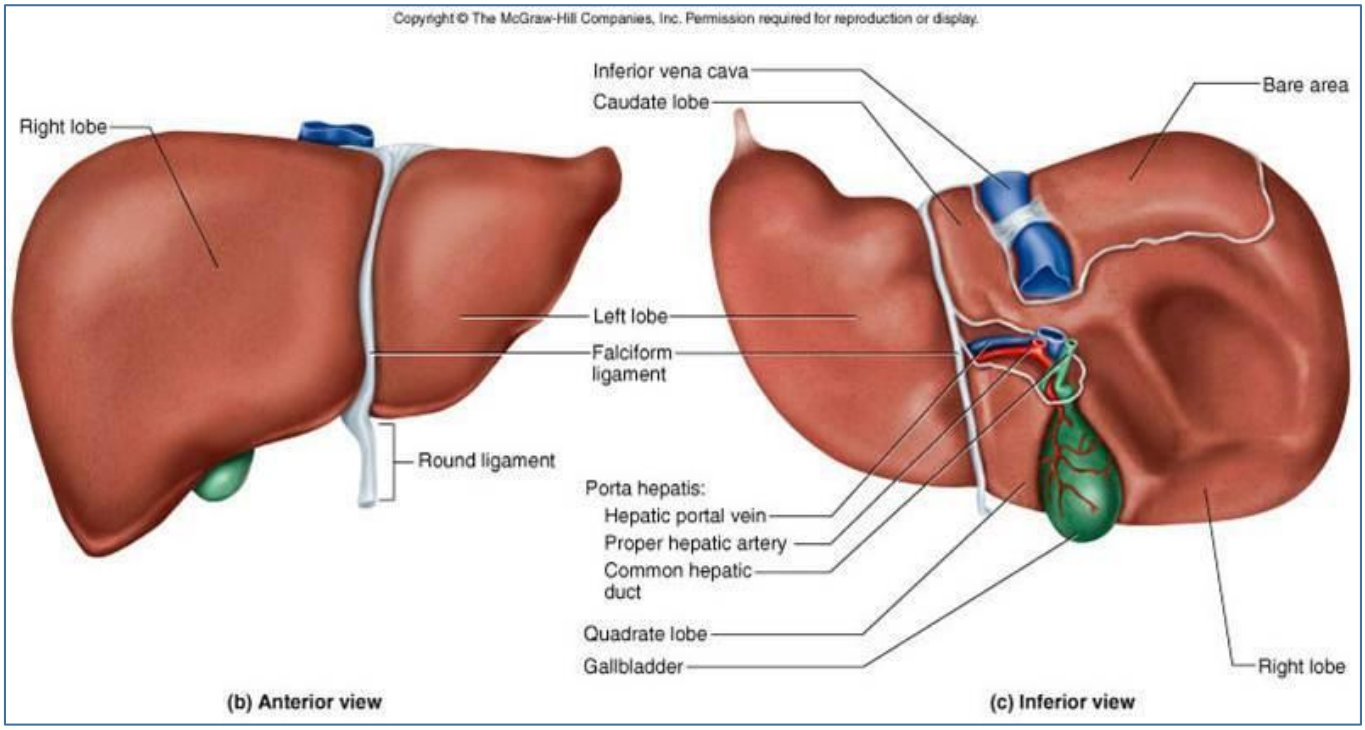
^ Anatomy lab (4) :

liver- pancreas – gall bladder – biliary tract .

The **biliary tract**, (**biliary tree** or **biliary system**) refers to the liver, gall bladder and bile ducts,

^ liver :

* we have 5 surfaces (anterior – posterior – right – superior – visceral) , all of them covered by the diaphragm except the visceral one .



try o identify the location of :

