



# *Anatomy Team*

## *430*

### *\*Anatomy Of Spleen\**

*Done By:*

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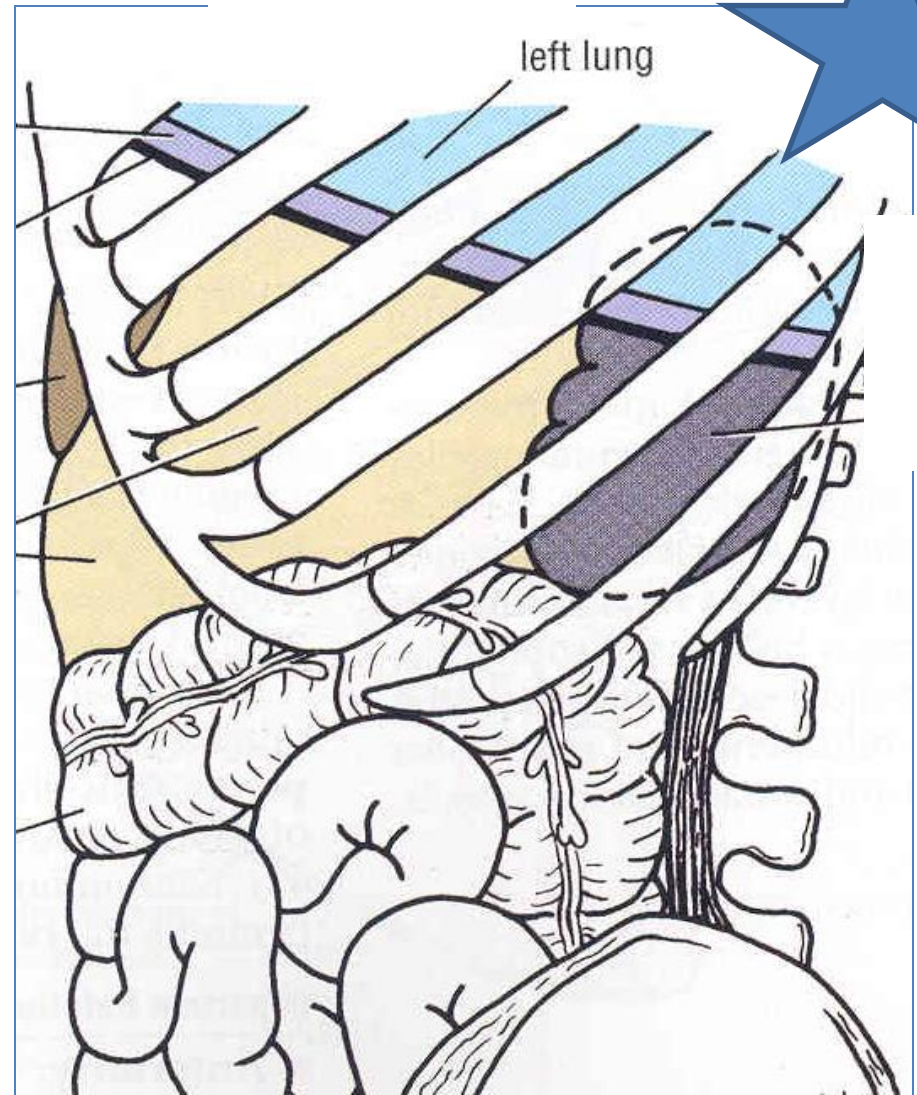
# Surface Anatomy

\*Located in the left hypochondrium, deep to 9, 10 & 11 ribs

\*Long axis is parallel to 10<sup>th</sup> rib and separated from them by the diaphragm and the costodiaphragmatic recess

