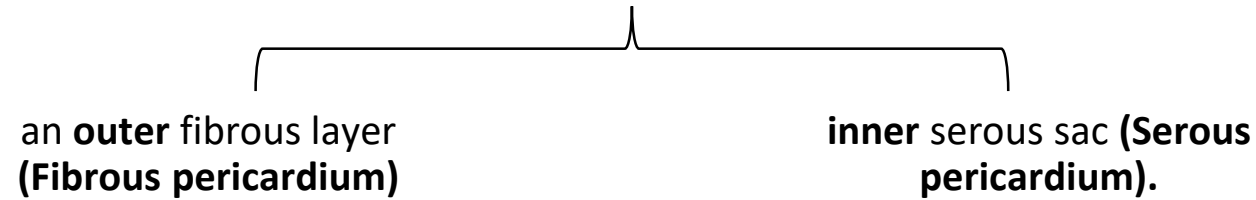
- A. Basilar artery
- B. Internal carotid artery
- C. Brachiocephalic trunk
- D. Arch of aorta
- E. Vertebral
- F. Common Carotid



- A. Basilic vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Brachial vein
- D. Axillary vein
- E. Subclavian vein



The heart is surrounded by a fibroserous sac called **pericardium** which is differentiated into:



### **Apex of the Heart**

- It is formed by the left ventricle.
- Lies at the level of left 5th intercostal space (3.5 inch from midline.)

### **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**.

### **Ascending aorta**

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

Identify :

