

REGIONAL ANATOMY OF THE ABDOMEN

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Borders of the abdomen

Cranial border:
superficial:
proc. xiphoides – arcus costarum –
pro. spinosus Th₁₂

deep:
diaphragm

Caudal border:
superficial:
crista ilicca - spina iliaca ant. sup. - sulcus
inguinalis

deep:

Pelvic inlet



Orientation lines

transverse:

linea xifisternalis
linea subcostalis
linea bispinalis (spinae iliacae ant.
sup.)

vertical:

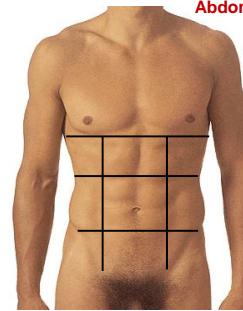
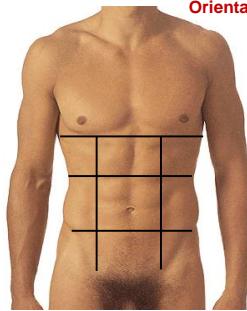
Lateral margin of m. rectus
abdominis



Abdominal regions

Transverse lines border:
epigastrium
between linea xifisternalis and linea subcostalis
Mesogastrum
between linea subcostalis and linea bispinalis
hypogastrum
below linea bispinalis

Vertical lines define:
epigastrium
reg. epigastrica, regiones hypochondriacae
mesogastrum
reg. umbilicalis, regiones laterales
hypogastrum
reg. pubica, regiones inguinales



Projection of organs onto abdominal wall

Gallbladder:
Murphy's point

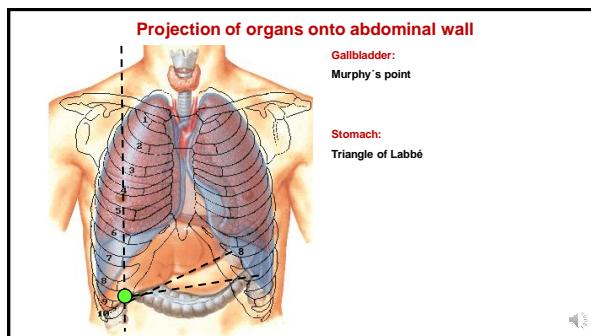
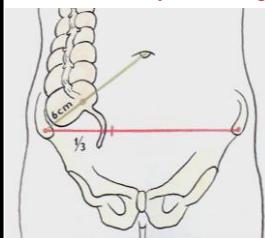
Stomach:
Triangle of Labbé



Projection of organs onto abdominal wall

Projection of the appendix:
Monro's line
MacBurney's point – 6 cm from spina iliaca ant. sup.

positio pelvina:
Point of Lanz



Projection of organs onto abdominal wall

Spleen:
axis alongside 10th rib
posterior pole 4 cm from Th 10
does not cross linea costotauricularis

Papilla duodeni major:
right umbilicocostal line

Desjardin's point – 6cm from navel

Morphology of the abdominal wall

Skin
Subcutaneous tissue
Fascia of Camper
Panniculus adiposus
Vv. subcutaneae abd.
v. thoracoepigastrica
Vv. paraumbilicales (v. portae)
a., v. circumflexa ilium spf.
a., v. epigastrica spf.
Scarpa's fascia (connected with fascia lata)
Fatty tissue
Fascia abdominis spf.
Abdominal muscles (ant. + lat. group)

Morphology of the abdominal wall

Skin innervation:
nn. intercostales (rr. cutanei)
n. subcostalis
n. iliohypogastricus
n. ilioinguinalis

Muscles:
Ventral group
m. rectus abdominis (nn. intercostales)
m. pyramidalis (nn. intercostales)
Lateral group
m. obliquus ext. abd. (nn. intercostales)
m. obliquus int. abd. (n. iliohypogastricus, n. ilioinguinalis)
m. transversus abd. (n. iliohypogastricus, n. ilioinguinalis)

