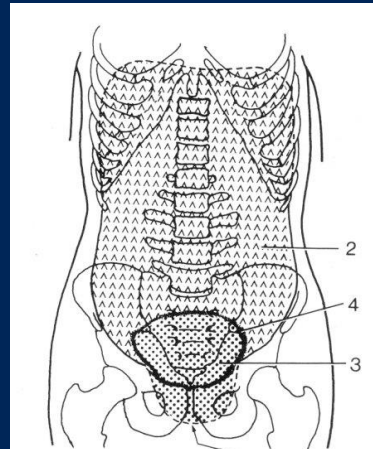


ABDOMEN

- hvordan inddeler vi bughulens rum?

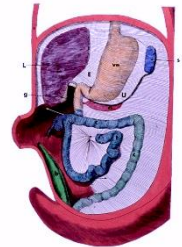
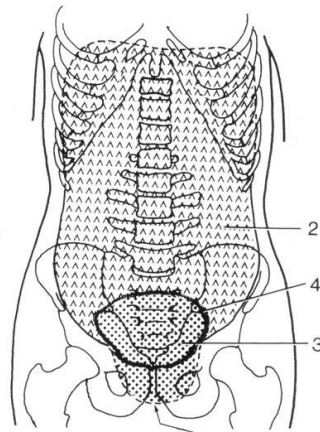