\*Ovoid in shape with notched superior border

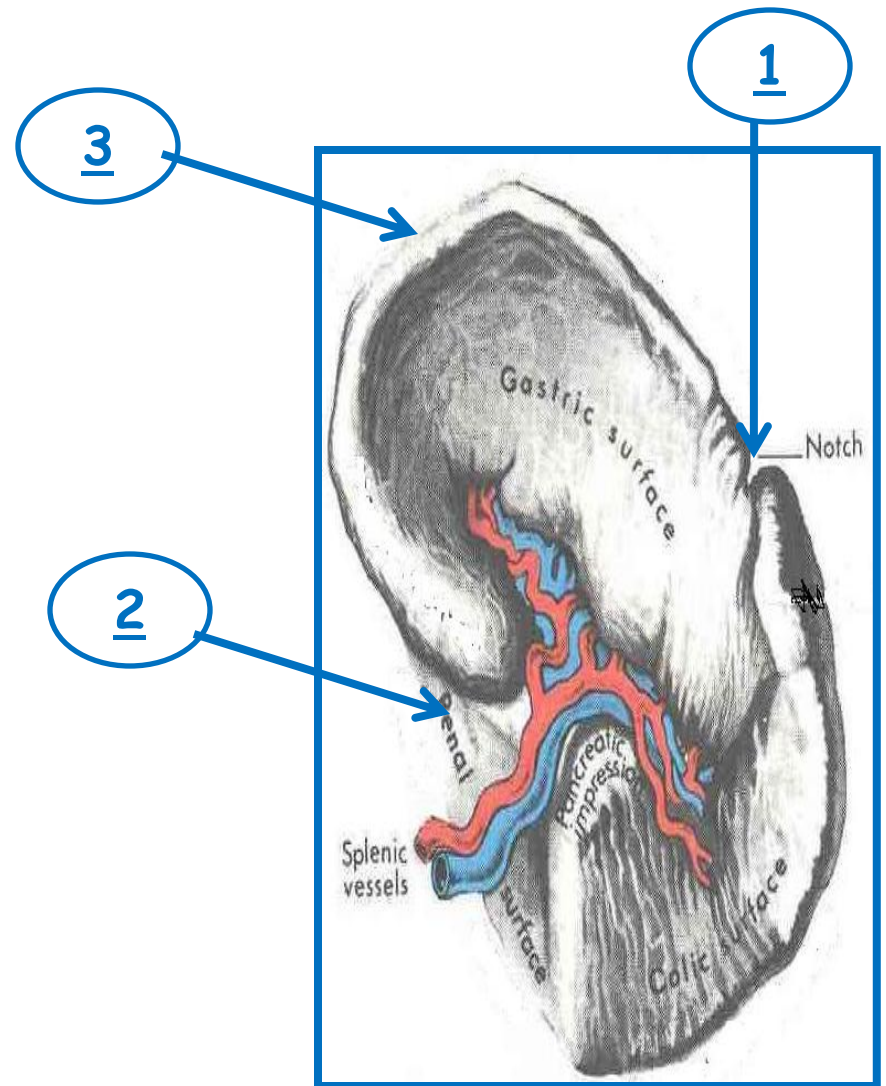
\*Lower pole extends forward as far as the mid-axillary line .





**\*Identify The Pointed Area;.**

- The **superior** (1) border of the spleen is sharp and often **notched**.
- Its **posterior (medial)** (3) end and **inferior border** (2) are **rounded**.