Diaphragm – superior wall of the abdominal cavity

origo:
pars sternalis: proc. xiphoides, vagina m. recti abdominis
pars costalis: apertura thoracis inf.
pars lumbalis: crus mediale et laterale
crus mediale – lig. arcuatum medianum
(lig. longitudinale ant. L₁-L₄ – hiatus aorticus)
crus laterale – lig. arcuatum mediale et laterale
(spine – proc. costarius L₁-12th rib)
trigonum sternocostale et lumbocostale

insertion:
centrum tendineum
foramen venae cavae inf., hiatus oesophageus

f: main respiratory muscle
i: n. phrenicus

Penetration of structures through the diaphragm

trigonum sternocostale
a. + v. epigastrica sup. (a. thoracica int.)
hiatus aorticus
aorta
ductus thoracicus
hiatus oesophageus
oesophagus
plexus oesophageus (n. vagus dx. + sin.)
foramen v. cavae inf.
v. cava inf.
between lig. arcuatum medianum and mediale
v. azygos (dx.)
v. hemiazygos (sin.)
nn. splanchnici
tr. sympathetic

I: n. phrenicus; **Supply:** a. phrenica sup. + inf., a. musculophrenica

anterior abdominal wall – vagina m. recti abdominis

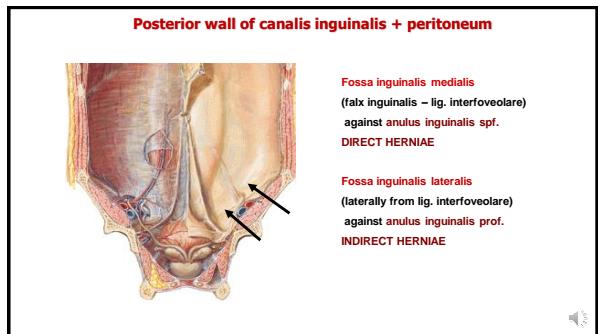
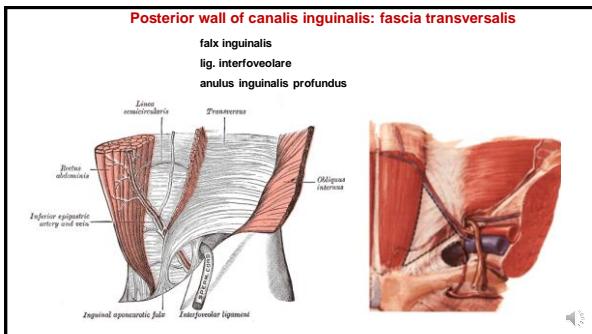
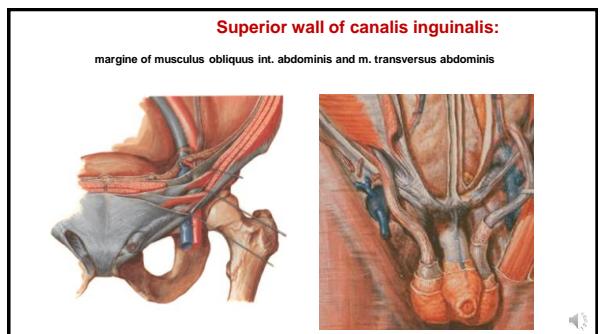
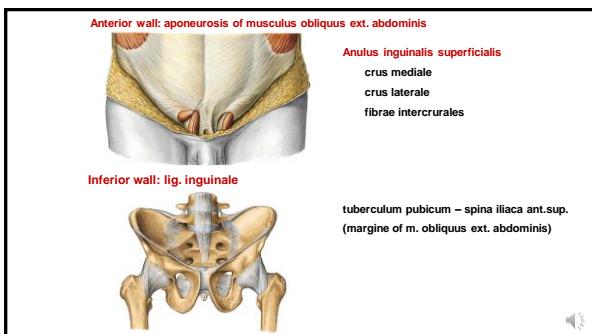
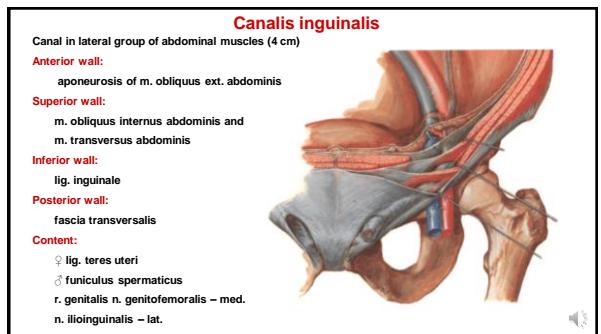
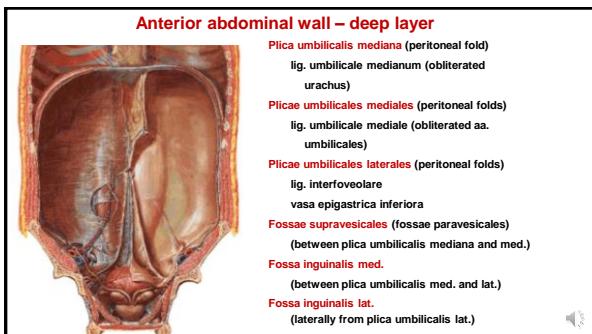
Created by aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles (lat. group)