ANATOMI



Abdomen

Bugvægge
Bughule



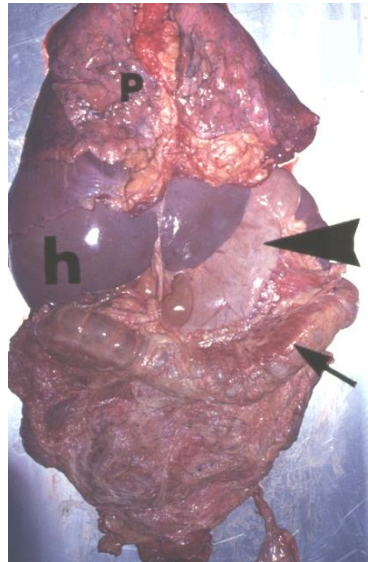
Abdomens indhold

Bugorganer

Bughinde

Kar

Nerver



Abdomens udstrækning

Fra

ribbenskurvatur

Til

hoftebenskam

lyskebånd

symfyse

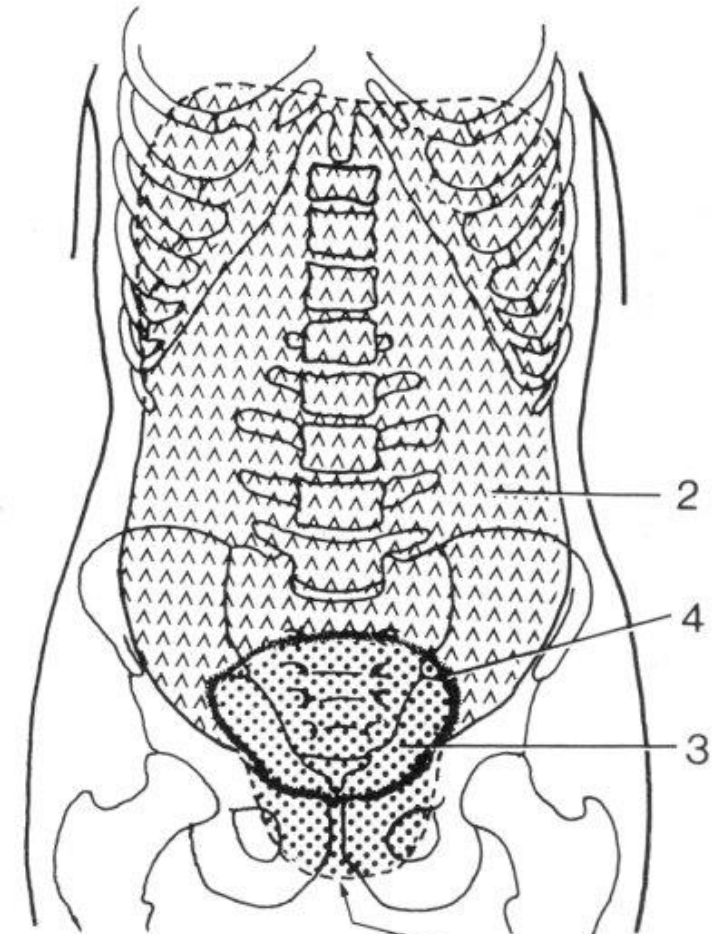


FIG. 39

