



MED437
KING SAUD UNIVERSITY



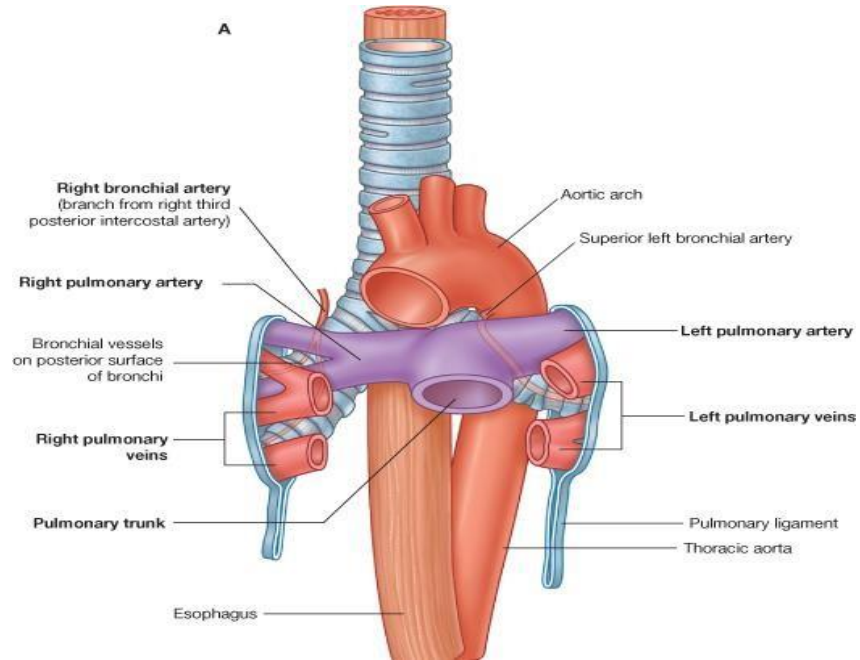
OSPE

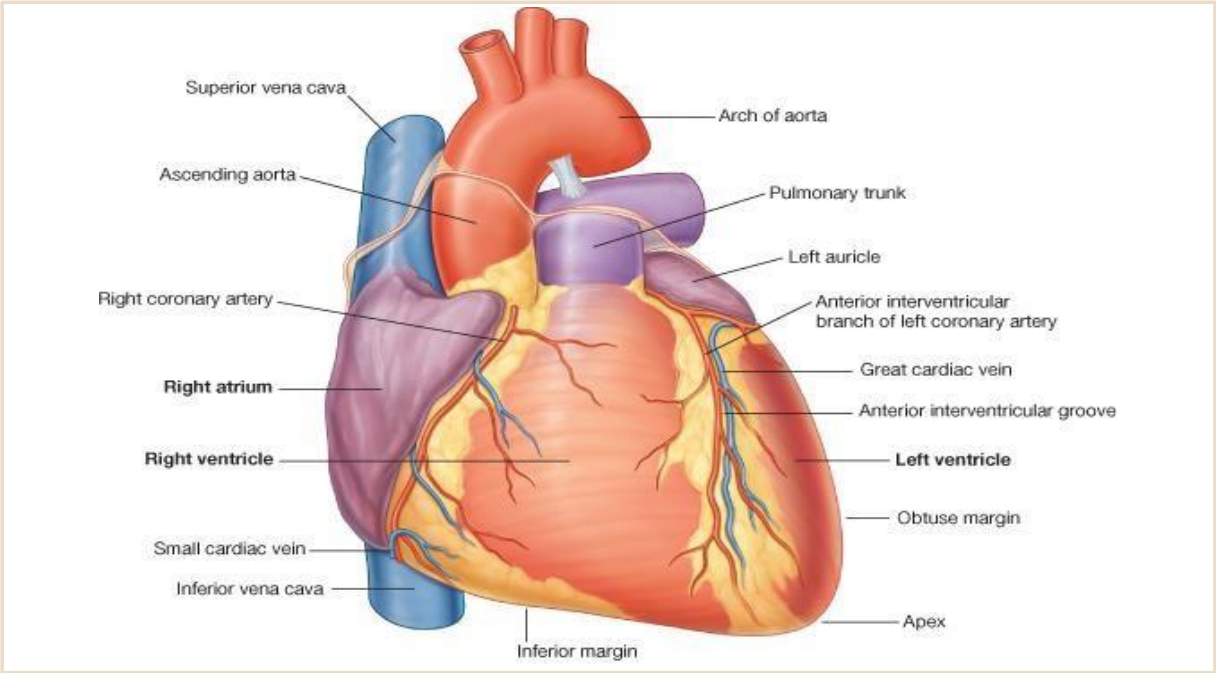
CVS Block