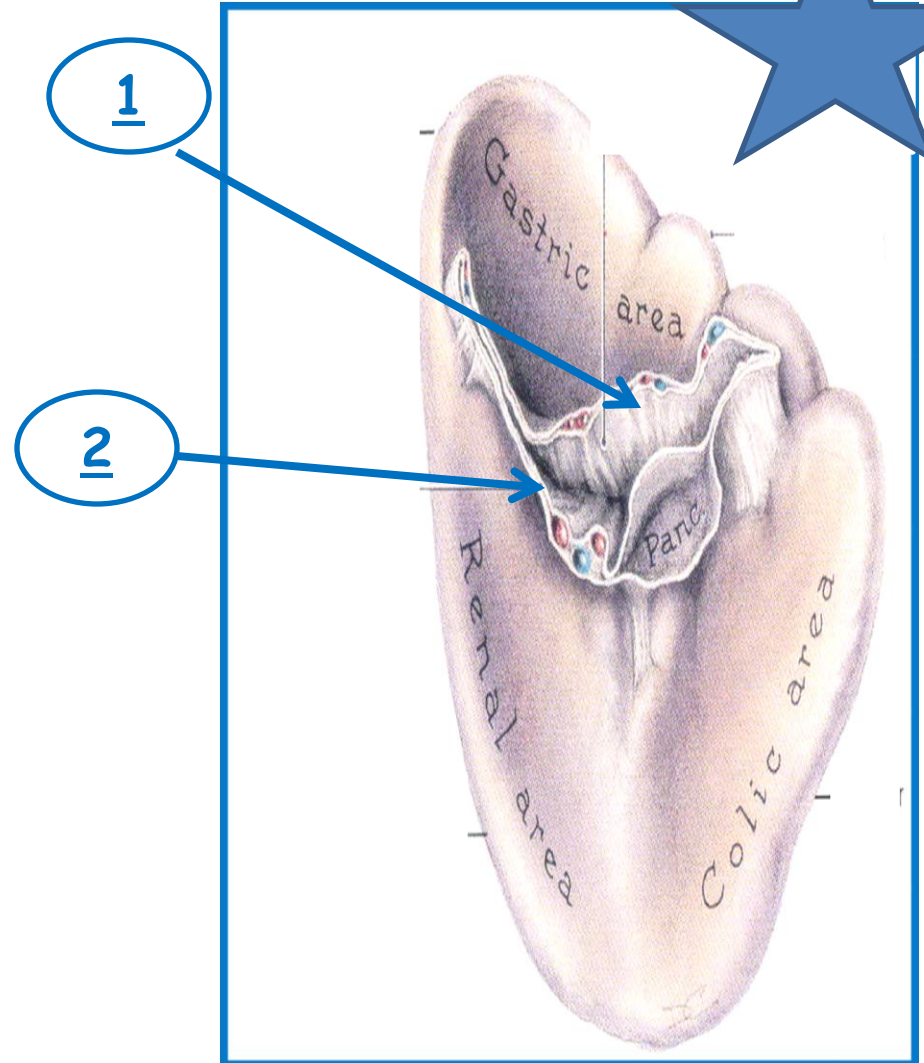


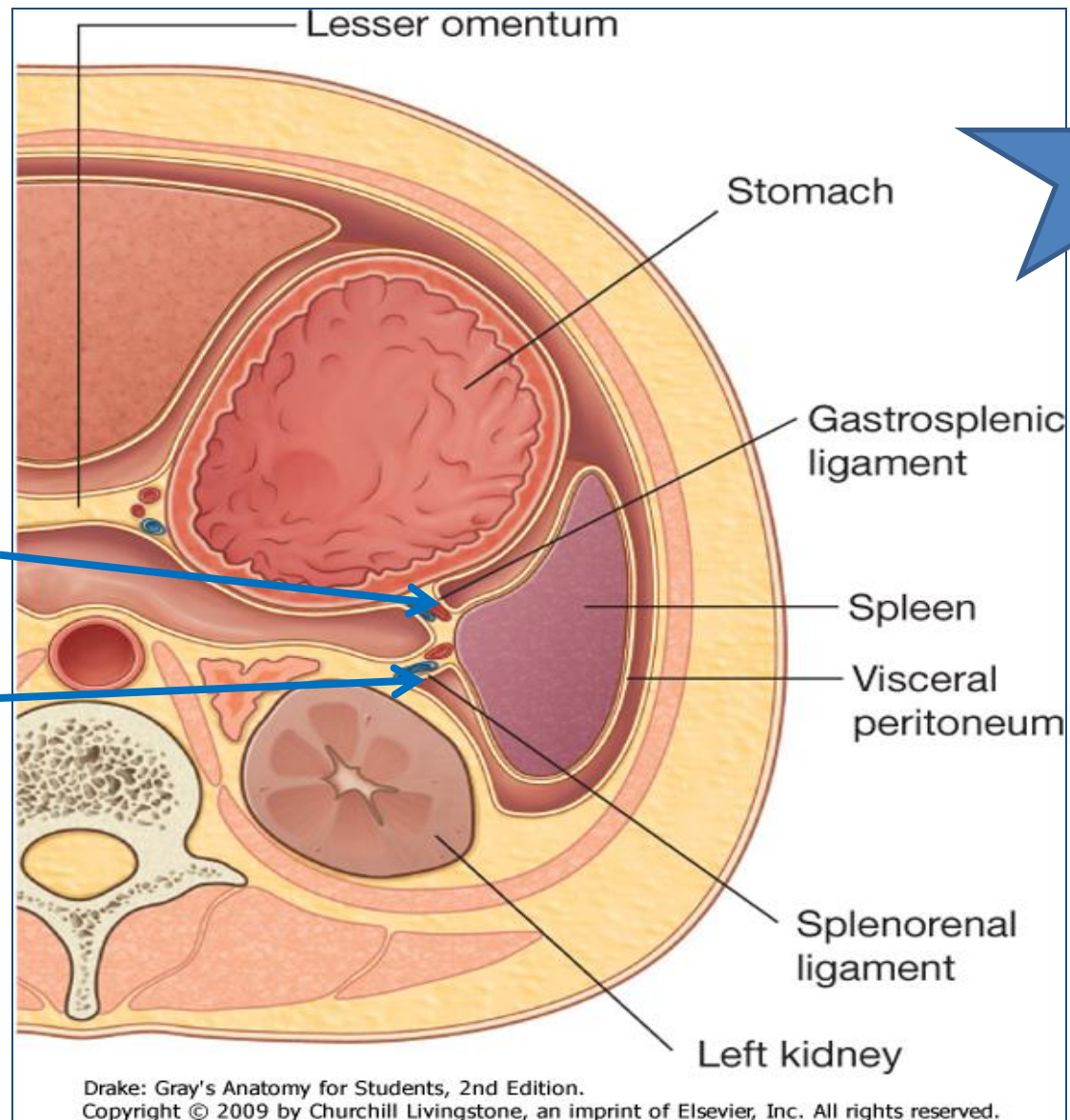
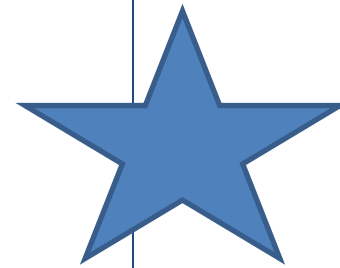
**\*Very Important Slide**

Spleen is completely surrounded by peritoneum which passes from it at the hilus as:

**(1) Gastrosplenic ligament** to the greater curvature of stomach (carrying the short gastric and left gastroepiploic vessels)