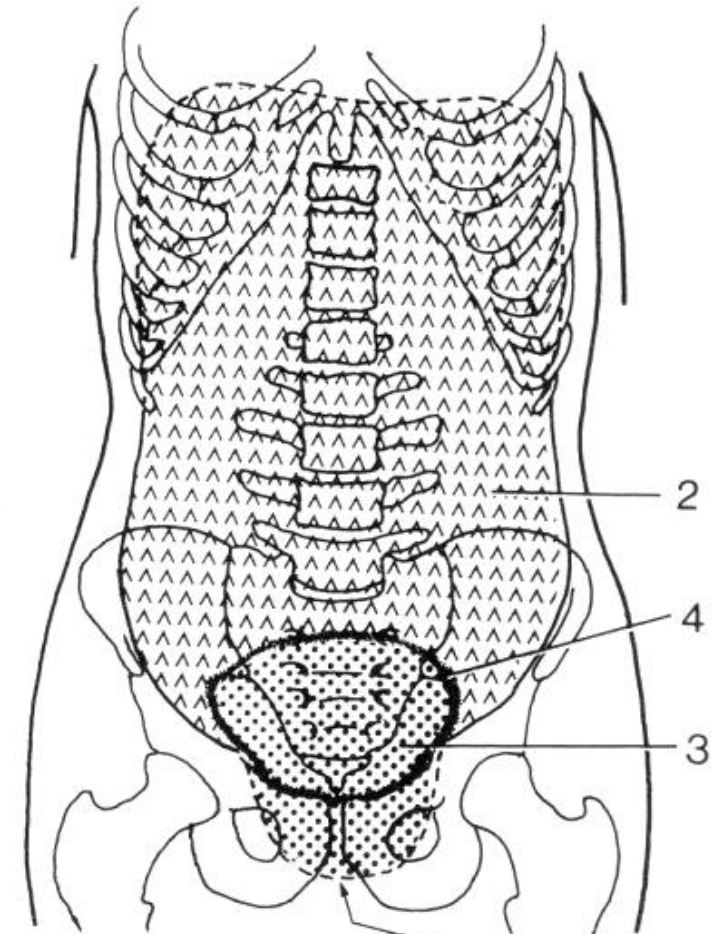
G

Cavitas abdominalis

Bughulen inddeles i

den egentlige bughule

bækkenhulen



Cavitas abdominalis

inddeles i

cavitas abdominalis propria

cavitas pelvis

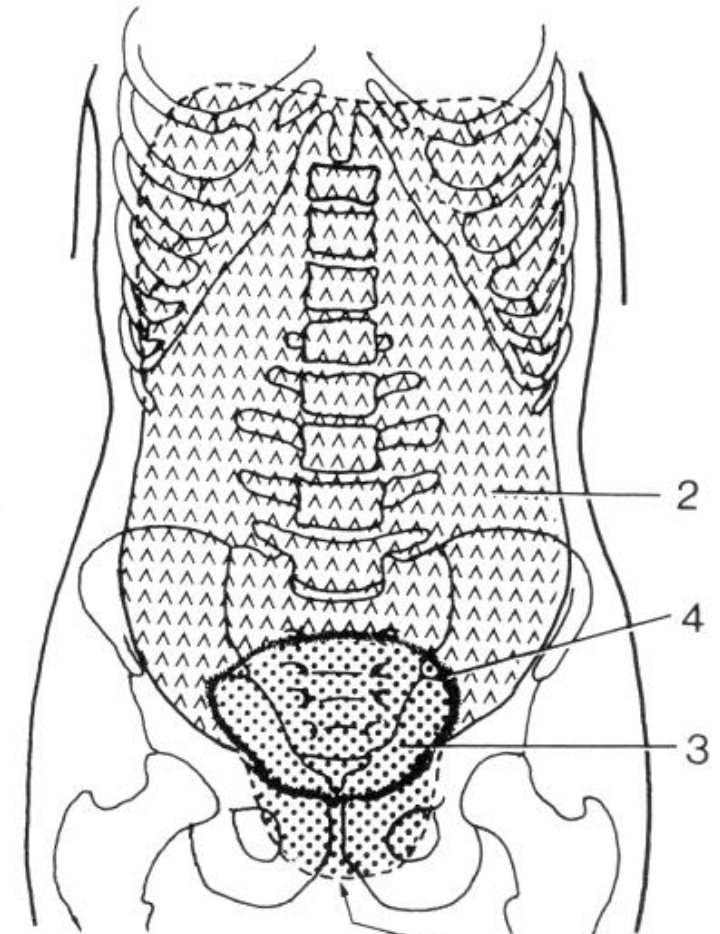
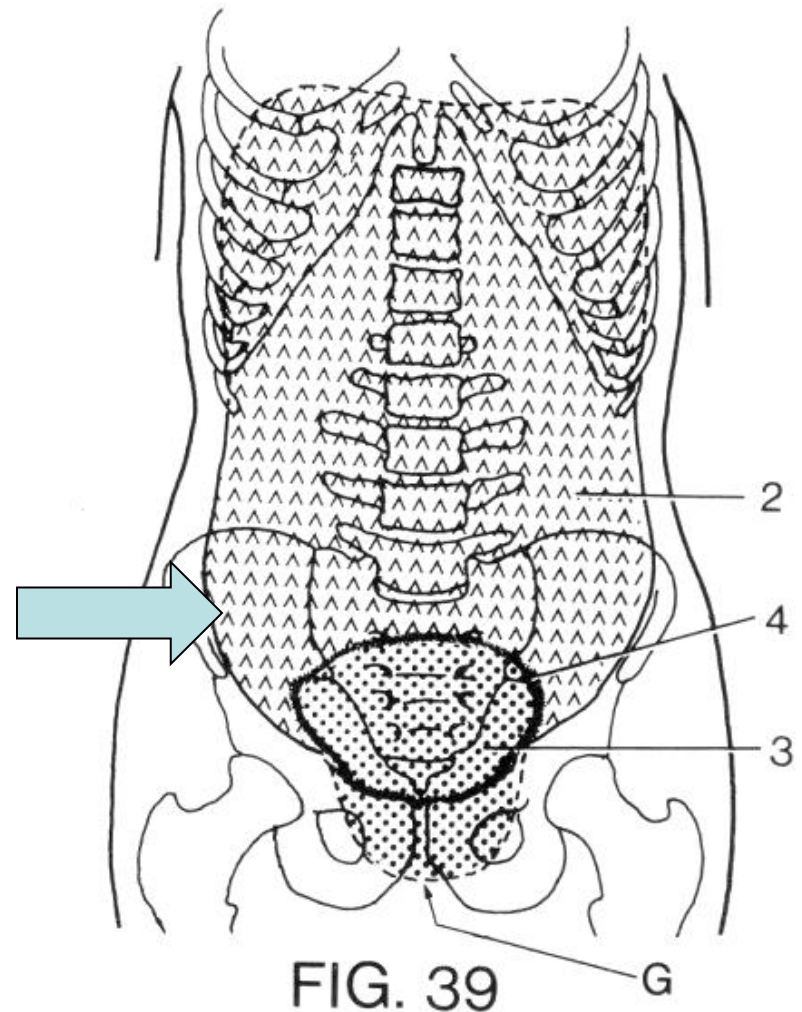