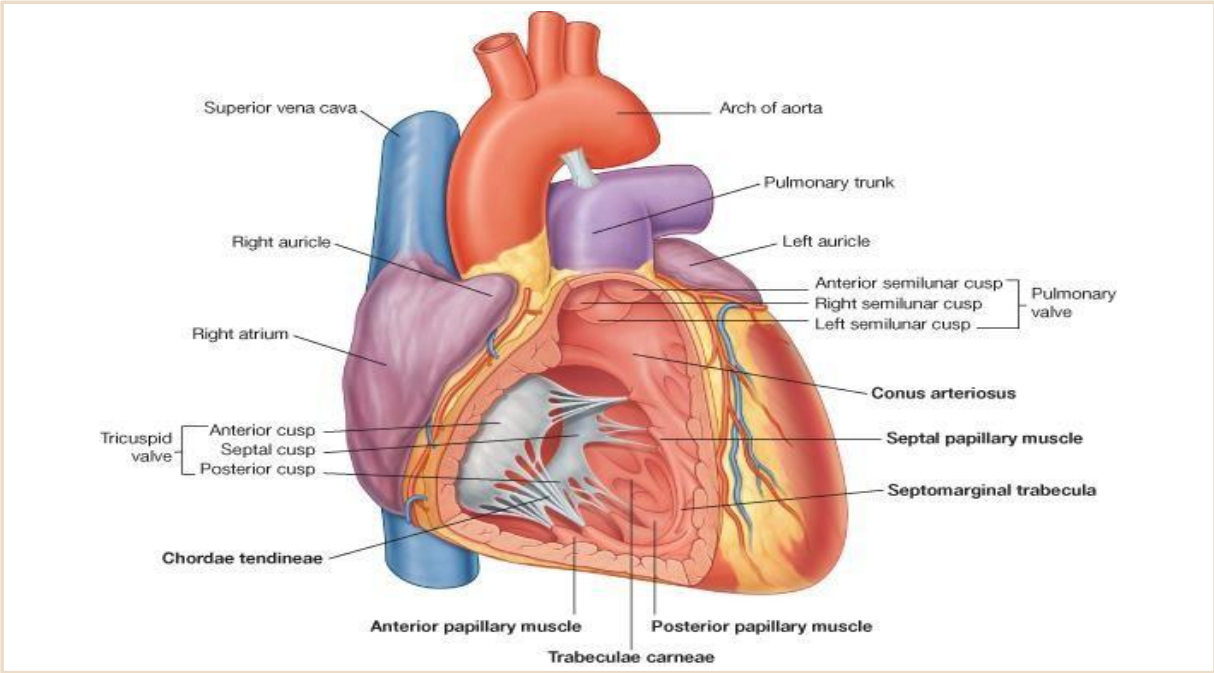
- Artery
- Vein
- Muscle
- Nerve

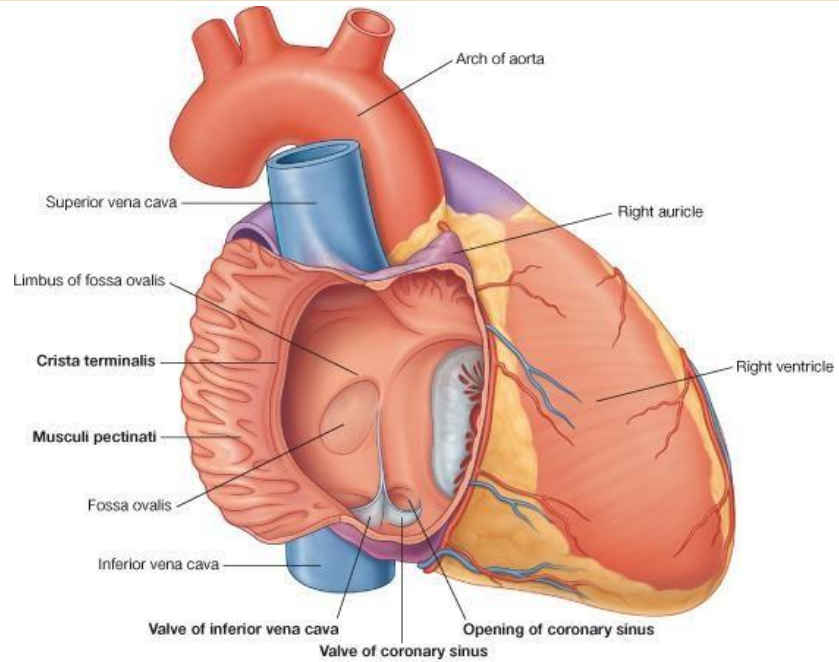
{وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ}

