

Anatomy of Adrenal Glands

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Objectives

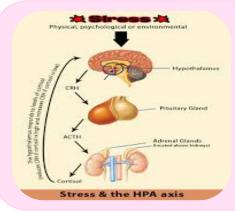
At the end of the lecture, the students should be able to describe the:

- ✓ <u>Location</u>, <u>shape</u> and <u>relations</u> of the right and left adrenal glands.
- ✓ <u>Blood supply</u>, <u>lymphatic drainage</u> and <u>nerve supply</u> of right and left adrenal glands
- ✓ <u>Parts</u> of adrenal glands and <u>function</u> of each part.
- ✓ Development of adrenal gland and common anomalies.

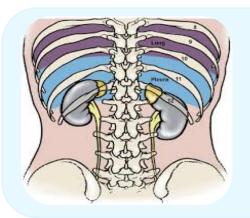
This objective (and its corresponding slides) will be covered by the Embryology team.



Suprarenal gland (also called adrenal gland: الغدة الكظرية)



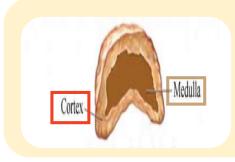
The **suprarenal (adrenal) gland** is a component of the *hypothalamic-pituitary-suprarenal axis* also called "stressed axis" that is responsible for coordinating **stress response** and **metabolism**.



They are **yellowish retroperitoneal*** organs that lie on the upper poles of the kidneys, At the level of the last thoracic vertebra (T12) The kidney extends from T12 to L3.

* retroperitoneal: lying posterior to the peritoneum (covers it anteriorly only)

Suprarenal gland (also called adrenal gland: الغدة الكظرية)



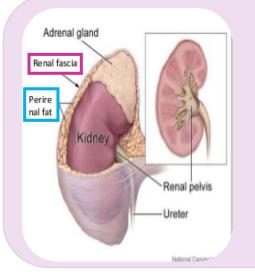
Each gland has an outer yellow **cortex** and an inner dark brown **medulla**.

Adrenal gland

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Paranenhrin fat

Extra



- The suprarenal gland is enclosed within the <u>renal</u> fascia with the kidney but in a separate compartment, that allow the two organs to be separated easily during surgery*.
- It is separated from the kidney by the perirenal fat**

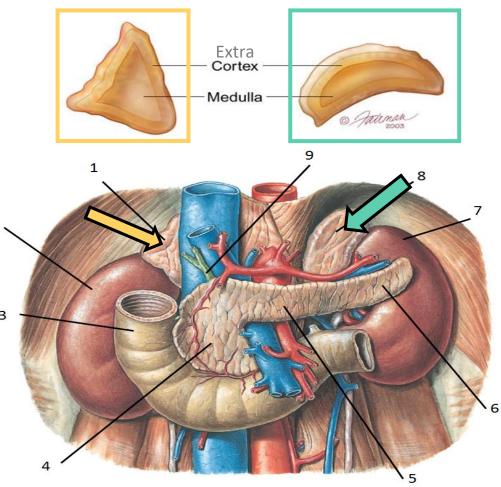
*يعني الجراح لما يشتغل على الكلى ما راح يأثر على الغدة والعكس صحيح لان كل وحد في حجرة منفصله

**recall the kidney is covered by 4 layers: capsule, perirenal fat, renal fascia, pararenal fat.

Right and Left Suprarenal Glands *The relations are always important. Anatomy = relations.

Right Suprarenal Gland Left Suprarenal Gland Shape **pyramidal** (or triangular) crescentic (هلالی) or semilunar shape shape Caps* the **upper pole** Extends along the medial Location of the right kidney. border of the left kidney So it is at the level of **T12** from the **upper pole** to the **hilus**. *صايره زي القبعه فوق الكليه Its level is from **T12 to L2** 1. Right lobe of liver 1. Pancreas Anterior It is a part of 2. Inferior vena cava 2. Lesser sac the stomach bed 3. Stomach Relations* Posterior Diaphragm Diaphragm Medial Celiac plexus and Celiac plexus and ganglia ganglia

2



A really nice picture showing the relations \rightarrow

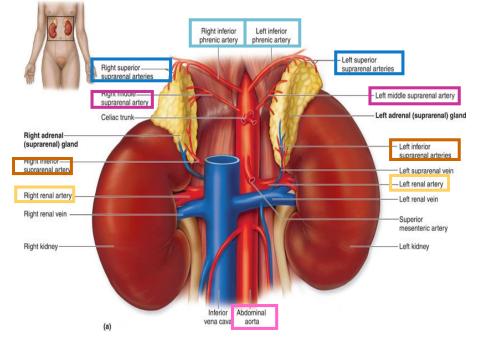


Suprarenal Glands: Supply

Arterial blood supply: IMPORTANT

- The arteries supplying each gland are <u>three</u> in number:
 - 1. <u>Superior suprarenal</u> from inferior phrenic artery.
 - 2. Middle suprarenal from abdominal aorta
 - 3. Inferior suprarenal from renal artery.

