	1. Relations				
	Anterior	Lateral	Posterior	Superior	Inferior
Pituitary gland	Optic chiasma	Cavernous sinuses	Mammillary bodies	Diaphragma sellae	Sphenoidal air sinuses
Thyroid Gland	Anterolaterally: (4 S muscles) • Sternothyroid. • Sternohyoid. • Superior belly of omohyoid • Sternomastoid.		• Carotid sheath & its contents. • superior & inferior *Parathyroid glands*. • anastomosis between *superior & inferior thyroid arteries.*	Medially *Above*: Larynx & pharynx.	*Below:* • Trachea & esophagus (*Recurrent laryngeal nerve* in between). • *Cricothyroid muscle & external laryngeal nerve*
Adrenal glands	Anterior		Posterior	Medially	
Right	Right lobe of the liver and inferior vena cava.		Right crus of diaphragm.	Celiac plexus and ganglia	
Left	pancreas, lesser sac, and stomach		Left crus of diaphragm.		
The pancreas	Anterior		Posterior	Other relations	
Head			(1) Bile Duct runs downwards and may be embedded in it. (2) IVC runs upwards.		
Nick	• Its antero-superior surface supports the **pylorus** of the stomach		• Aorta • Origin of Superior Mesenteric artery • the confluence of the Portal Vein	• The **superior mesenteric vessels** emerge from its inferior border	
Body and Tail	• **Stomach** separated from by lesser sac • Transverse **colon** & transverse **mesocolon**		• Left Psoas muscle • Left Adrenal gland • Left Renal vessels • Upper 1/3rd of Left kidney • Hilum of the spleen.	Body: • The Splenic Vein is embedded in its post. Surface • The Splenic Artery runs to the left along the upper border of the pancreas. Tail: Lies in the Splenicorenal ligament Anteriorly, related to: ***splenic flexure*** of colon	

	2. Supply			
	Arteries	Veins	Lymph	Innervation
pituitary gland.	branches from Internal Carotid artery: • Superior hypophyseal artery: supplies **infundibulum** & **anterior** lobe of pituitary gland (hypophyseal portal system). • Inferior hypophyseal artery: supplies **posterior** lobe of pituitary gland.	• Hypophyseal veins: drain into petrosal sinsuses to **Cavernous Sinuses** to jugular vein		
Thyroid Gland	1- Superior thyroid a.: It is a branch from the external carotid a. It descends to the upper pole of the lobe, with the *external laryngeal nerve.* It runs along the upper border of the isthmus to anastomosis with its fellow 2- Thyroidea ima artery: If present, it arises from aortic arch or from *brachiocephalic artery.* It ascends in front of the trachea to reach the **isthmus**. 3- Inferior thyroid artery: From the thyrocervical trunk of 1st part of subclavian artery, then it curves medially behind the carotid sheath. It ascends behind the gland to the level of **cricoid cartilage.** Then it reaches the posterior aspect of the gland & descends downwards. The *recurrent laryngeal nerve* crosses either in front or behind it.!	• Superior & middle thyroid veins: Drain into **internal jugular vein** • Inferior thyroid vein: Drain into **left brachiocephalic** vein	Deep cervical & paratracheal lymph nodes.	Sympathetic: Cervical Sympathetic Trunk. Parasympathetic: Branches of Vagus N.
Parathyroid glands	superior & inferior thyroid arteries.	superior, middle and inferior thyroid veins.	Deep cervical & paratracheal lymph nodes.	Superior & middle cervical sympathetic ganglia (vasomotor).
Adrenal glands	▪ **Superior suprarenal** from **inferior phrenic artery.** ▪ **Middle suprarenal** from **abdominal aorta** ▪ **Inferior suprarenal** from **renal artery.**	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.**	The lymph drains into the lateral aortic lymph nodes.	**Preganglionic** sympathetic **fibers** derived from the **splanchnic nerves** (mostly end in the **medulla**)

		1. Supply (cont.)			
		Arteries	Veins	Lymph	Innervation
The pancreas	**Head & neck:**	Supplied by branches from: • Celiac trunk → common hepatic → gastroduodenal → **Superior pancreatico-duodenal artery** • Superior mesenteric artery through **Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery** Both anastomose on the head	Drained by anterior and posterior venous arcades that form **the superior & inferior pancreaticoduodenal veins** which follow the corresponding arteries.	• Rich network drains into nodes along the upper border of the pancreas. Ultimately the efferent vessels drain into the Celiac nodes. • Lymph vessels from the region of the Head pass to Superior Mesenteric nodes	Sympathetic: from the thoracic **splanchnic** nerves. (inhibitory effect) Parasympathetic: from the **vagus**. Parasympathetic fibers stimulate both exocrine and endocrine secretions
	Body & tail:	Supplied by Splenic artery through **8-10 branches**	Drained by splenic vein, which is a tributary of **portal vein**		