

Anatomy of Adrenal glands

Gland		Right suprarenal	Left suprarenal
Shape		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pyramidal in shape - Caps the upper pole of the right kidney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crescentic in shape - Extends along the medial border of the left kidney from the upper pole to the hilus.
Relations	Anterior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right lobe of the liver - Inferior vena cava (IVC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pancreas - Stomach - Lesser sac
	Posterior	Diaphragm	
	Medial	Celiac plexus and ganglia	

Blood supply	1) Superior suprarenal artery which emerges from inferior Phrenic artery . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right inferior Phrenic artery > Right Superior suprarenal artery. - Left inferior Phrenic artery > Left Superior suprarenal artery.
	2) Middle suprarenal artery which emerges from Abdominal Aorta .
	3) Inferior suprarenal artery which emerges from Renal artery .
Venous drainage	A single vein emerges from the hilum of each gland and drains into the inferior vena cava on the right side and the left renal vein on the left side In other words : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right adrenal vein drains into Inferior vena cava (IVC). - Left adrenal vein drains into the left renal vein.
Lymph drainage	The lymph drains into the lateral aortic lymph nodes .
Nerve supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preganglionic sympathetic fibers derived from the splanchnic nerves supply the glands. - Most of the nerves end in the medulla of the gland.
Functions	Cortex : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mineralocorticoids : Fluid and electrolytes balance. - Glucocorticoids : Metabolism of carbs, proteins and fats. - Sex steroids : Prepubertal development of sex organs. Medulla : Secretion of catecholamine (Epinephrine and Norepinephrine).