A

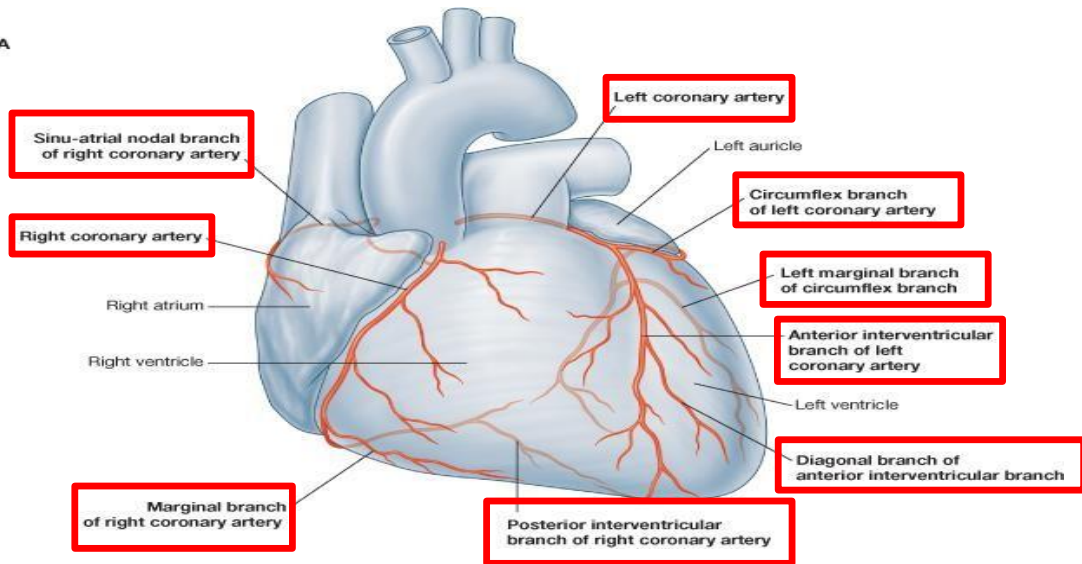


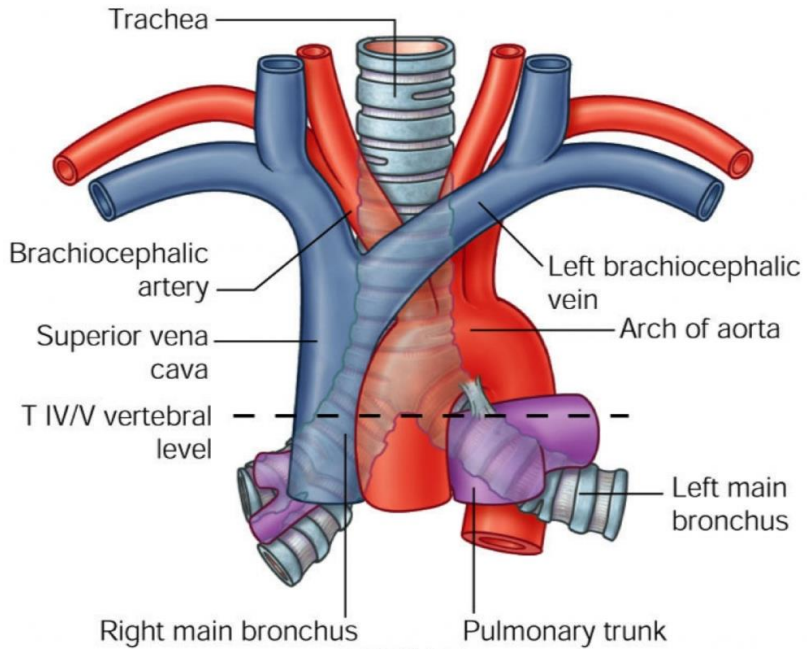


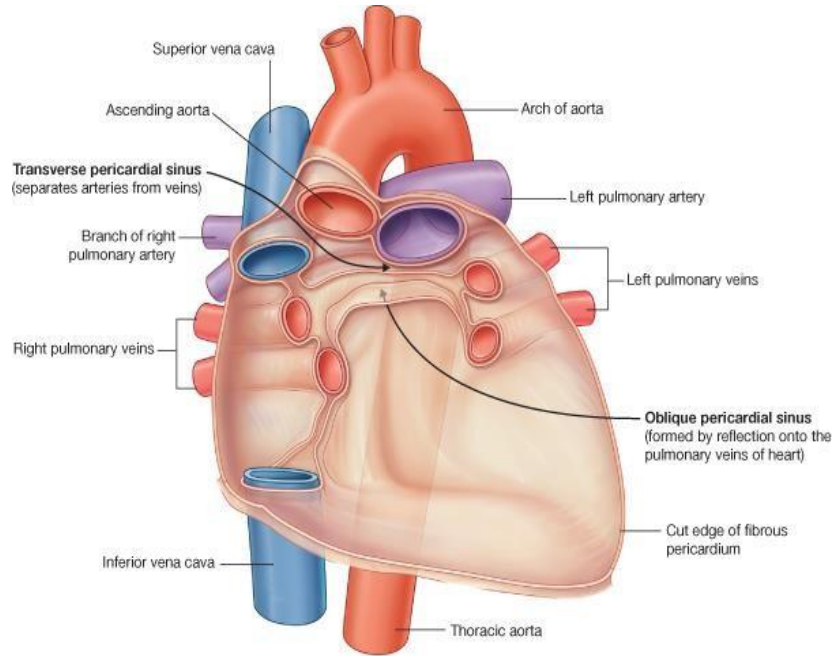




A

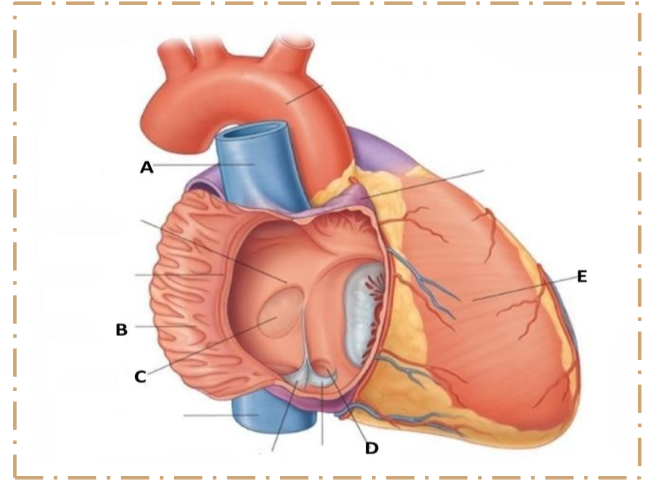






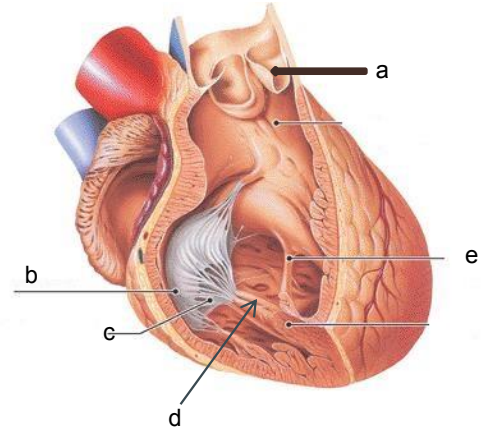
Identify

- A. Superior vena cava
- B. **Musculi pectinate** of right atrium
- C. Fossa ovalis
- D. Opening of coronary sinus
- E. Right ventricle