FIG. 39 G

Cavitas abdominalis propria

'hulrummet' i det store bækken
indgår i den egentlige bughule



Cavitas pelvis

inkluderer kun hulrummet i det lille bækken

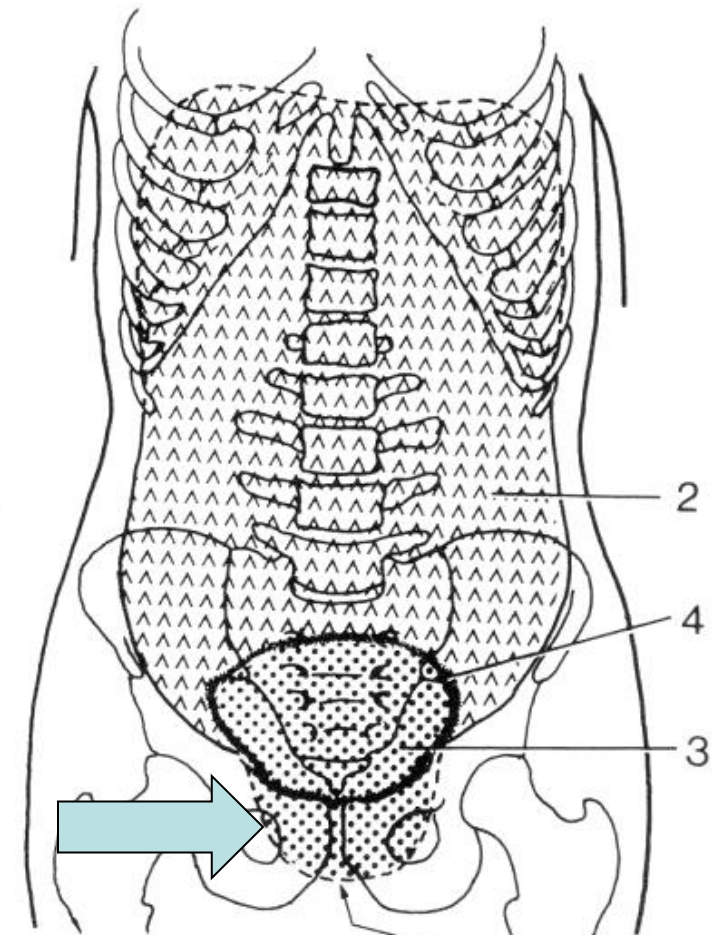


FIG. 39 G

Peritoneum

Spatium peritoneale

Spatium retroperitoneale

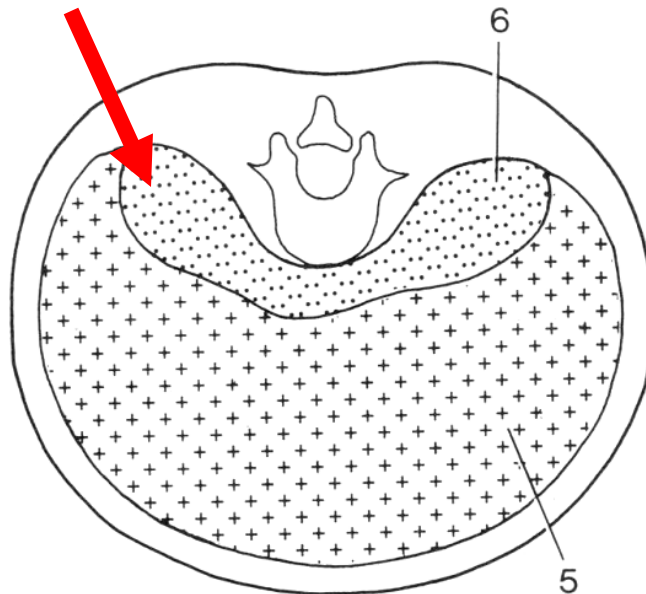


FIG. 41

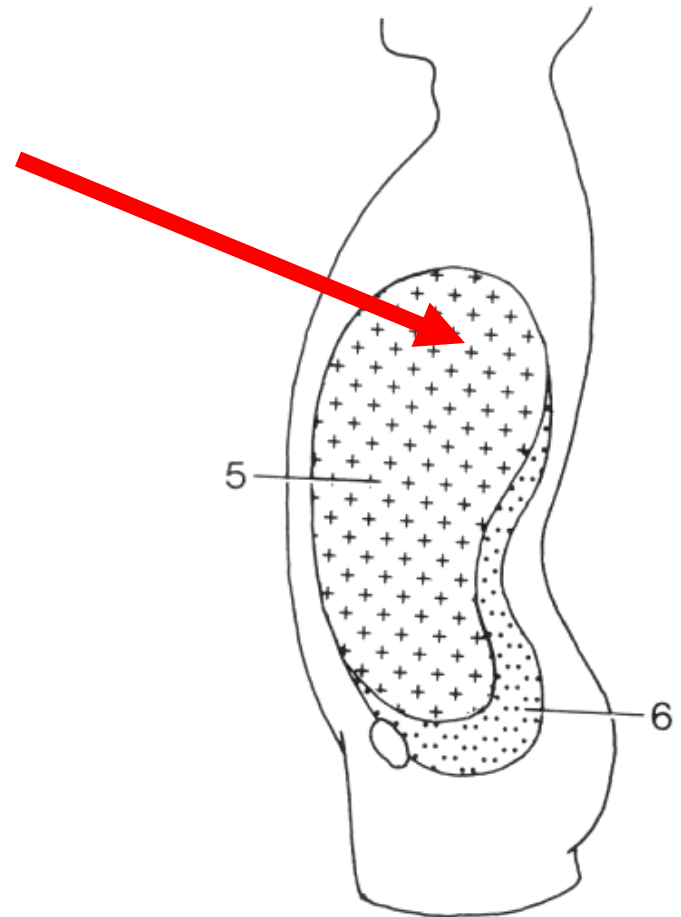


FIG. 40

Spatium peritoneale

Intraperitoneale organer

Retroperitoneale organer

Primært retroperitoneale organer

Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

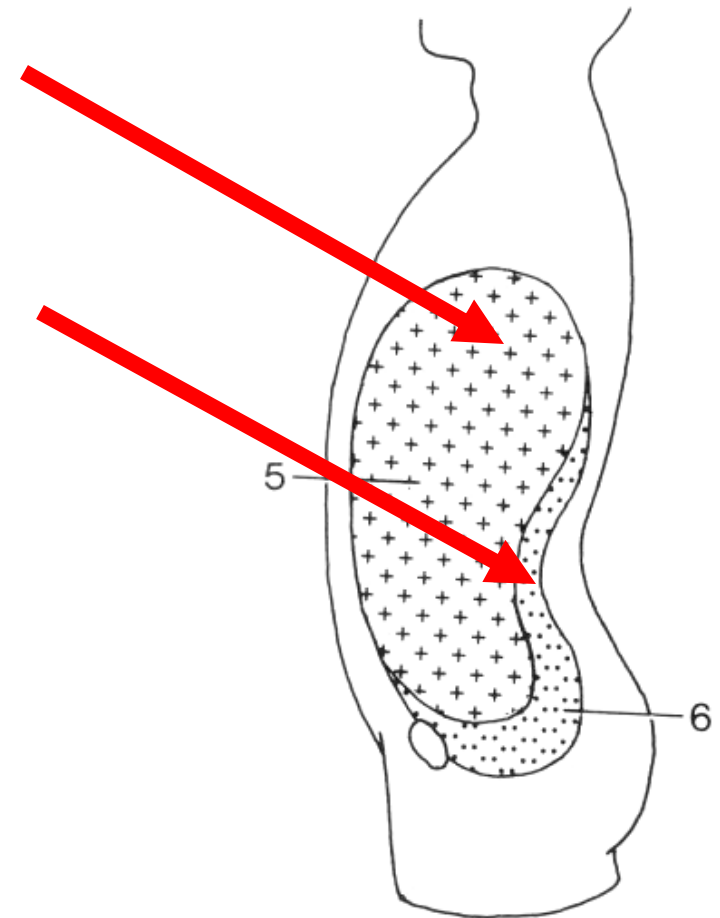


FIG. 40