^ right lobe ^ left lobe

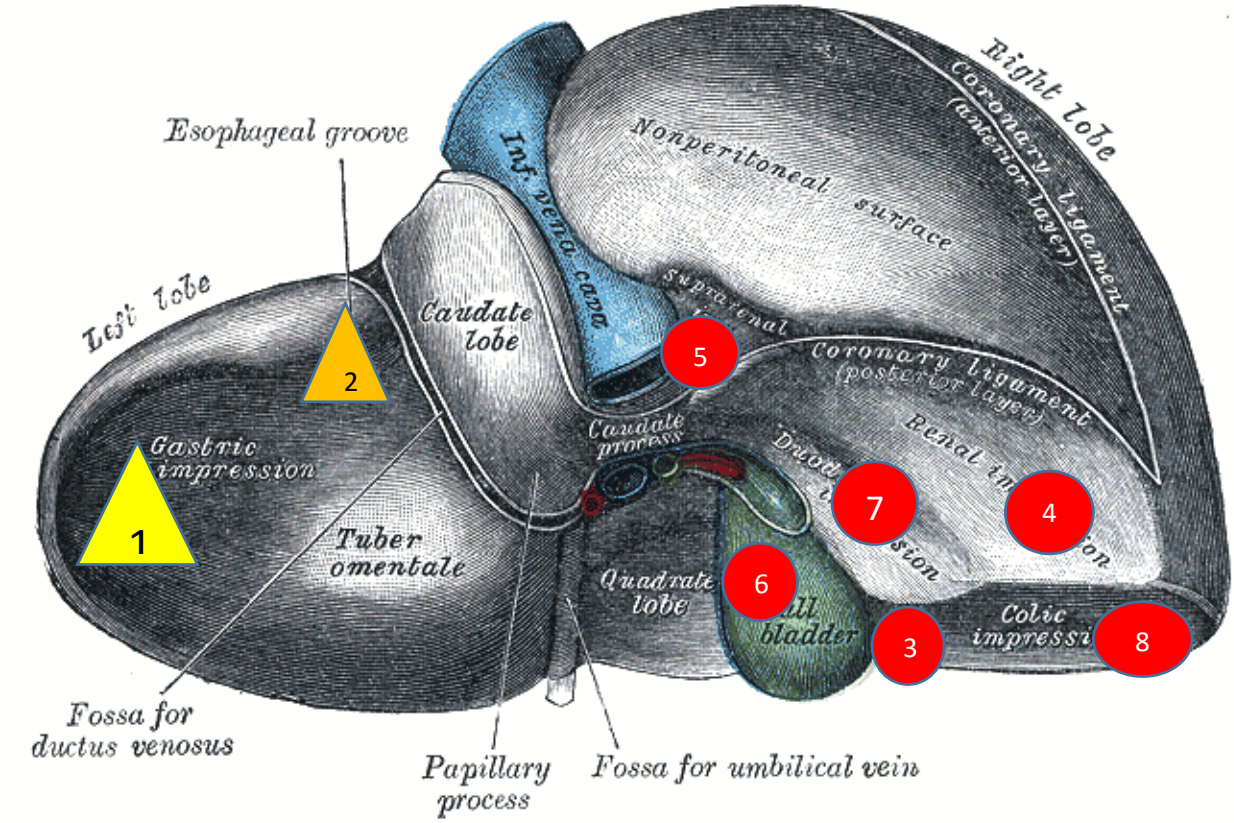
^ caudate lobe (note : its between I.V.C / right side & ligamentum venosum / left side)

^ quadrate lobe (its between gall bladder / right side & falciform ligament /left side)

Falciform ligament is : 2 layers of peritoneum attached to the anterior abdominal wall and the diaphragm upward . and the at the end of it we have ligamentum teres(round ligament) which represent an obliterated umbilical vein .

Now : the visceral surface cantain many impression 4 cartein organs <u>> very important ></u> SQ: the pointed impression (7) related to :

^ stomach ^ esophagus ^ gall bladder ^ duodenum ???