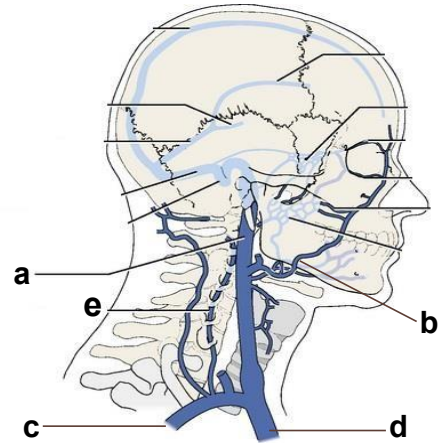
Identify

- A. Pulmonary valve
- B. Tricuspid valve
(right atrioventricular valve)
- C. Chordae tendinae
- D. **Papillary muscle**
- E. Moderator band



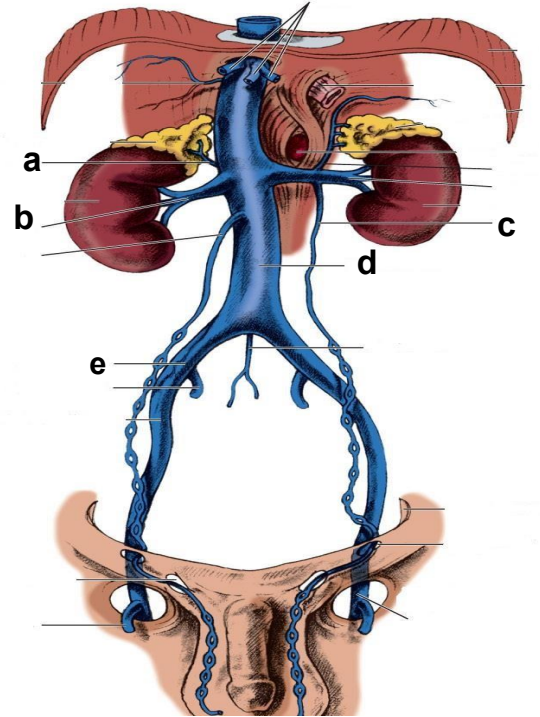
Identify

- A. Internal jugular vein
- B. Facial vein
- C. Subclavian vein
- D. Brachiocephalic vein
- E. Vertebral vein



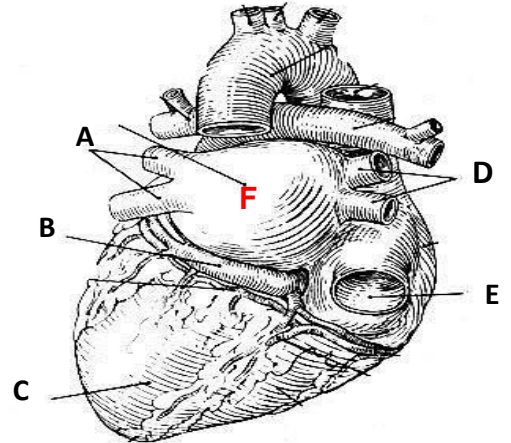
Identify

- A. Right adrenal (suprarenal) vein
- B. Renal vein
- C. Left gonadal vein
- D. Inferior vena cava
- E. Common iliac vein



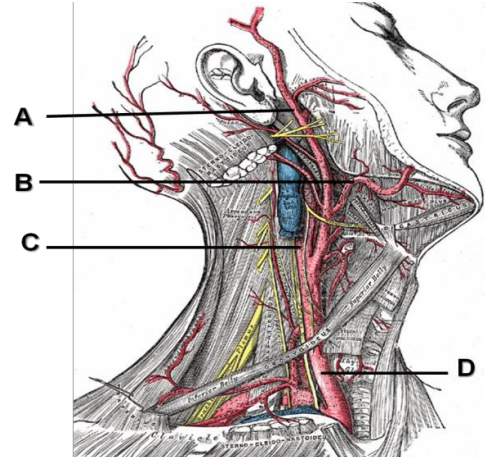
Identify

- A. Left pulmonary veins
- B. Coronary sinus/sulcus
- C. Left ventricle
- D. Right pulmonary veins
- E. Inferior vena cava
- F. Left atrium