**(2) Lienorenal ligament** to the left kidney (carrying the splenic vessels and the tail of pancreas)





1

2

(1) *Gastrosplenic ligament*

(2) *Lienorenal ligament*

Drake: Gray's Anatomy for Students, 2nd Edition.  
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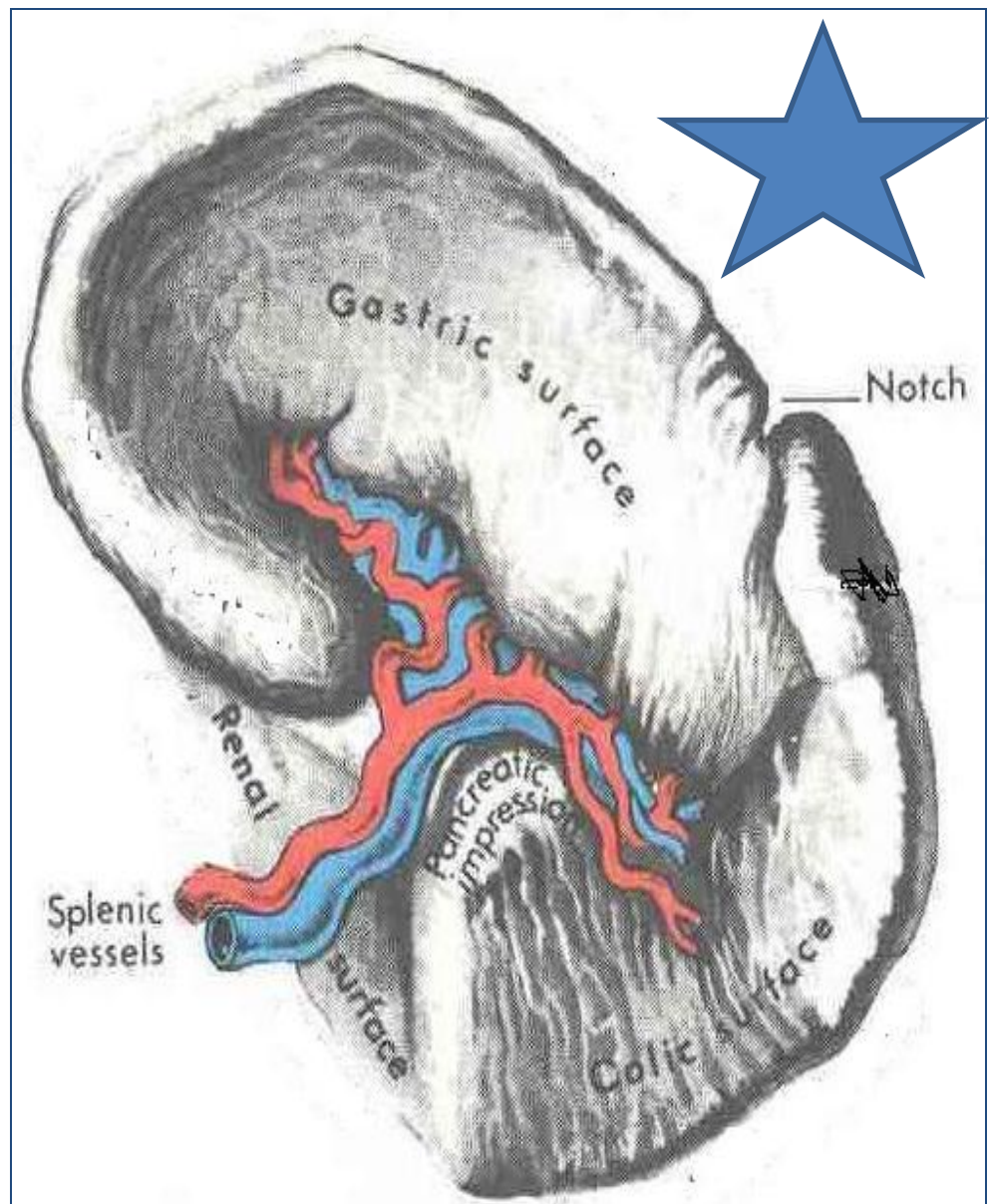
## Relations

**Anteriorly:** Stomach, tail of pancreas, left colic flexure & left kidney

**Posteriorly:** Diaphragm, that separates it from the left pleura (left costo-diaphragmatic recess), left lung & 9, 10 & 11 ribs