A= Portal vein

B= Splenic vein

C= Superior mesenteric vein

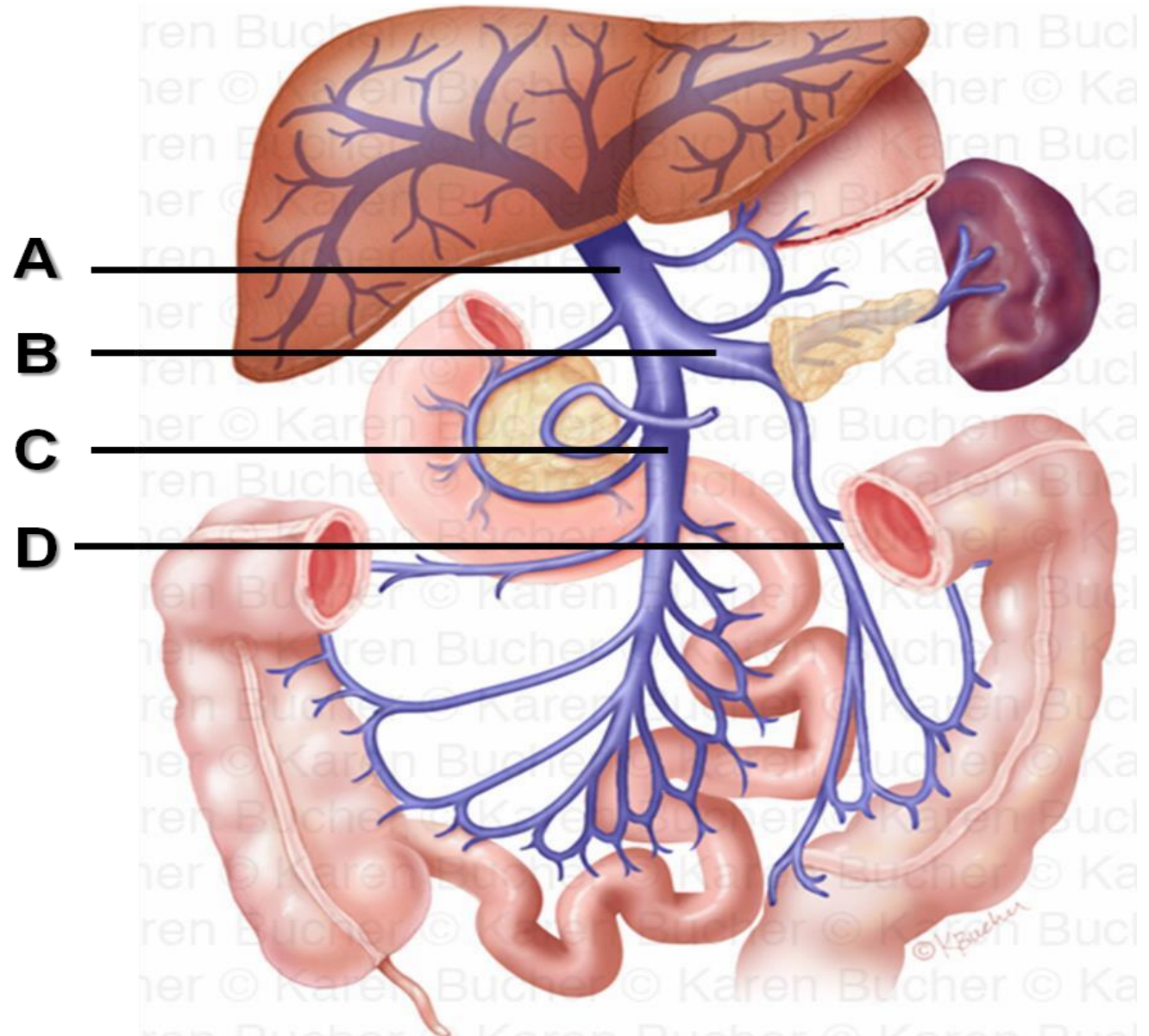
D= Inferior mesenteric vein

Note:

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

Tributaries:

right and left gastric veins,  
cystic vein,  
para-umbilical veins.



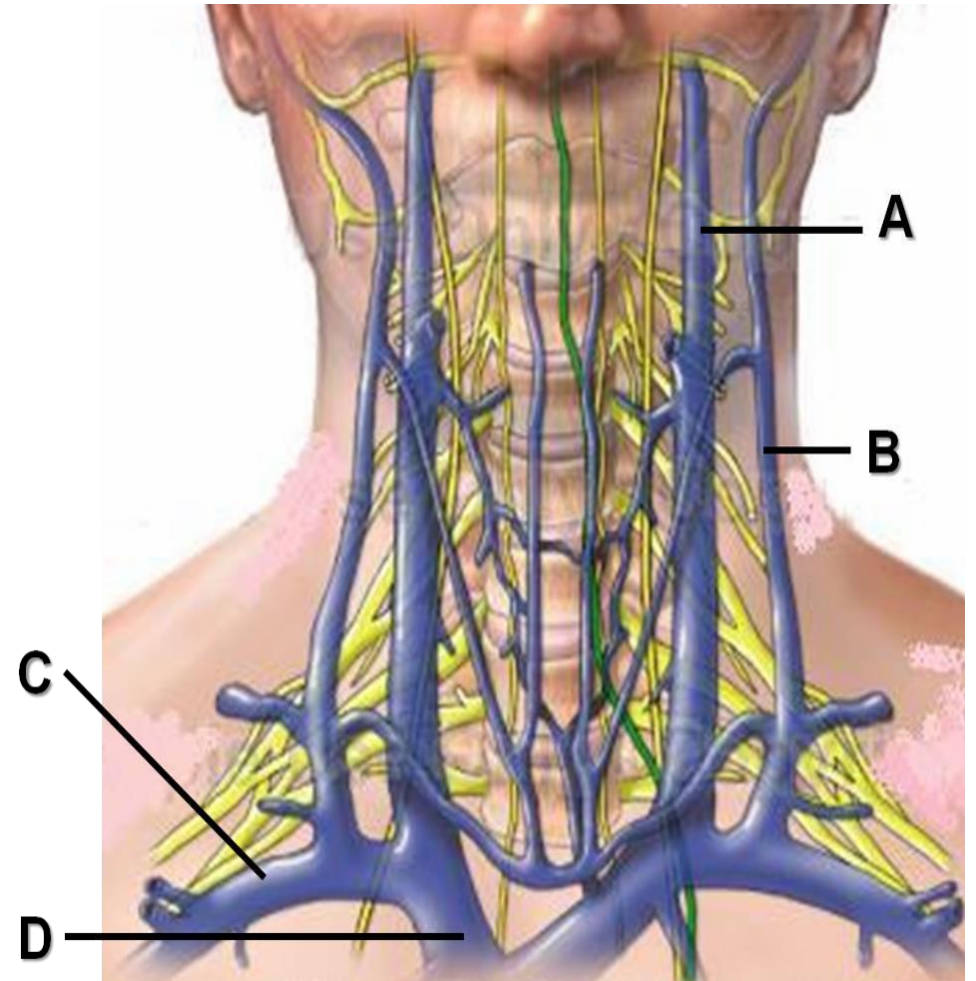
Identify :

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
- It drains blood from:
  - Outside of the skull
  - Deep parts of the face.