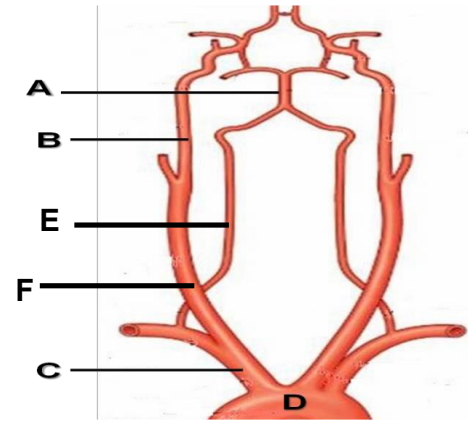
Identify

- A. External carotid artery
- B. Facial artery
- C. Internal carotid artery
- D. Common carotid artery



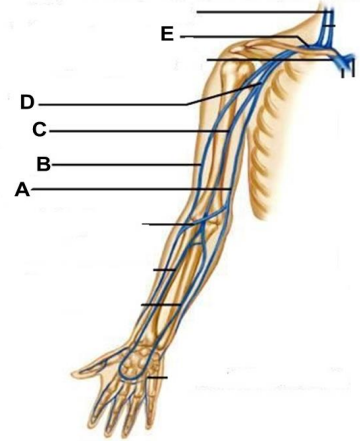
Identify

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



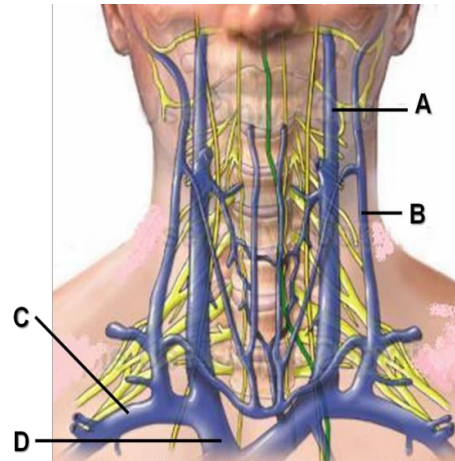
Identify

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



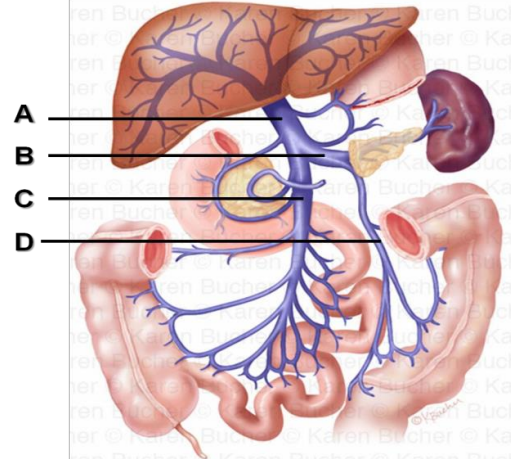
Identify

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



Identify

- A. Portal vein
- B. Splenic vein
- C. Superior mesenteric vein
- D. Inferior mesenteric vein



Note:

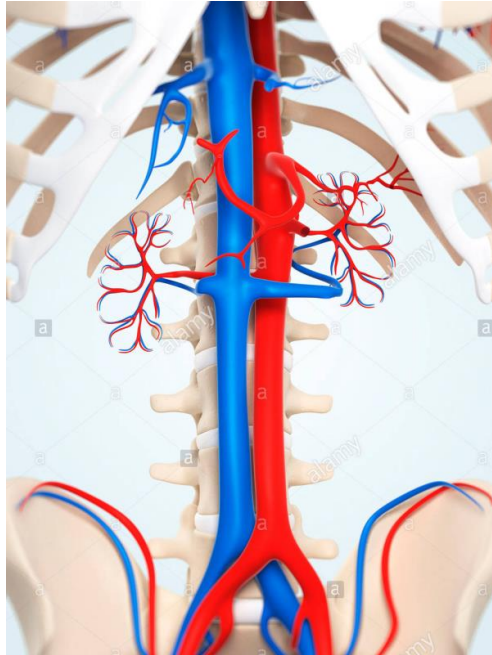
Immediately before reaching the liver, the **portal vein** divides into right and left that enter the liver.