**Inferiorly:** Left colic flexure.

**Medially:** Left kidney.



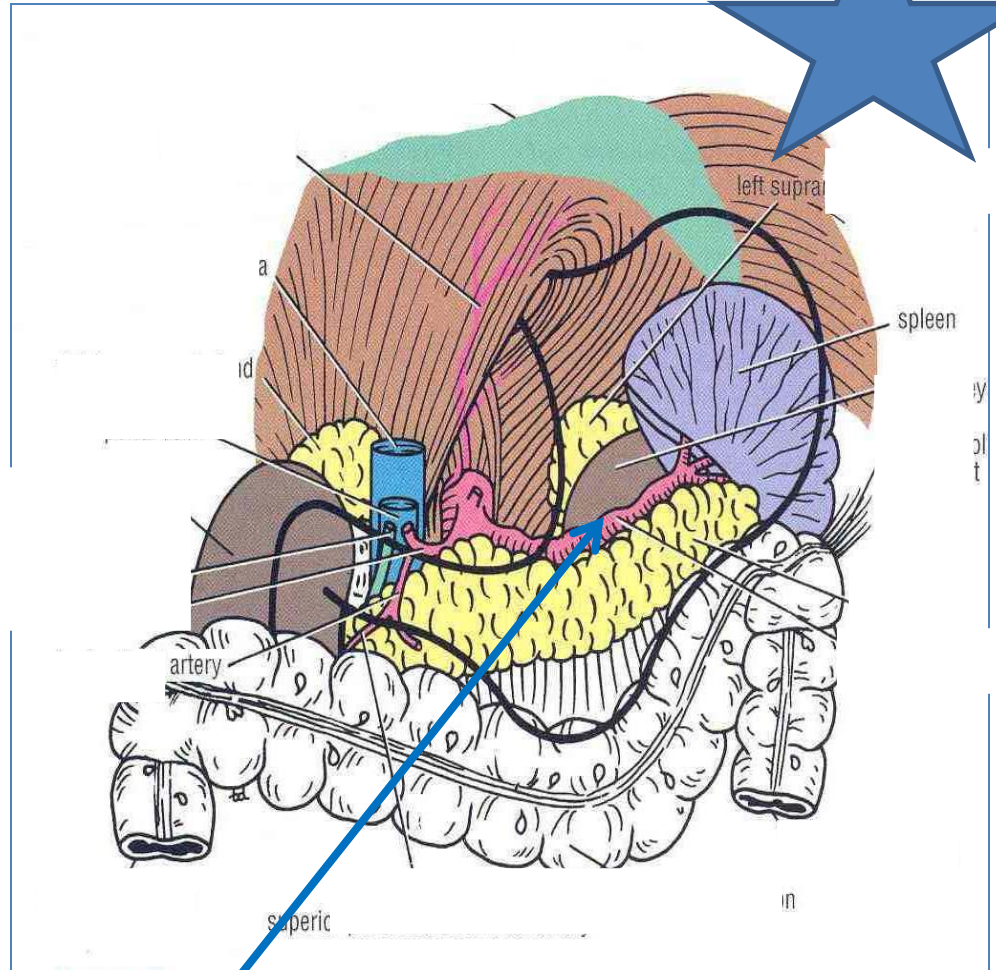


## \*Arterial supply

-Through the **Splenic artery** (1) which runs along the upper border of the pancreas .

-It`s the largest branch of the celiac artery.