Intraperitoneale organer

lever, milt og mavesæk

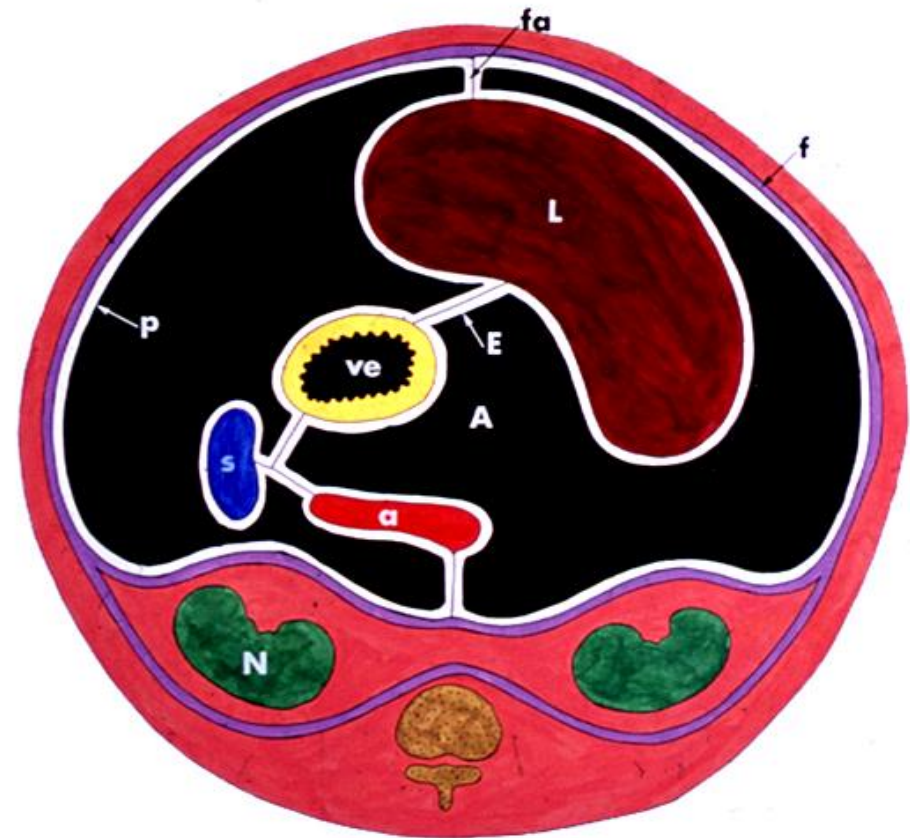
tyndtarm

- jejunum
- ileum

tyktarm

- colon transversum
- colon sigmoideum

(u-parrede organer)



Primært retroperitoneale organer

nyrer

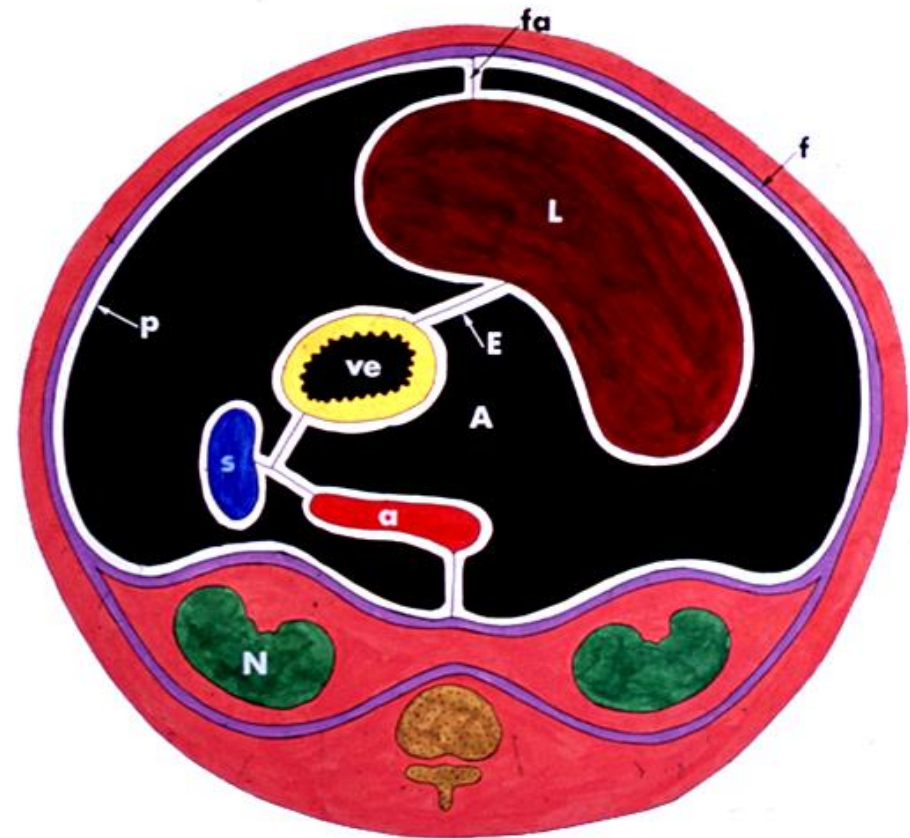
- incl. nyrebækken og urinleder

binyrer

kønskirtler

- ovarier
- testes

(parrede organer)



Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

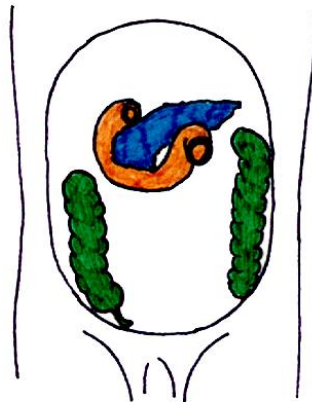
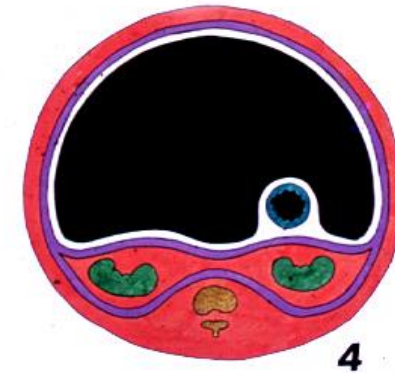
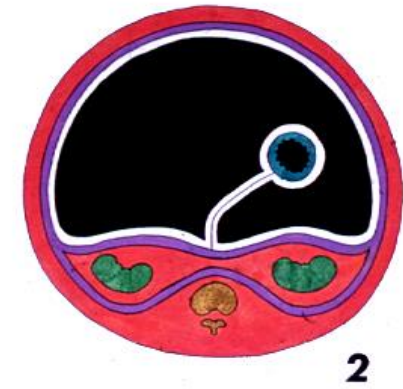
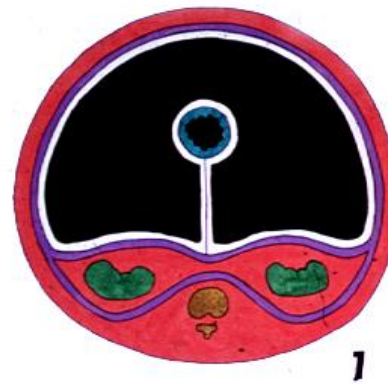
Pancreas