Tributaries:

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

Abdominal Aorta

it begins
at **T12** and ends
at **L4**

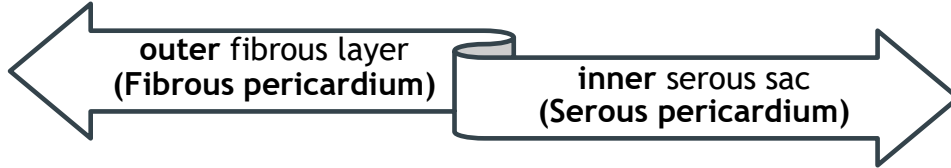


Inferior Vena cava

it begins in the
abdomen
at **L5** and ends
at **T8**

pericardium

- 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)

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**

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**

Common carotid (internal & external)

- The **internal** has No branch in the neck
 - 1) It will join **basilar artery** to form **arterial circle of Willis'**
 - 2) 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** .

External jugular vein

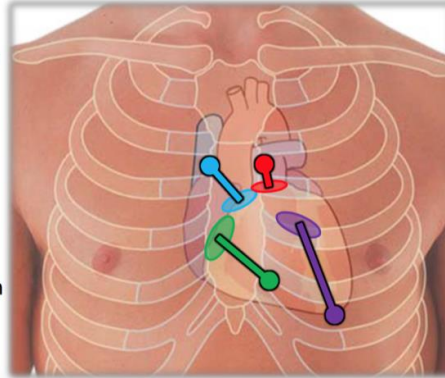
- Superficial Veins
- Lies superficial to the **sternomastoid** muscle
- It drains blood from:
 - Outside of the skull
 - Deep parts of the face.

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).**

● **Aortic valve**
Right 2nd intercostal
space next to sternum

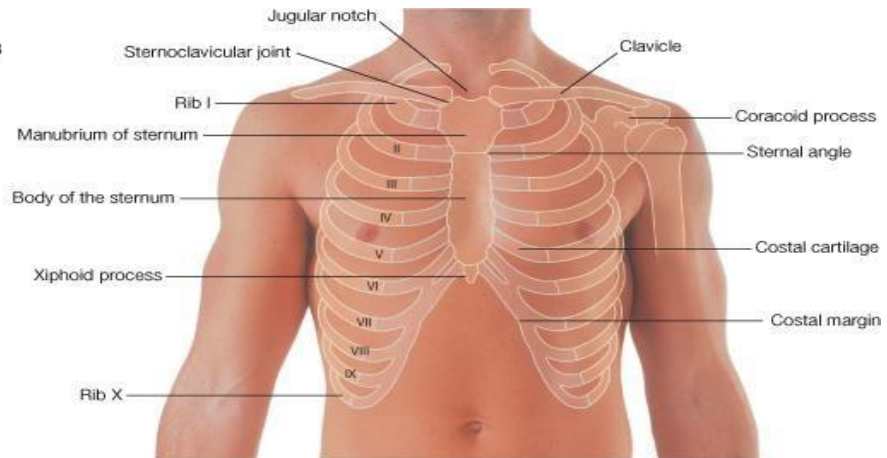
● **Tricuspid valve**
Left 5th intercostal
space next to sternum