## 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 (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 **superficial 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 subclavian + 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

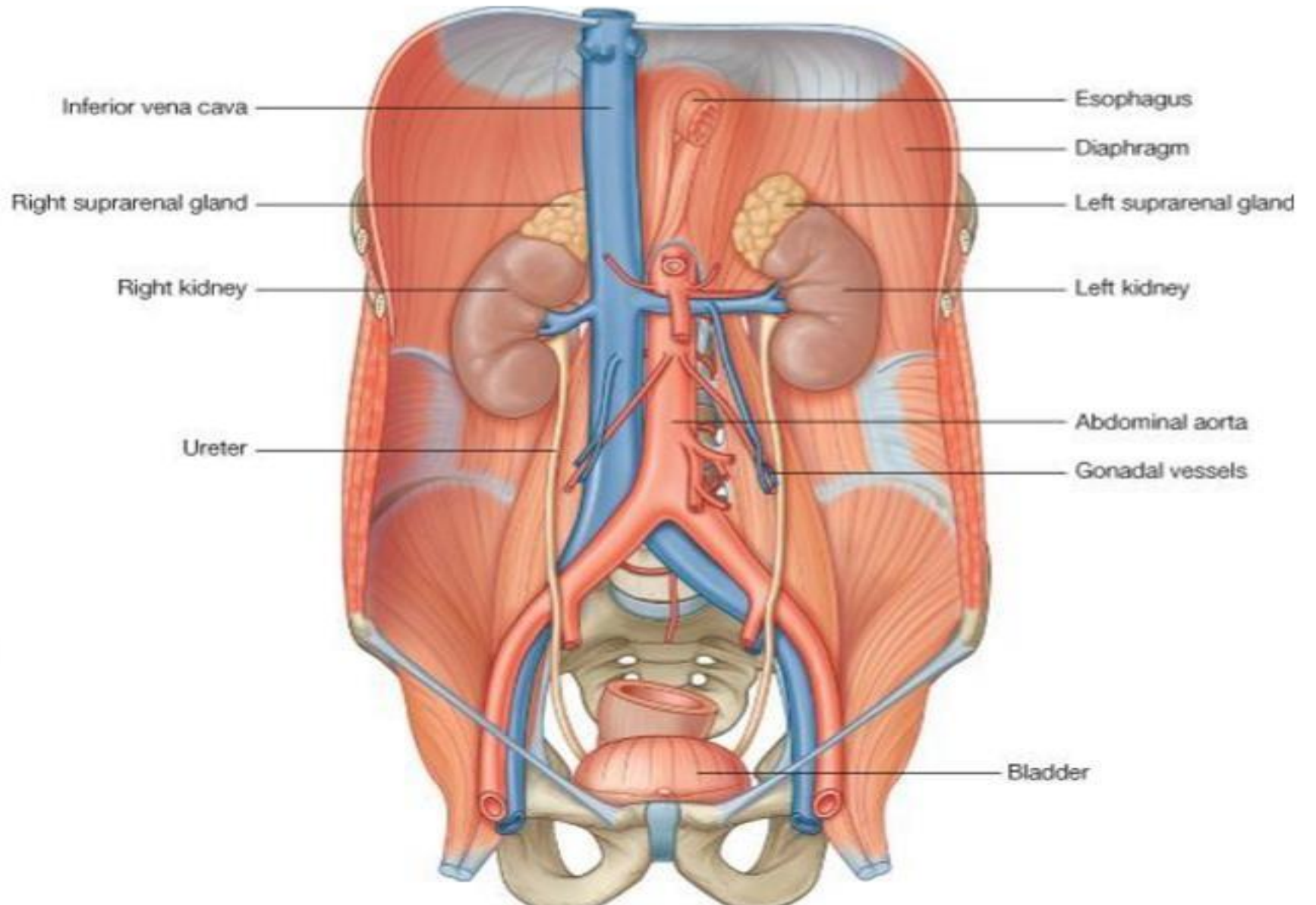
### 2. What are tributaries of IVC??