The inferior phrenic and renal arteries are branches of the abdominal aorta. The inferior phrenic is paired on each side and supplies the diaphragm mainly.



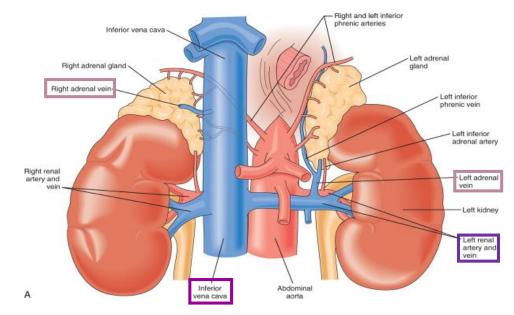
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Venous Drainage: IMPORTANT (right vs left)

- A <u>single vein</u> (adrenal vein) emerges from the hilum of each gland and drains into :
 - the inferior vena cava (directly) on the right side and
 - the left renal vein (then to the IVC) on the left side.

Right adrenal vein \rightarrow inferior vena cava Left adrenal vein \rightarrow left renal vein \rightarrow inferior vena cava

On the left side the renal vein receives left suprarenal vein and left gonadal vein. While on the right side the right suprarenal and right gonadal immediately drain into inferior vena cava



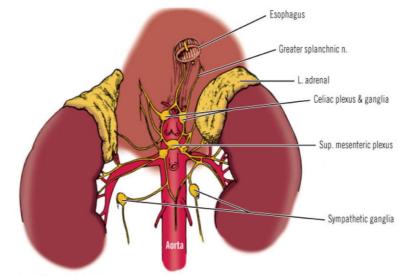
Suprarenal Glands: Supply

Nerve supply

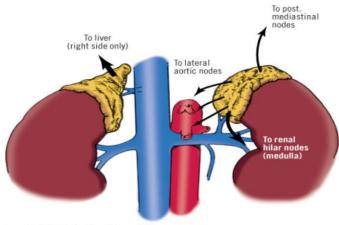
- **Preganglionic sympathetic** fibers derived from the **splanchnic** nerves supply the glands
- Most of the nerves (postganglionic) end in the medulla of the gland.

Lymph Drainage

The lymph drains into the lateral aortic* lymph nodes.
 *Also called paraaortic or lumbar lymph nodes.



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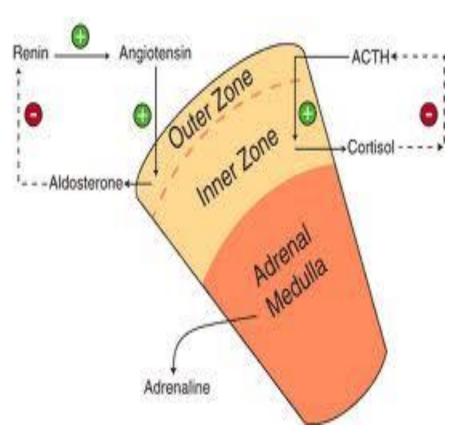


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Suprarenal Glands Function

- The <u>Cortex</u> of the suprarenal glands secretes hormones that include: related to metabolism
 - Mineral corticoids, which are concerned with the control of fluid and electrolyte balance
 - Glucocorticoids, which are concerned with the control of the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins
 - Small amounts of Sex hormones, which probably play a role in the prepubertal development of the sex organs.