-Divides into 4-5 branches, which enter the spleen at the hilus



1

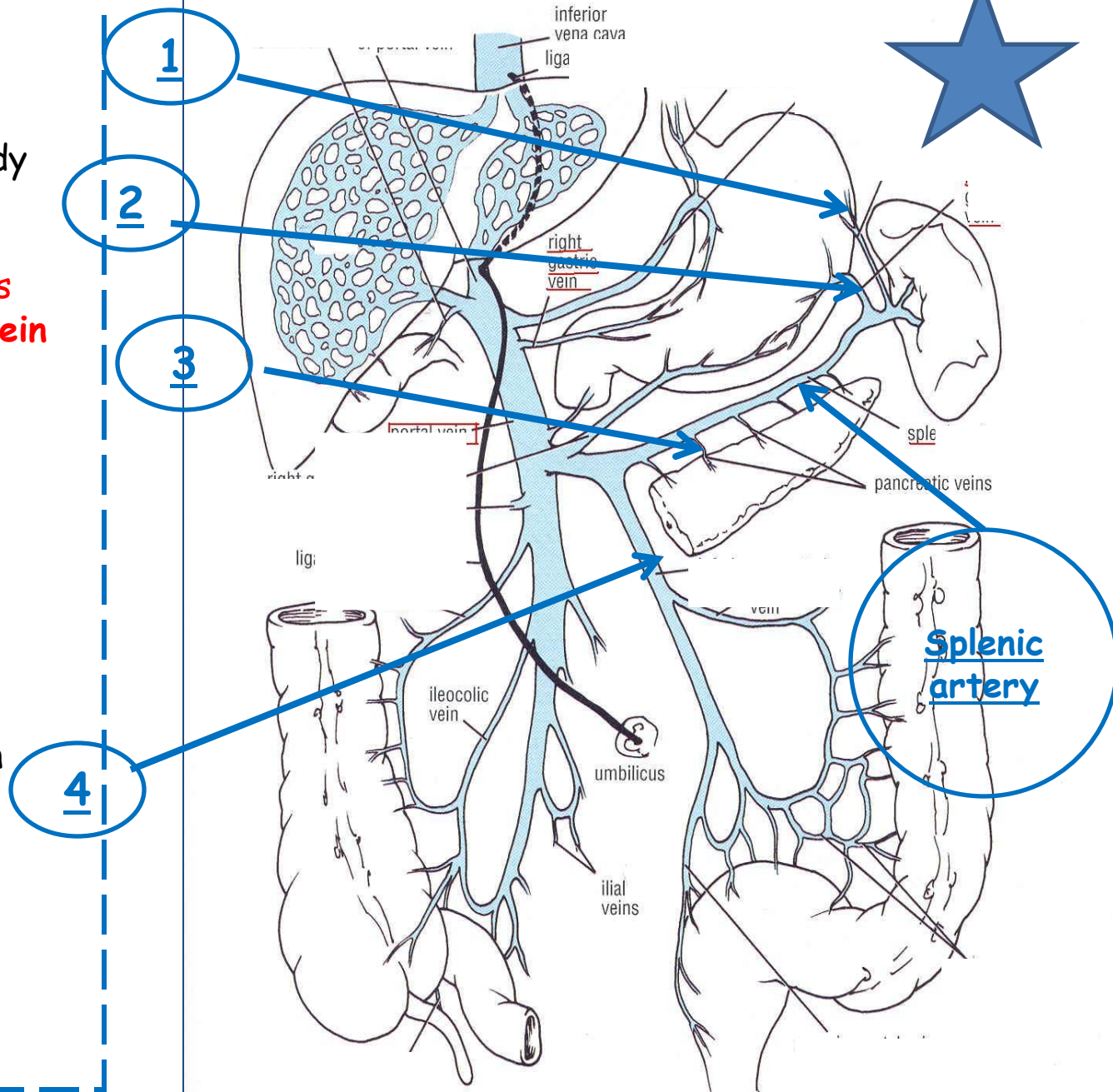
## Venous drainage:

### Splenic vein:

- Leaves the hilus
- Runs behind the tail & body of the pancreas
- Reaches behind the neck of pancreas, where it joins the **superior mesenteric vein** to form the **portal vein**