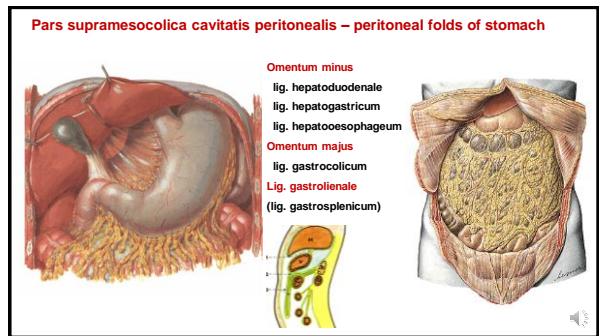
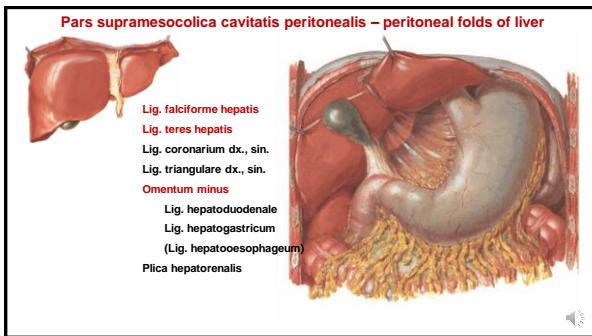
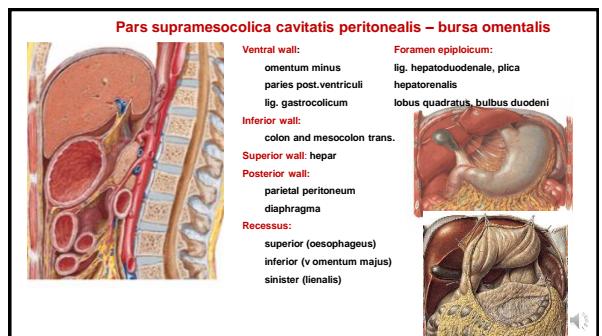
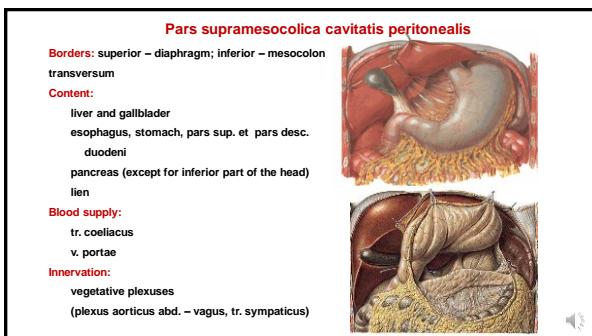
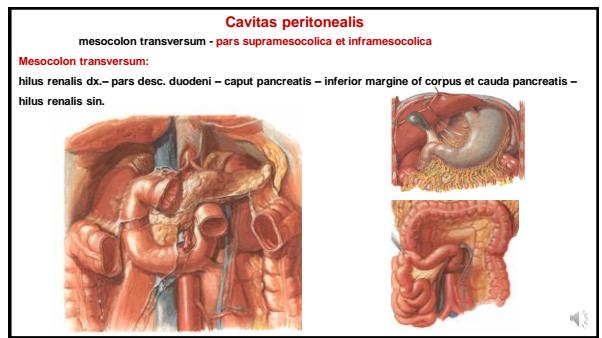
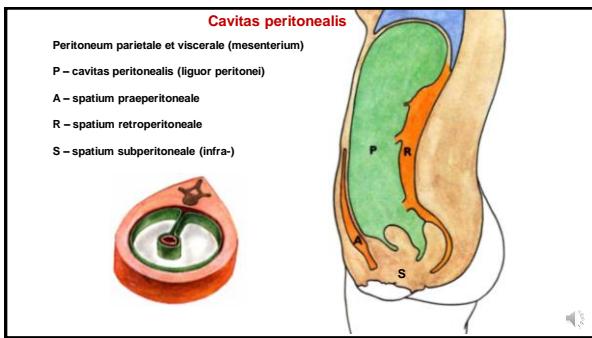
Upper 3/4
anteriorly:
aponeurosis of m. obliquus ext. abd.,
ant. sheath of m. obliquus int. abd. aponeurosis