 The <u>Medulla</u> (related to stress) of the suprarenal glands secretes the catecholamines: epinephrine and norepinephrine



SUMMARY

Adrenal gland			
 retroperitoneal. At the level of the last thoracic vertebra (T12). Enclosed within the renal fascia. 			
	Right suprarenal gland		Left suprarenal gland
Shape	Pyramidal		Crescentic
Location	Caps upper pole of the right kidney		Along the medial border from upper pole to hilus
	Anterior	 right lobe of liver IVC 	 Pancreas Lesser sac Stomach
Relation	Posterior	diaphragm	
	inferior	celiac plexus & ganglia	
Blood supply	 Superior suprarenal from inferior phrenic artery. Middle suprarenal from abdominal aorta Inferior suprarenal from renal artery. 		
Lymph drainage	Lateral aortic lymph nodes.		
Venous drainage	Right adrenal vein drain into IVC		Left adrenal vein drain into left renal artery
Nerve supply	Preganglionic sympathetic fibers from splanchnic nerve		

MCQ

1. The hypothalamic--pituitary-- suprarenal axis is responsible for :

- A. Control stress
- B. Control stress and metabolism
- C. Control lipid digestion
- D. Control metabolism

2. The suprarenal gland is :

- A. Greenish retroperitoneal
- B. Reddish retroperitoneal
- C. Brown retroperitoneal
- D. Yellowish retroperitoneal

3. The suprarenal gland is at the level of :

- A. T11
- B. T12
- C. L1
- D. L2

4. The supra renal gland is separated from the kidney by:

- A. Adrenal fascia
- B. Renal fascia
- C. Peritoneal fat
- D. Perirenal fat

5. The right supra renal gland is:

- A. Square in shape
- B. Circular in shape
- C. Crescentic in shape
- D. Pyramidal in shape

6. Which of the following is anterior to the Right supra renal :

- A. Pancreas
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Celiac plexus
- D. Inferior vena cava

7. Which of the following play a role in the prepubertal development of sex organs?

- A. Mineral corticoids
- B. Glucocorticoids
- C. Sex hormones

8. Nerve fibers that are supplying the adrenal gland are :

- A. Preganglionic sympathetic
- B. Postganglionic sympathetic
- C. Preganglionic parasympathetic

9. Superior suprarenal artery is a branch of?

- A. Superior phrenic artery
- B. Inferior phrenic artery
- C. Abdominal aorta

10. A lesion in the left renal vein may affect which of the following vinous drainage :

- A. Left suprarenal gland
- B. Right suprarenal gland
- C. Both

- **11. Lymphatic drainage of adrenal glands :**
- A. Lateral Aortic lymph nodes
- B. Lumbar lymph nodes
- C. both

Answers: 1:B, 2:D, 3:B, 4:D, 5:D, 6:D 7: C, 8: A, 9: B, 10: A, 11: C

SAQ

- 1) What is the vertebral levels of each suprarenal gland?
- The right suprarenal gland: 12 thoracic
- The left suprarenal gland: T12 L2
- 2) Identify the relations of right suprarenal gland:-
- Anterior : Right lobe of liver + inferior vena cava
- Posterior : Diaphragm
- · Medial : celiac plexus and ganglia

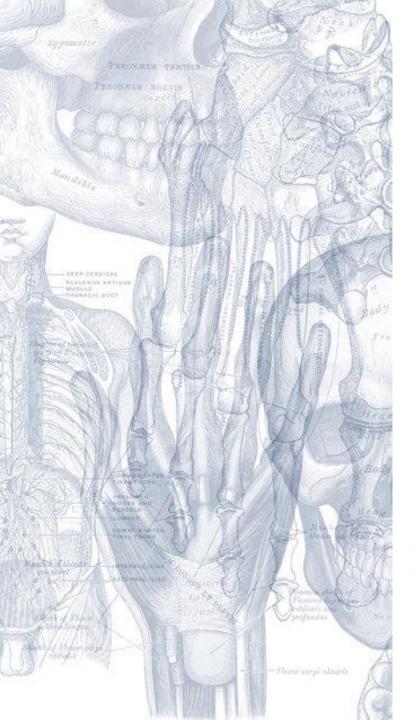
- 3) Define the arterial supply of the adrenal glands, and the origin of each one :-
- · Three arteries

Superior suprarenal artery from <u>inferior phrenic</u> Middle suprarenal artery from <u>abdominal aorta</u> Inferior suprarenal artery from <u>renal artery</u>

- 4) Describe the Venous drainage of adrenal glands :-
- Single vein in each gland, emerge from the hilum of each gland.

The right **adrenal vein** drains into the inferior vena cava

The left adrenal vein drains into the left renal vein



Leaders: Nawaf AlKhudairy Jawaher Abanumy

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Feedback



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References:

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- 3- TeachMeAnatomy.com