

How to Answer Properly

1- Start with identifying the side.

- Check the number of lobes.

If it has 3 lobes then it is the right lung, however if it has 2 lobes only then it is the left lung.

- Observe for cardiac notch and lingula.

Cardiac notch allows some space for the heart and it's only seen in the left lung. As is lingula

- Observe for transverse / horizontal fissure.

Transverse is only found in the right lung, while oblique fissure is found in both

- Check the direction of the anterior and posterior borders and hilum.

Anterior border is sharp, posterior border is broad and smooth, hilum should be medial.

2- After you've identified the side, bear in mind that:

- If it's the **Right** lung, you will find <u>openings</u> of: **2 bronchus, 1 artery, 2 veins.**
- If it's the **Left** lung, you will find <u>openings</u> of: **1 bronchus, 1 artery, 2 veins.**

3- Now you need to differentiate each opening.

- (ملمسها قاسي وناشف) Openings for bronchus is cartilaginous
- Opening for the pulmonary artery is soft.

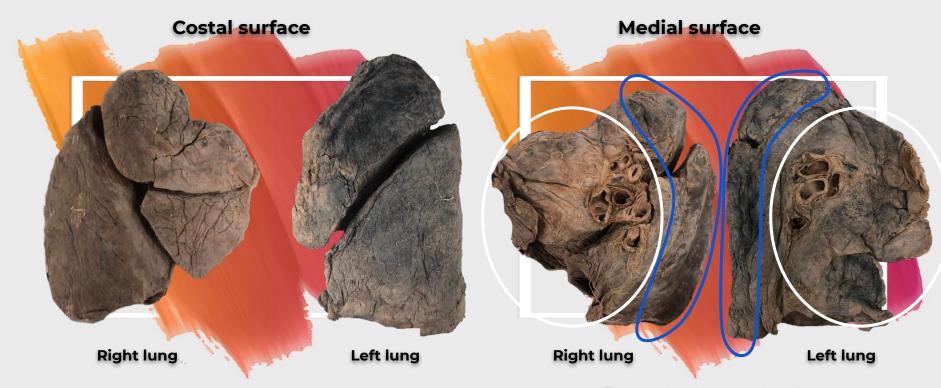
نفترض طلعت لكم الـ lung اليمين، اول شي المسوا وطلعوا الفتحات القاسية الـ bronchus وعددهم بيكون ٢، وبين فتحتين البرونكس هذي بتحصلون فتحة الـ artery محشور بينهم، الدره ومن قدام مرره بتكون للـ vein.

borders



Anterior border is sharp, posterior border is broad and smooth

Surfaces



Posterior / vertebral part Anterior / mediastinal part

Differences between lungs

	Right lung	Left lung
lobes	Three lobes: superior, middle, inferior	Two lobes: supersior, inferior
fissures	Oblique and horizontal	Oblique
Hilum difference	Two bronchus entering	One bronchus entering
other features		Lingula and cardiac notch

Right lung





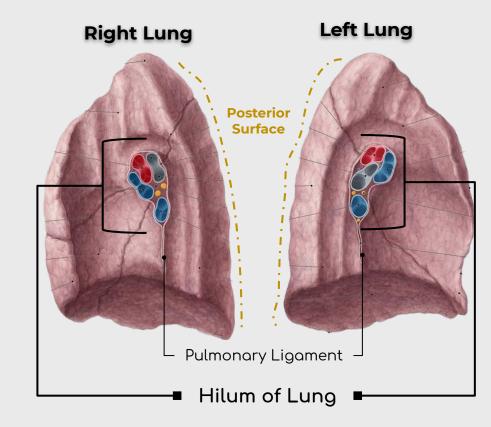
Left lung





Hilum of Lung

		Right Lung	Left Lung
	Bronchus	2 openings (it divides before entering the lung) (Most Posterior)	l opening (it divides after entering the lung) (Most Posterior)
	Pulmonary Artery	l opening Lies between the two bronchus openings	l opening Lies superior to the bronchus opening
Pulmonary		2 openings 1- Superior pulmonary vein (Most Anterior) 2- Inferior pulmonary vein (Most Inferior)	



★ Grey: Lobar Bronchus

Red: Pulmonary Artery

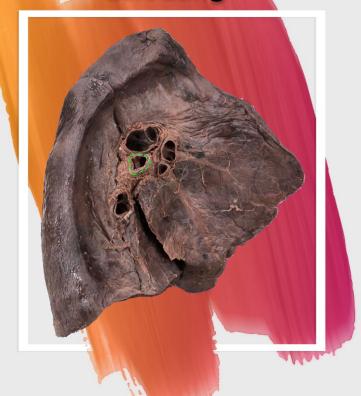
Blue: Pulmonary Vein

Bronchus

It is best to feel for the cartilage on the borders of each hole to find the bronchus







Superior & Inferior Pulmonary Vein

After distinguishing the bronchus, the veins are found most anterior and inferior to the bronchus