- 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 vein دوالي
2. Venous grafting



# Hepatic Portal Vein

-Mention the following:

**Drains into..?**

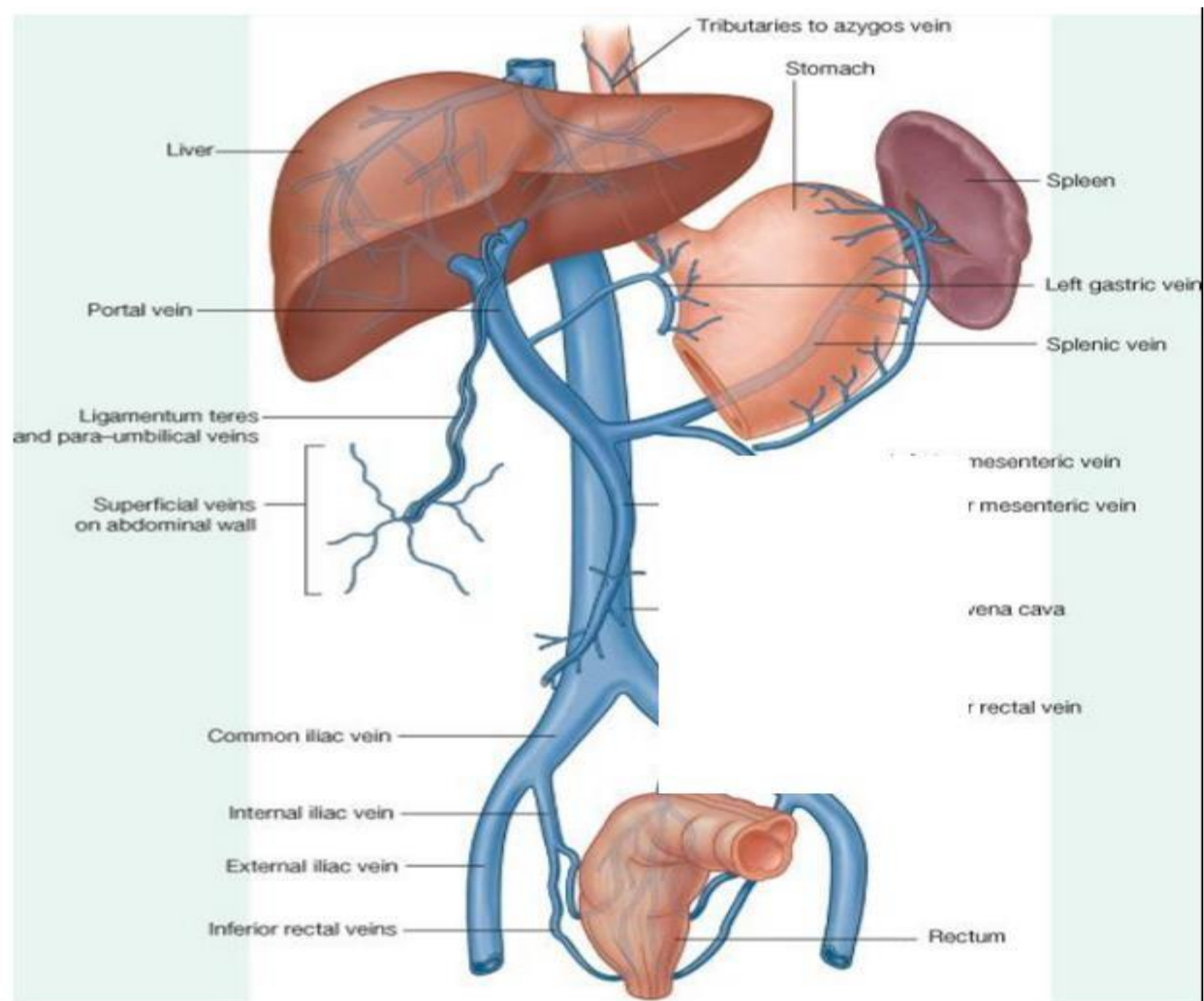
GIT and spleen.

**Formed by union of..?**

Superior mesenteric  
splenic veins .

**Tributaries..?**

- Gastric
- Cystic veins







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