Duodenum

Colon ascendens

Colon descendens

(de resterende u-parrede organer)

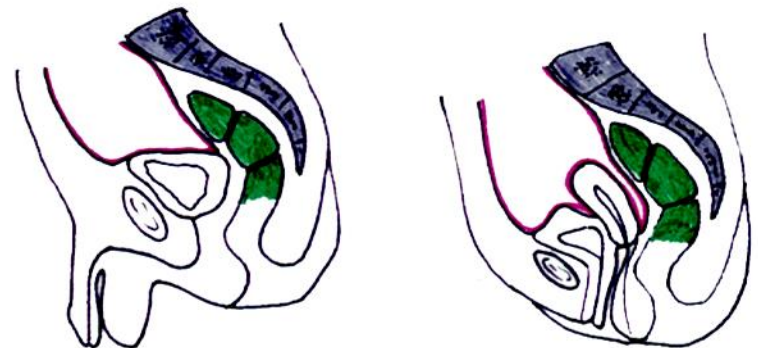
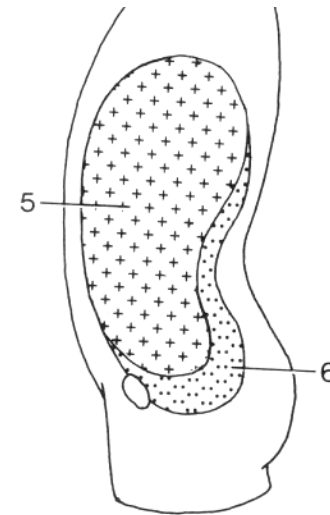


Peritoneum

Bughinden består af en serøs hinde (tunica serosa)

en lukket sæk

hos kvinder er der dog to åbninger til æggeledeerne



Peritoneum

Peritoneum viscerale

beklæder organer

danner dobbeltblade (krøs)

krøs binder organer til bugvæg

Peritoneum parietale:

beklæder bugvægge

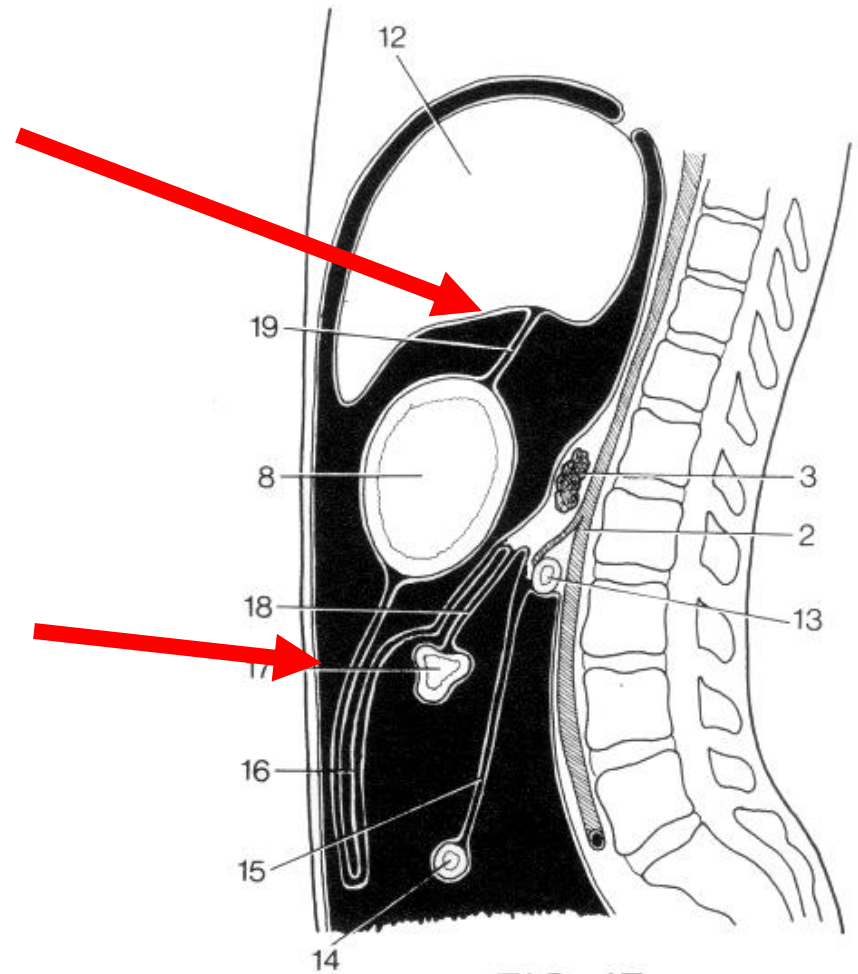


FIG. 47

Peritoneum

Mavesækkens krøs

Omentum minus

forbinder mavesæk med leveren

Omentum majus

strækker sig fra mavesækken ned over
tamene og bagud til bugvæg

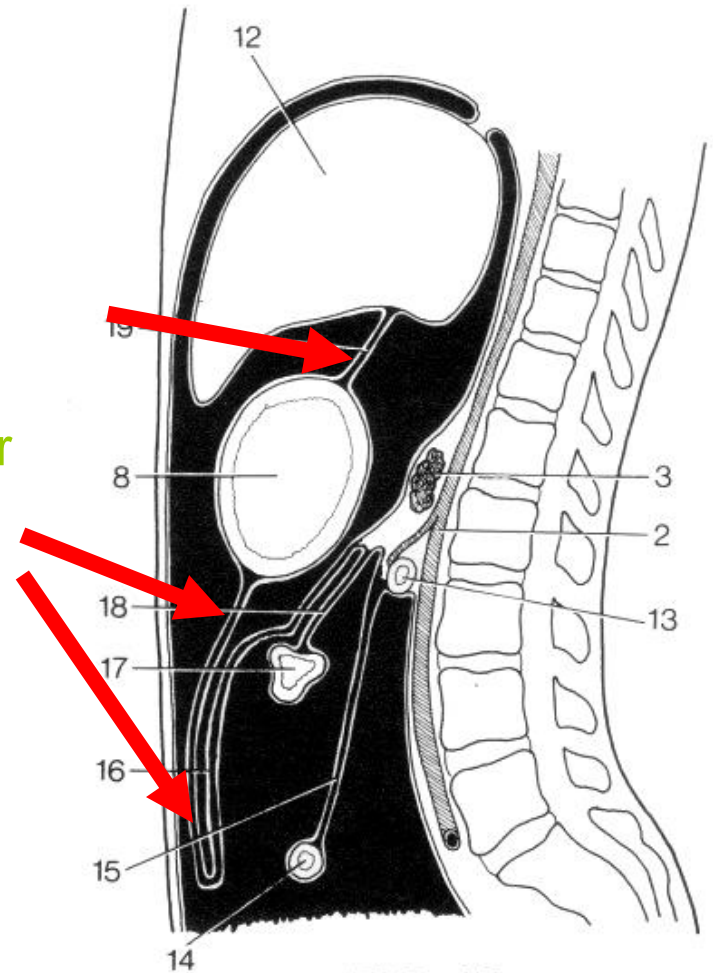


FIG. 47

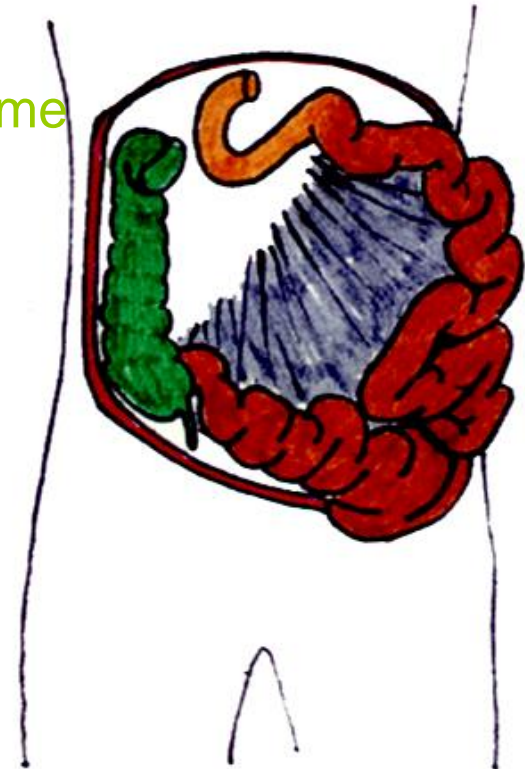
Peritoneum

Mesenterium

den del af tyndtarmens krøs der forbinder tyndtarme (undtagen tolvfingertarmen) til bageste bugvæg

Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

den del af tyndtarmen der er krøsbærende

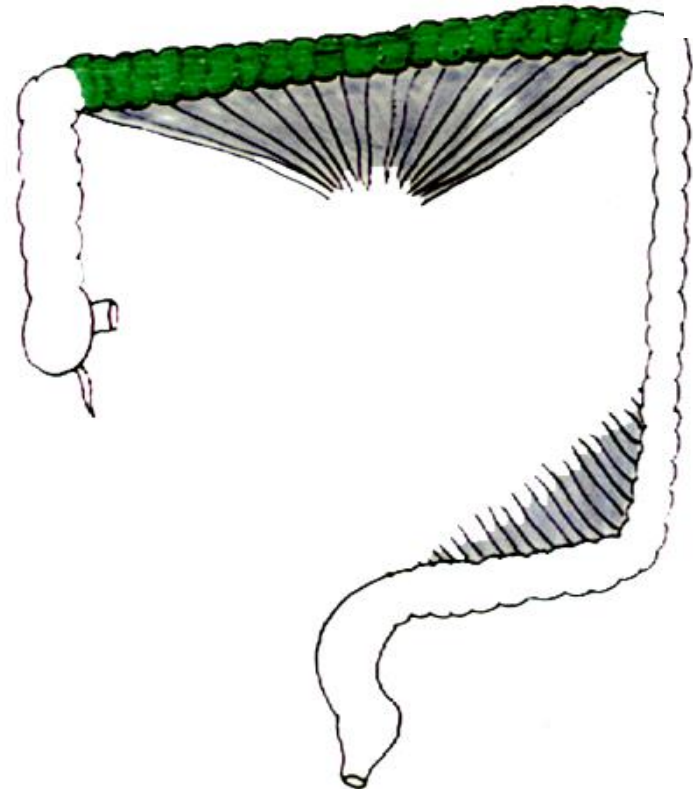




Peritoneum

Mesocolon transversum:

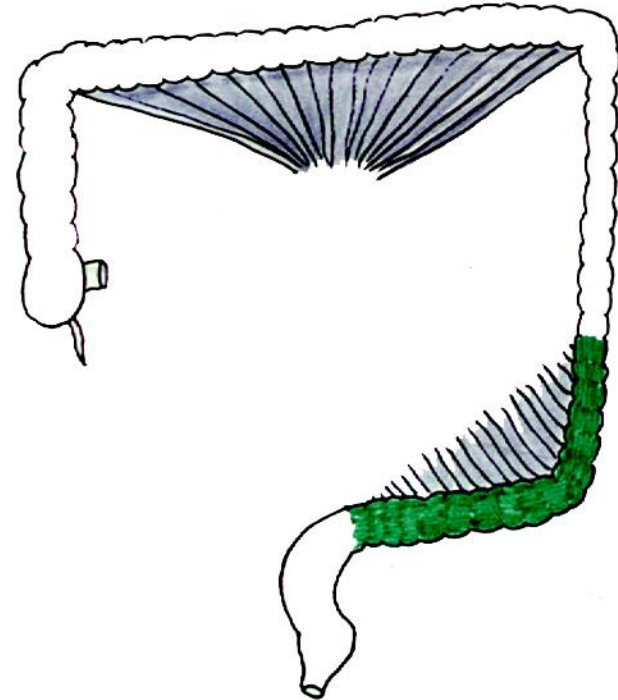
- forbinder colon transversum med bageste bugvæg



Peritoneum

Mesocolon sigmoideum:

forbinder colon sigmoideum med bageste
bugvæg

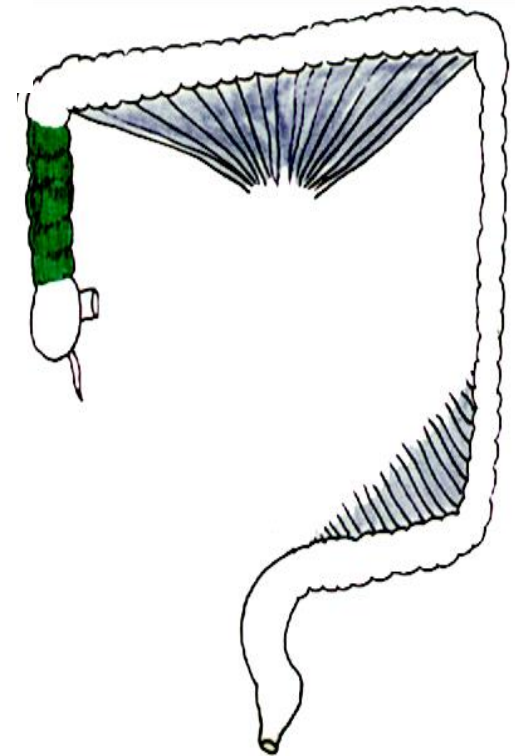


Peritoneum

Colon ascendens

og

Colon descendens har ikke noget
krøs



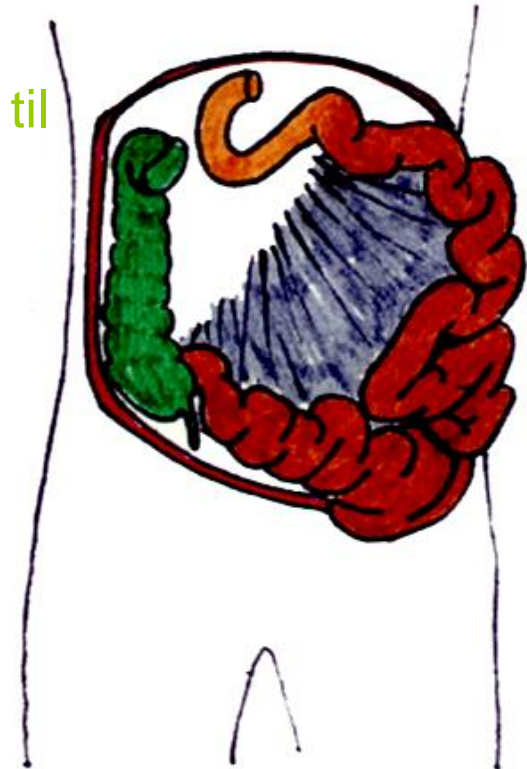
Peritoneum

Tyndtarmens krøs (= mesenterium)

forbinder tyndtarmene undtagen tolvfingertarmen til bageste bugvæg

Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

er den krøsbærende del af tynd-tarmen



Peerfeedback 2 og 2 - evt 3

Bughule

Hvordan inddeler vi bughulen (2) ?		
Hvordan inddeler vi den egentlige bughule (2) ?		



Youtube

Synkning 2:29