

ABDOMEN 3

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Spleen: anatomy, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, ligaments, function
2. Pancreas: anatomy, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, functions of exocrine and endocrine parts, pancreatic ducts (course, drainage)
3. Liver: anatomy of the organ, surface anatomy, surfaces, peritoneal reflections, relationships, anatomical lobes, functional subdivisions, arterial supply, portal circulation, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function
4. Hepatic portal vein: origin, course, topography, tributaries, branches, principles of portal circulation, portal-systemic anastomoses and their clinical significance
5. Umbilical vein and ductus venosus in the fetal life: anatomy, function, clinical significance
6. Gallbladder: anatomy, surface anatomy, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function
7. Intrahepatic and extrahepatic biliary ducts: structure of hepatic lobules, bile canaliculi, interlobular bile ducts, collecting bile ducts, right and left hepatic ducts – anatomy, innervation, functions
8. Common hepatic duct, cystic duct, bile duct (common bile duct): anatomy, topography, course, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, functions
9. Hepatopancreatic ampulla: anatomy, variations, drainage, sphincter of bile duct, hepatopancreatic sphincter
10. Cystohepatic triangle (of Callot) and its variations

Always read the relevant clinical blue boxes to have an idea about clinical significance of structures you learn about.

In the dissection room, you are supposed to recognize:

1. Spleen: surfaces, borders, ends, hilum, ligaments, splenic artery, splenic vein, topography
2. Pancreas: head, neck, body, tail, pancreatic ducts, pancreatic arteries, pancreaticoduodenal arteries, topography
3. Liver
 - a. Surface anatomy
 - b. Anatomical lobes of the liver: left, right, quadrate and caudate lobes
 - c. Diaphragmatic surface: subphrenic recesses, hepatorenal recess, subhepatic space, bare area of the liver, ligaments, groove for the inferior vena cava
 - d. Visceral surface: fossa for the gallbladder, porta hepatis, right sagittal fissure, left sagittal fissure (fissure for round ligament, fissure for ligamentum venosum), ligaments
 - e. Common hepatic artery, hepatic artery proper (look for possible anatomical variations of hepatic arteries!)
 - f. Hepatic veins
4. Gallbladder: fundus, body, neck, cystic duct, cystic artery

5. Bile ducts: right and left hepatic ducts, common hepatic duct, bile duct (common bile duct) – investigate its course, topography, opening of the hepatopancreatic ampulla in the major duodenal papilla
6. Portal vein: origin from superior mesenteric vein and splenic vein, tributaries, branches, course, topography – look for possible connections with systemic veins!
7. Cystohepatic triangle of Callot – topography, boundaries, structures within, variations in various cadavers

Always investigate the topography of structures!