

ABDOMEN 4

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Esophagus: repetition of general and topographical anatomy, vascularization, innervation and lymphatic drainage of the entire organ; anatomy of abdominal part: general anatomy, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, esophagogastric junction
2. Stomach: anatomy, structure of the wall, functions, topography, vessels, nerves, lymphatic drainage
3. Duodenum: anatomy, structure of the wall, functions, topography, vessels, nerves, lymphatic drainage
4. Celiac trunk: topography, branches, area of supply, variations of course and branches
5. Superior mesenteric artery: topography, branches, area of supply, variations of course and branches

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. Esophagus: abdominal part, region of the esophageal hiatus, topography, esophagogastric junction, vessels and nerves
2. Stomach: parts, shape, topography, cardia, cardiac notch, curvatures, angular notch, pylorus; find a specimen with opened stomach: look at the mucosal folds and pyloric sphincter; identify vessels and nerves
3. Duodenum: parts, shape, topography, mucosal folds, duodenal papillae, vessels
4. Celiac trunk: origin and its topography, branches of the celiac trunk, left gastric artery, common hepatic artery and splenic artery, their area of supply and relations to other structures
5. Superior mesenteric artery: origin and its topography, branches, area of supply, relations of superior mesenteric artery and its branches to other structures

Always investigate the topography of structures and look at variations present in various specimens!