<u>A : duodenum</u> ...

in left lobe : (2 impression)

1 > gastric impression (stomach) >1

2 > esophagus > 2

the right one: (<u>Take super good coffee</u>)

T : Transverse colon >3

k : right kidney >4

super : right suprarenal gland >5

g : gall blader >6

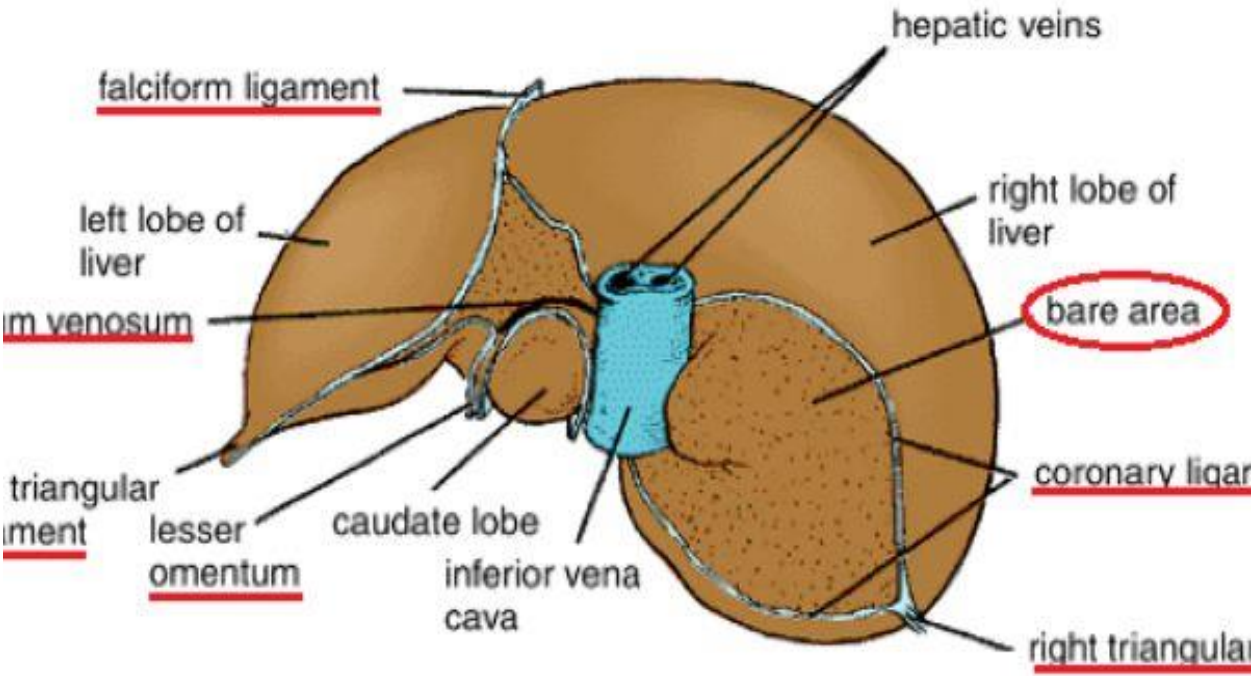
d : duodenum > 7

cf : right colic flexure > 8

^ anatomically ; the caudate and quatrate lobe follow the r8 lobe but :

pysiologically : they follow the left lobe .

_____ ligaments of the liver



* make sure u know the site of :

^ falciform ligament . ^ ligamentem teres

^ ligamentum venousum (ductus venosum in embryo : it's a pypass of the portal vein goes to I.V.C)