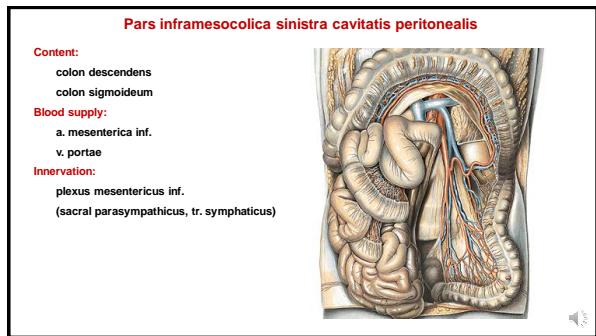
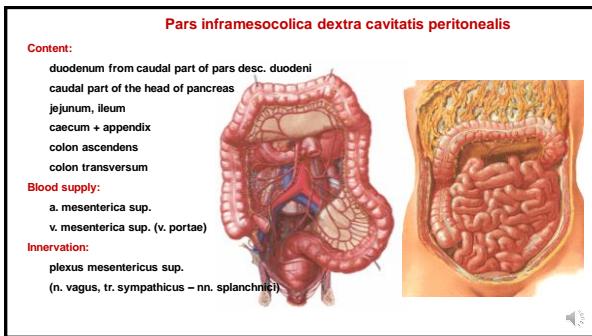
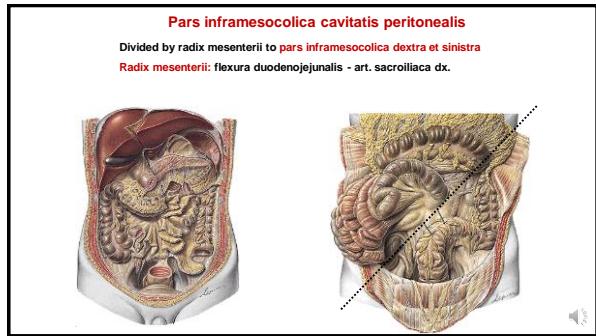
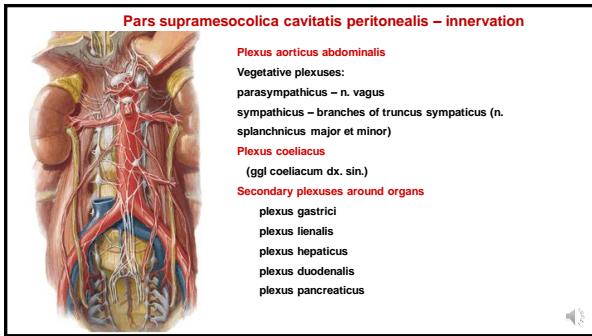
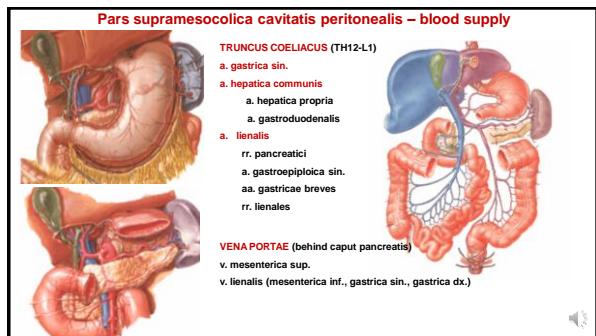
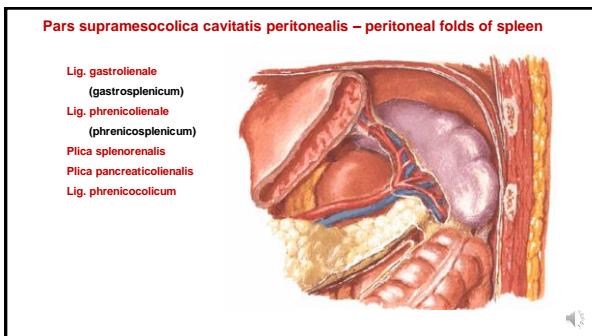
Posteriorly:
posterior sheath of m. obliquus int. abd. aponeurosis
aponeurosis of m. transversus abdominis