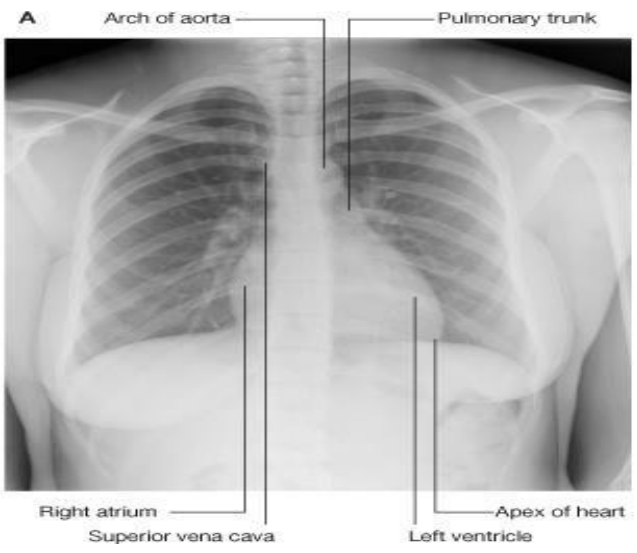


● **Pulmonary valve**
Left 2nd intercostal space
next to sternum

● **Mitral valve**
Left 5th intercostal space
& midclavicular line

B





1. What is the vein drainage of abdomen?

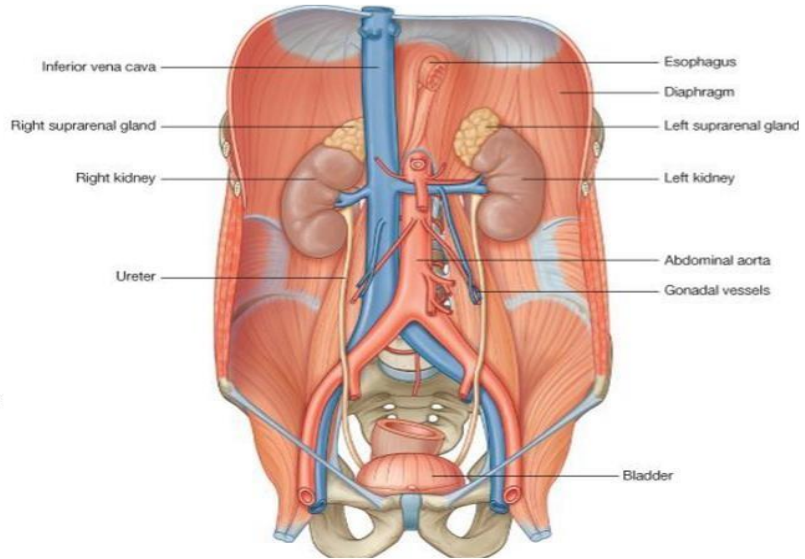
Inferior vena cava

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 Vain

-Mention the following:

Drains into..?

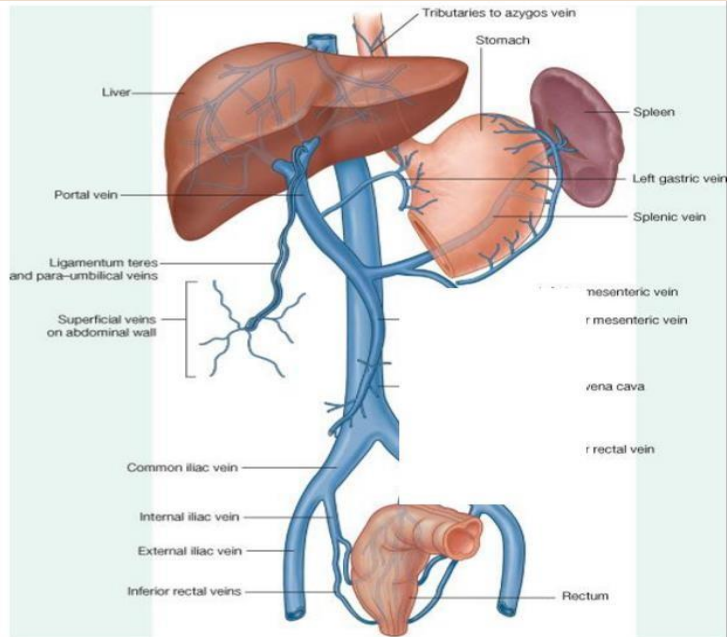
GIT and spleen.

Formed by union of..?

Superior mesenteric
splenic veins .

Tributaries..?

- Gastric
- Cystic veins





GOOD LUCK 

(Special thank for team436)

Faisal Alsaif & Rawan Alharbi