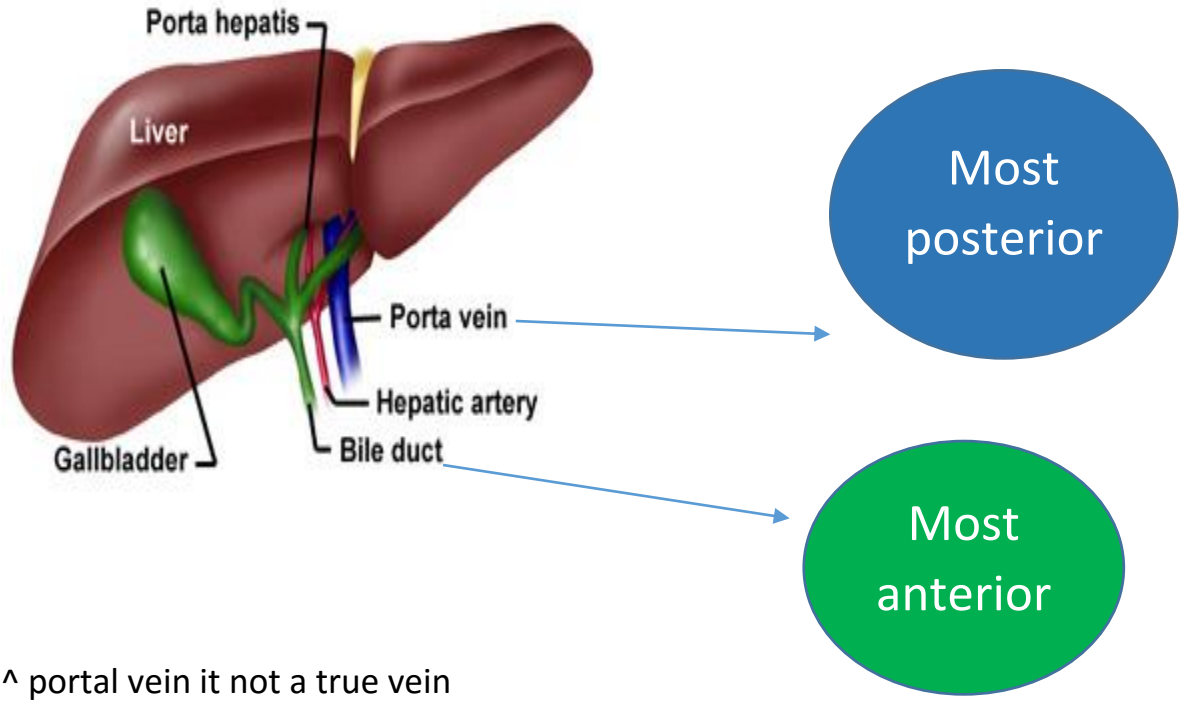
^ coronary ligament (upper and lower in each side forming at the end > left and right triangular ligaments) . look at the **Bare area** .

---------- porta hibatis .

^ between the caudate and quadrate lobe .

^ the lesser omentum extend from it into the lesser curvature of the stomach so the contents of it found the free edge of lesser omentum as well as they are found anterior to the **winslow foramen .**

^ the contects : portal triad :
hepatic artery – portal vein –(common bile duct)



^ portal vein it not a true vein
cuz it not drainage the liver .

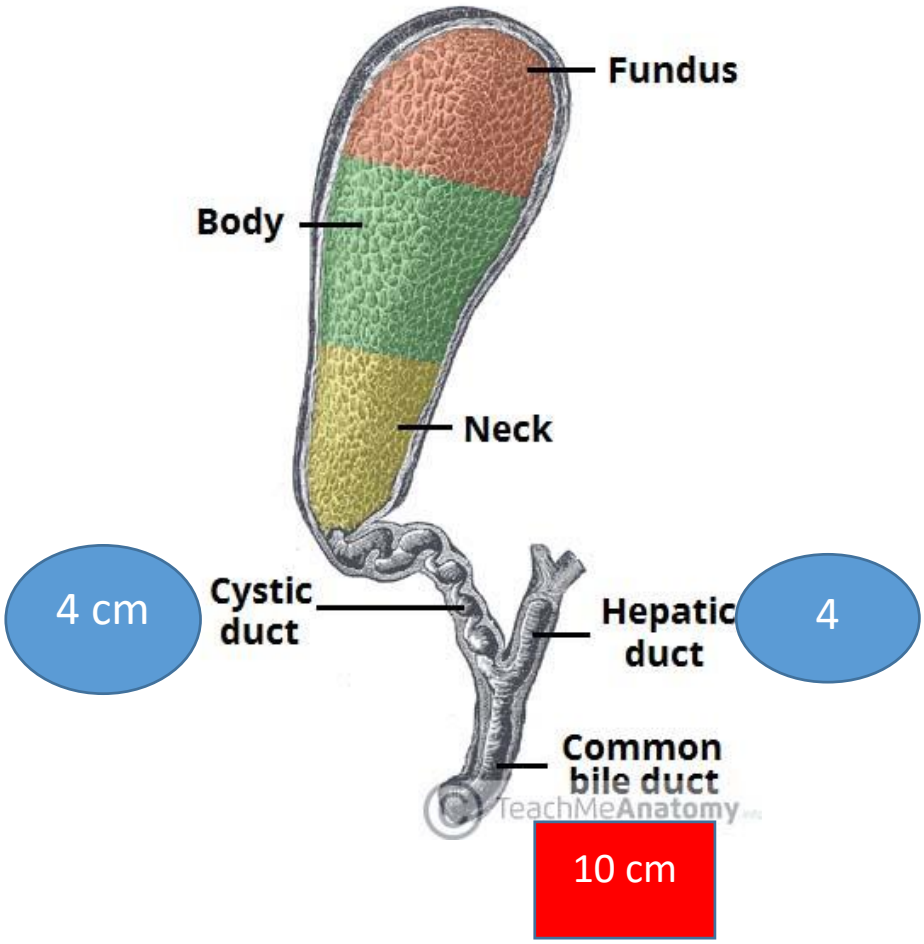
^ Drainage of the liver:
central vein >>> 3 hepatic vein >>> I V C .