Lower 1/4
anteriorly:
aponeurosis of m. obliquus ext. abd.,
aponeurosis of m. obliquus int. abd.
aponeurosis of m. transversus abdominis

Posteriorly:
fascia transversalis







Spatium retroperitoneale – blood supply

Aorta abdominalis:

- Parietal branches:

 - aa. phrenicae inf.
 - aa. lumbales
 - a. sacralis mediana

- Visceral unpaired branches:

 - tr. coeliacus Th₁₂
 - a. mesenterica sup. L₁
 - a. mesenterica inf. L₃

- Visceral paired branches:

 - a. suprarenalis media
 - a. renalis
 - a. testicularis (ovaria)

Vena cava inf.:

Parietal tributaries:

- vv. phrenicae inf.
- vv. lumbales
- v. sacralis mediana
- v. lumbalis asc.
- (dx. v. azygos; sin. v. hemiazygos)

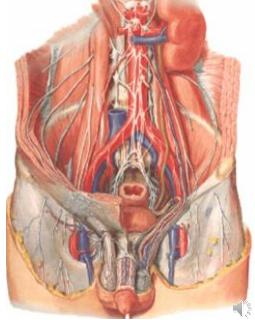
Visceral tributaries:

- vv. hepaticae
- v. suprarenalis dx.
- v. renalis dx.
- v. renalis sin. (v. suprarenalis sin.)
- v. testicularis sin.)
- v. testicularis dx. (ovaria)

The image shows a detailed anatomical diagram of the retroperitoneal region. It features the abdominal aorta and its major branches (celiac trunk, superior mesenteric artery, and inferior mesenteric artery) originating from the lumbar arteries. The accompanying veins (celiac, superior mesenteric, and inferior mesenteric veins) are also depicted. A complex network of nerves, including the splanchnic nerves (greater, middle, and lesser splanchnic nerves) and their associated plexuses (plexus coeliacus, plexus mesentericus superior and inferior, plexus renalis, and plexus suprarenalis), is shown branching off the aorta and veins. The diagram also illustrates the hypogastric plexus (plexus hypogastricus superior and plexus hypogastricus inferior) and the iliac plexus (plexus iliacus). The surrounding structures include the liver, kidneys, and bladder.

Spatium retroperitoneale – innervation

- Plexus lumbalis
(rami ventrales nervorum spinalium, Th₁₂ – L₄)
- n. iliohypogastricus
 - n. ilioinguinalis
 - n. cutaneus femoris lat.
 - n. genitofemoralis
 - r. genitalis
 - r. femoralis
 - n. femoralis
 - n. obturatorius



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