### Tributaries:

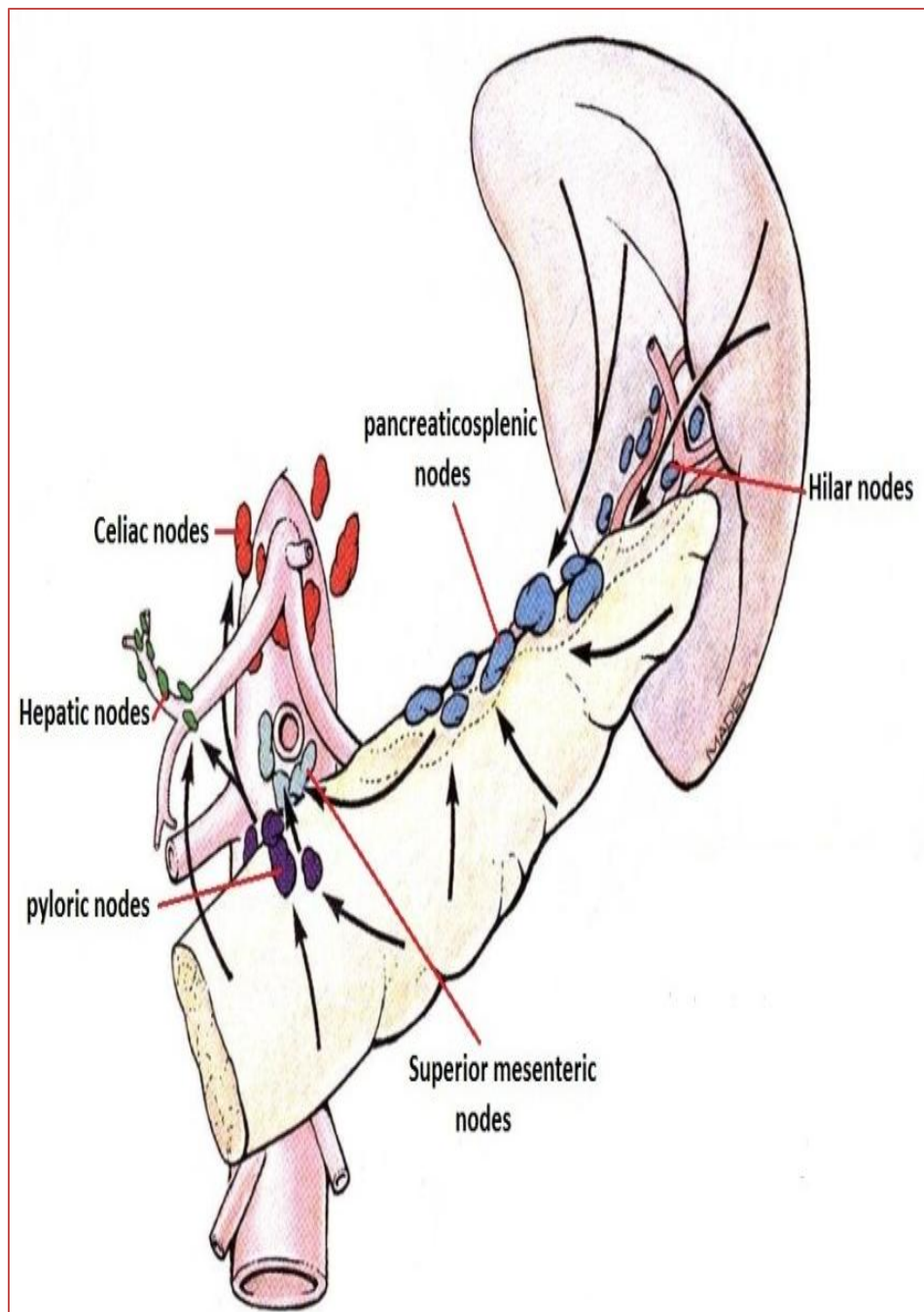
- 1) Short gastric vein
- 2) left gastroepiploic vein
- 3) Pancreatic veins
- 4) Inferior mesenteric vein





## Lymph Drainage :-

- Lymphatics emerge from the hilus and drain into several nodes lying at the hilum.
- Efferents from the hilar nodes pass along the course of splenic artery, and drain into the **celiac lymph nodes**



# Clinical points

## \*splenomegaly :

- Normally the spleen does not extend inferior to the left costal margin; thus it is seldom palpable through the anterolateral abdominal wall unless it is enlarged.

- The spleen must be at least double its normal size before its anterior border passes beyond the left costal margin.

- A palpable spleen is identified by the notch in its anterior

- A pathologically enlarged spleen extends **downward and medially** toward the right iliac fossa.

## \*Causes:

Portal hypertension results in enlargement of spleen due to venous congestion.



Normal spleen



Splenomegaly

ADAM

## Remember

Normal size spleen can not be palpated on clinical examination

\* Laceration of spleen:

It may occur in automobile accidents. It is in danger from trauma to the left lower rib cage, particularly **ribs 9, 10 & 11**. A ruptured spleen may cause fatal hemorrhage