lesser sac relation :

1- its behind stomach / anterior to pancreas
2- behind lesser omentum
3- behind the anterior 2 layers of greater omentum .
4- it’s found in the recess between the diaphragm and liver.

Gall bladder :

Hartmanns pouch : site 4 signal stone formation

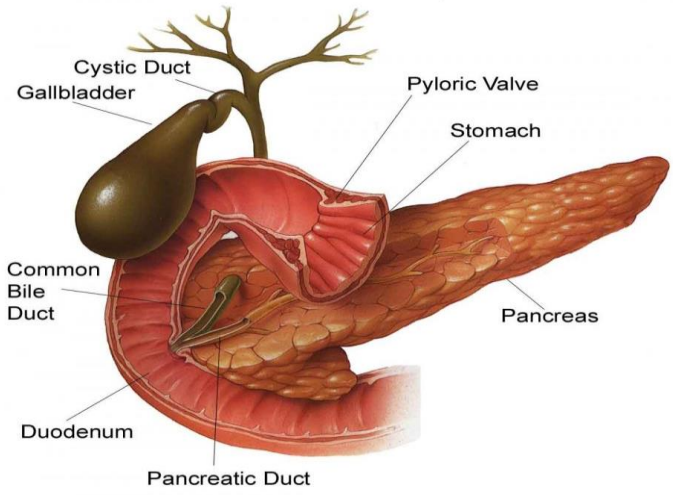


^^ relation of cystic duct .