Right Lung



Left Lung

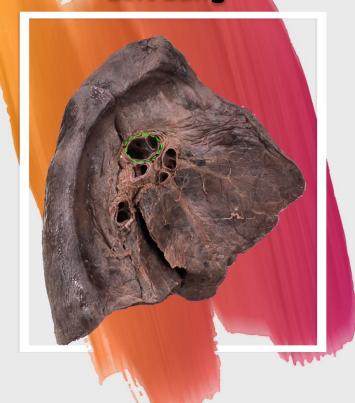


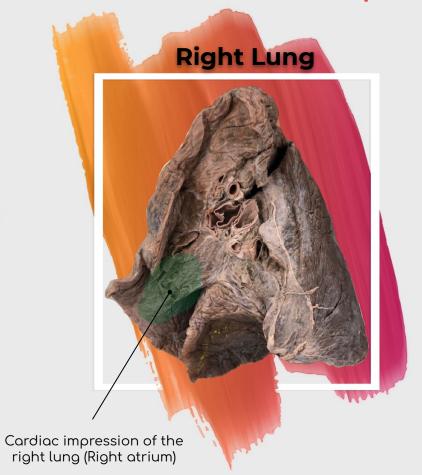
What is left is the artery



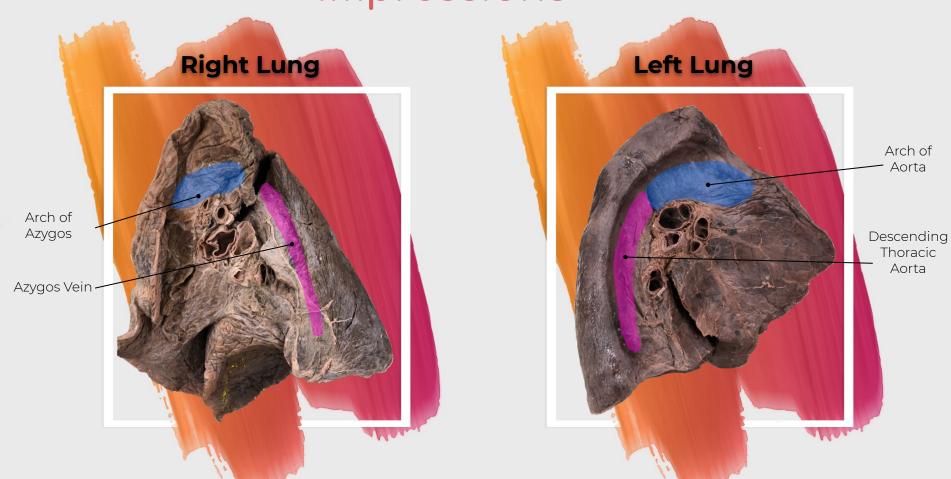


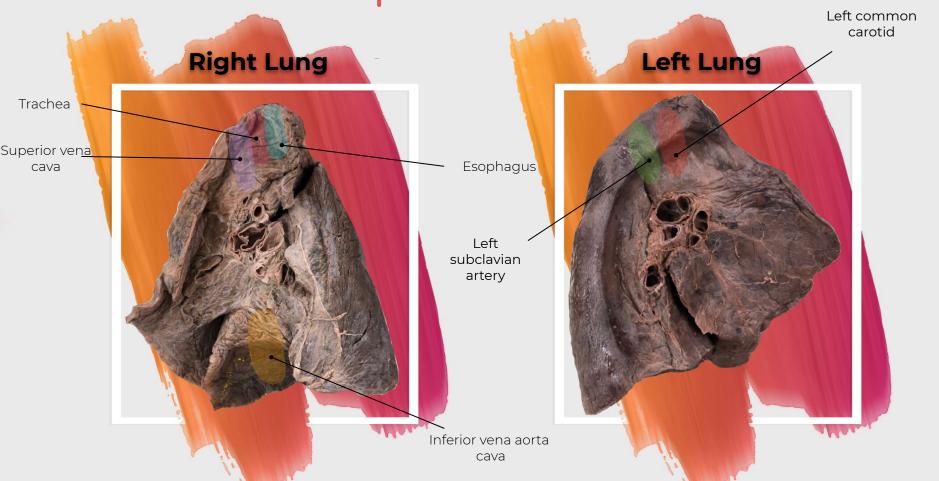
Left Lung











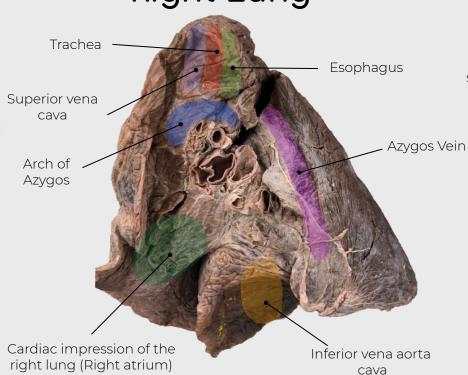


MPRESSIONS

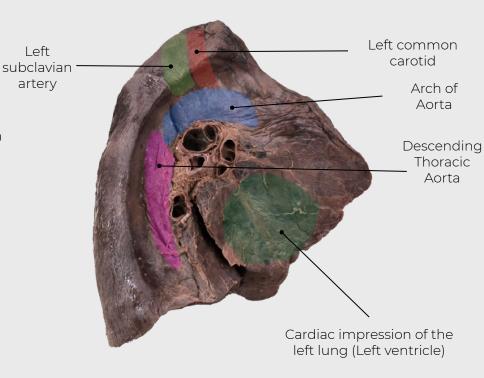
Left

artery

Right Lung



Left Lung



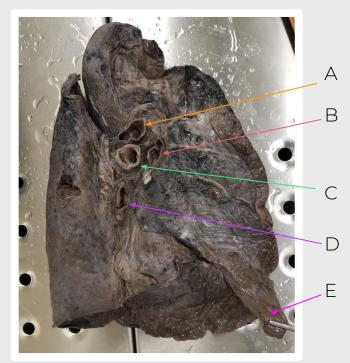


1- Identify the side?2- Identify A, B, C, D, E?

A. Pumonary Artery B. Superior Pulmonary Vein C. Bronchus D: Inferior Pulmonary Vein

.eft lung.





Don't stop until you are proud.

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