

Anatomy Q&A

1. Define valve of Houston and mention its Function ?

A\ it is mucosa and submucosa folds appears as 3 lateral flexions [Left-right-Left] pass $\frac{1}{2}$ way wall of rectum.

Function : sampling of stools.

2. What is the first branch of superior mesenteric artery ?

A\ middle colic artery which supply transverse colon.

3. What is incisura Angularis ?

A\ A constant notch in the lower part of the Lesser curvature.

4. What is the most common cause of right iliac fossa pain [non-specific in children]?

A\ Inflammation in Peyer's patches 1st

Appendicitis 2nd.

5. Clinically, inside the abdomen where you can find the base of appendix ?

A\ in the end of longitudinal muscle layer [Tenia Coli].

6- Explain main differences of mesenteric vessels between Jejunum and ileum?

A) Jejunum contain one or two arcades while ileum has three or four arcades.

Jejunum has long and infrequent branches while ileum has short and multiple branches.

7- What is MesoAppendix?

A) It is the peritoneal covering of the appendix, it is triangular in shape which has apex attached to the lower layer of the mesentery of small intestine and base that surrounds the appendix.

8- Describe duodenal cap?

A) it is the first inch of duodenum, considered as intraperitoneal structure and it is the commonest site of duodenal ulcers.

9- Where does Abdominal Aorta starts and ends?

A) descending thoracic Aorta ends and abdominal Aorta starts at the level of T₁₂, and then it ends to form 2 common iliac arteries at the level of L₃-L₄, just below and to the left of umb

10- Mention the main structures that lie in the of Transpyloric plane?

A) ① Fundus of gallbladder ② pylorus of stomach.

③ junction between D₁, D₂.

11- What cause the Hustration of colon ?

A\ Due to one foot short of Taenia coli than colon -

12- What are the branches of superior mesentric artery ?

A\ ① inferior pancreaticoduodenal ② jejunal and ileal ③ iliocolic

④ right colic ⑤ middle colic .

13- Why does symptomes of appendicitis may vary from person to another ?

A\ Because of the incontancy of the position of the tip of appendix .

14- Describe pecten of the Anal canal ?

A\ Thin hairless part of external anal canal that is exposed by traction, covered by modified skin . has no sweat glands .

15- Mention vessels that passes in front and behind the third part of duodenum ?

A\ Superior mesentric artery and on the right side of it superior mesentric vein pass anterior to the 3rd part of duodenum .

inferior mesentric artery and on the left side of it inferior mesentric vein pass posterior to the 3rd part of duodenum .

16- What's uncinat process ?

A\ it is a project from lower part of the head of pancreas posterior to SM vessels.

17- Describe the bare area of the liver ?

A\ it is the area where the liver has no peritoneal covering due to split of falciform ligament.

18- Define Hartmann's Pouch ?

A\ it is the dilated part of the neck of gallbladder where gallbladder stone get stuck.

19- Classify the Following structures into intraperitoneal or retroperitoneal structures

[Ascending colon - sigmoid colon - stomach - duodenum - Appendix - ileum - transverse colon - descending colon - Pancreas - spleen].

A\ ascending colon: retroperitoneal - sigmoid colon: intraperitoneal - stomach: intraperitoneal

duodenum: retroperitoneal except the 1st inch - appendix: intraperitoneal

ileum: intraperitoneal - transverse colon: intraperitoneal - descending colon: retroperitoneal

Pancreas: retroperitoneal except the tail - spleen: intraperitoneal.

20- mention main structures which lie posterior to the first part of duodenum ?

A1 IVC , portal vein , gastroduodenal artery , bile duct .

21- Define gastric rugae and describe it in empty and distended stomach ?

A1 Gastric rugae is a mucous , thick and vascular membrane that lines stomach from inside . it appears obviously when stomach is empty and the folds flatten out when stomach is distended .

23- What is Portal Triads ?

A1 Structures that lie in front of IVC : 2 structures enter the liver [hepatic artery-portal vein] and 1 out of liver [common bile duct] .

24- What is the commonest type of gastric ulcer and mention its site ?

A1 it is Type 1 ulcer which located at lower part of lesser curvature [incisura angularis]

25- Clinically , how can you differentiate between enlargement spleen or left kidney ?

A1 Spleen has a notch near its superior border

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