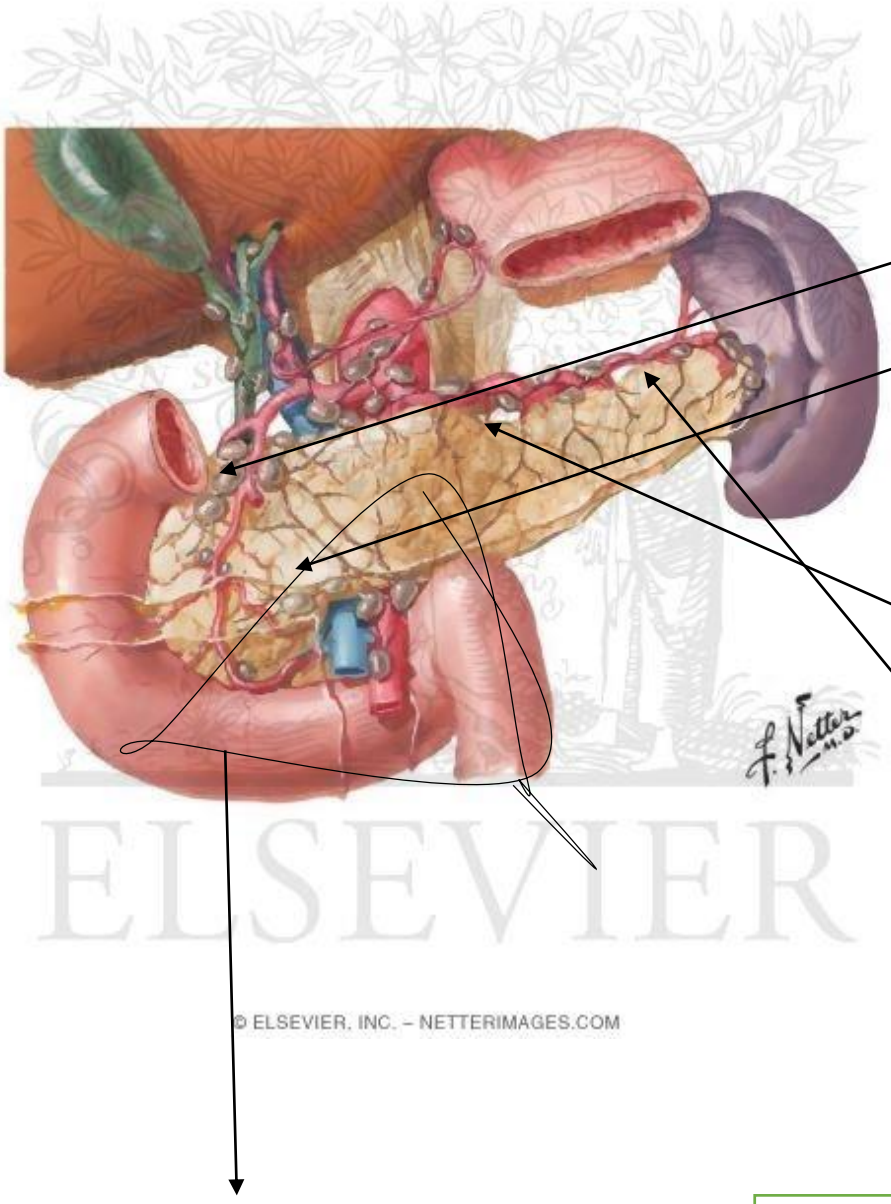
1 supra duodenal

2 retrodudenal

3 retro pancariatico



Pancreas :



^ found on the concavity of the duodenum .
>>>>>>>>>>

1 head :
(head proper and uncinate process) .

2 neck :
where the portal vein form .(from splenic vein and superior mesenteric vein)

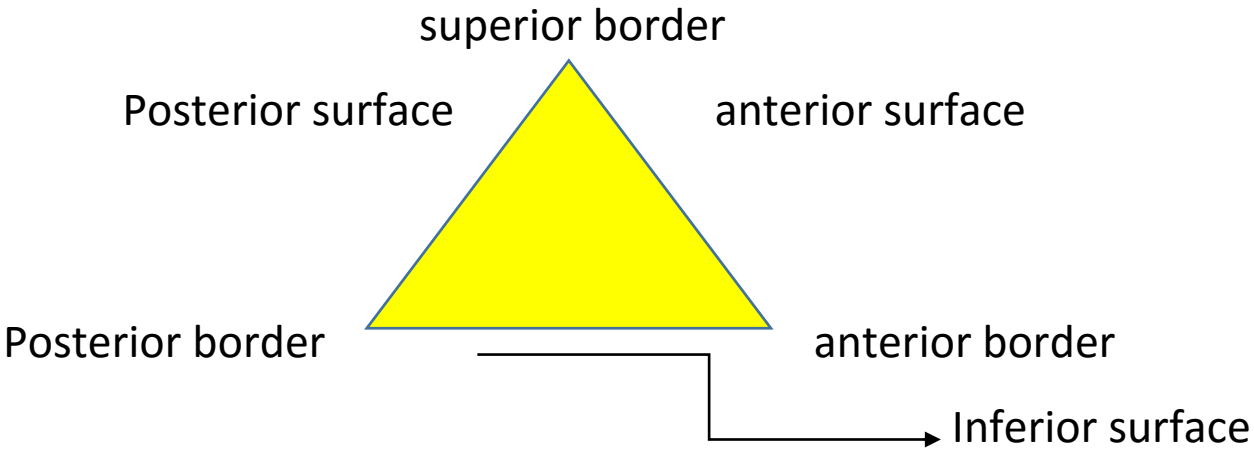
3 body :

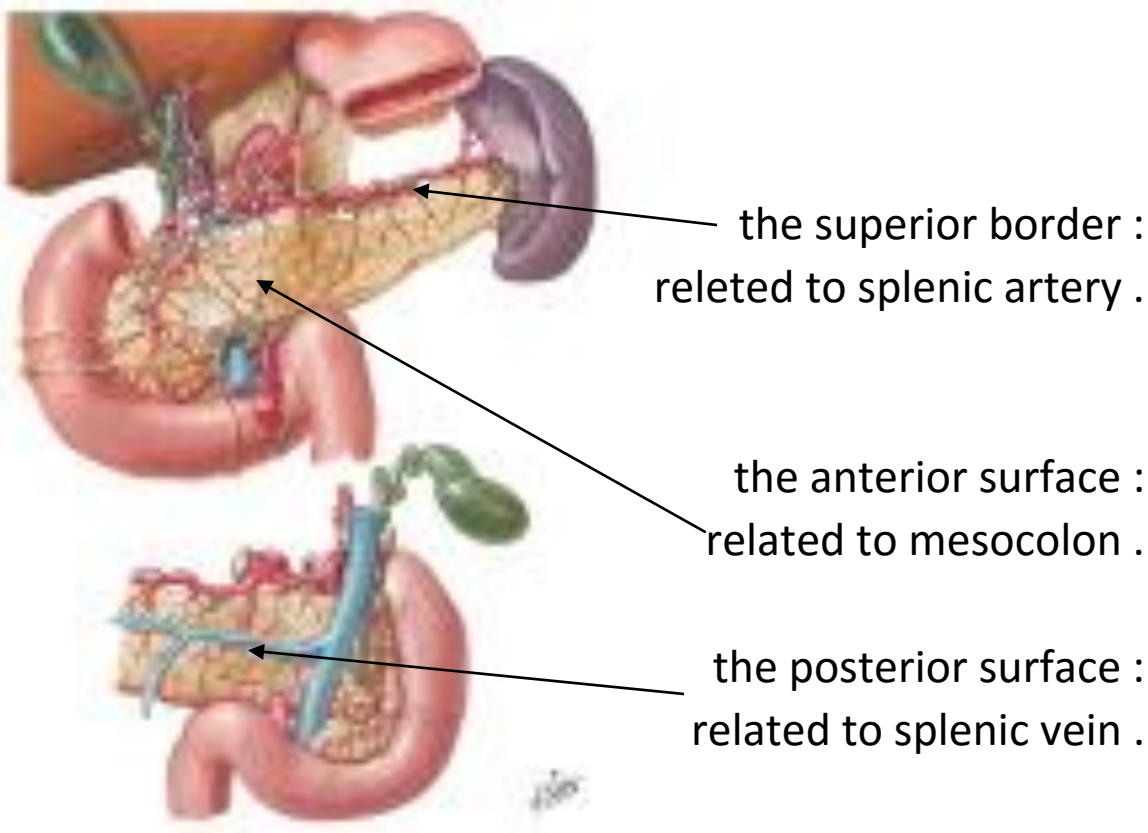
4 tail :
its inside the splenorenal ligament as well as : splenic vessels – lymph nodes – nerves (para= vagus / symphatic = celiac plexus . splanchnic nerves) .

Very important :
note that the superior mesenteric vessels (vein and artry) lies anterior to the uncinated process .
but the origin is behind the body

Superior mesenteric artery originate from anterior part of aorta at a level of **L 1** and it gives blood supply to (**midgut**).

- Pancreas : 3surfaces @ 3 bordes .
  cross section = triangular shape





sorry 4 any mistake _____