Innervation

Intercostal muscles + transverse thoracis + subcostal = intercostal nerves

Diaphragm = Left + right phrenic nerves (C3, C4, C5)

Nerve supply for pleura=
Parietal = somatic/ intercostal nerves/ sensitive to touch pain heat
Visceral= autonomic/ viscela = sensitive to strec=tch

iliacus + Quadriceps femoris + Sartorius = Femoral nerve.

Psoasmajor = by the L1, L2, L3 nerves

Numbers

Division o mediastinum happens at the level of sternal angle till the 4th thoracic vertebra (T4)

Beginning of larynx = 6th cervicalal vertebra C6

Ending of larynx = Sternal angle = disc between the T4 and T5

Openings of the diaphragm

Beginning of Spinal cord = upper border of C1 (atlas)

End of spinal cord = intervertebral disc between L1 + L2

Length of spinal cord: 45cm

Cervical enlargement: C5-T1

Lumbar enlargement: L1 -S3

Where can we find lateral horns? In T1 – L2

Where does the subarachnoid space stop? At lower border of S2

Inguinal canal: located above the medial ½ of inguinal ligament

Trans-tubercular line between the tubercles on the iliac crest (L5)
Subcostal line at the lower margin of the 10th costal cartilage (L3)

How many muscular bands are there in taeniae coli? 3 muscular bands

The vermiform appendix lies 1 inch below the ileocecal junction

McBurney's point: ASIS Umbilicus
lateral 1/3 medial 2/3

Anal canal is 1 inch in front + 1 inch below the coccyx

Origin of psoas major: T12-L5

Important

Functions of Diaphragm

Contraction of diaphragm = increasing the intraabdominal pressure

Function of interostal nerves

Boundaries of mediastinum

External morphology of the heart

Smooth ouflow part= in right ventricle/infundibulum or left ventricle/vestibule

Pleura = serous sac invaginated from its medial side

Visceral Pleura = not only does it cover the lung externally but also extends into the interlobar fissures

Surfaces and borders of lung (medial + costal)/ (anterior + posterior + inferior) respectively

Surfaces of the heart = anterior (sternocostal) + inferior (diaphragmatic)

Blood supply of lungs:
Arterial: Descending Aorta (bronchial arteries) -> Bronchi + CT + Visceral pleura
Veinous: The lung drains into the bronchial veins which drain into the azygos and hemiazygos

Cerebrum contains the Diencephalon

Equilibrium is SSA

The sensory function of the trigeminal nerve 5 is divided into:
(V1 ophthalmic + V2 Maxillary + V3 Mandibular)

Functions of the different lobes

Projection fibers of white matter project to and from the cerebral cortex.

Spinal cord is cylindrical + ends in a conical shape (conus medullaris)

The 2 spinal nerves will leave through the intervertebral foremen

The roots of Lumbosacral nerves gathered inferiorly as group of fibers called Cauda equina (horse tail).

Revisoion of all spinal cord

Divisons of white matter: funiculi

Pia and Dura are both fibrous, arachnoid is delicate CT.

Extradural space: Fat + CT + BV
Subdural space: serous fluid
Subarachnoid space: CSF (ends at lower border of S2)

Production of CSF: Choroid Plexus

Reabsorption of CSF: Arachnoid villi + granulations = dumped into the dural veinous sinuses

Which part of the anterior abdominal wall is not covered with skin? Umbilicus

Superficial fascia is divided into:
superficial – fatty – Camper's
Deep – membranous – Scarpa's

Where do we lack a deep fatty layer? Perineum + Anterior abdominal wall

Inguinal ligament is at the lower border of the aponeurosis for your external obliqui muscle

The inguinal canal extends deep to superficial inguinal rings

Ilioinguinal nerve passes through the inguinal canal

Peritoneum + Pleura = serous membranes

Appendices epiploicae: small appendices filled with fat.

Flexure between ascending and transvers: right flexure
flexure between the transverse + descending: left flexure

Anal canal is 1 inch in front + 1 inch below the coccyx ++++++ it goes downwards and backwards

Hemorrhoids/Piles: Either external or internal dilations of **submucosal** venous plexus either in the rectum or the anal canal

Foregut: takes its blood supply from coeliac artery

Origin of iliacus= iliac fossa.

Insertion of iliopsoas = lesser trochanter of femur

Medial compartment of thigh is all obturator (adductors + gracilis)

Gracilis aside from adduction also does leg flexion+ leg medial rotation

Posterior of leg + thigh entirely by tibial branch except for short head of biceps femoris

Short head of biceps femoris = by common peroneal

Medius + Minimus = abduction / Maximus = Lateral rotation

Surfaces and borders

Stomach has:

2 surfaces: anterior + posterior
2 curvatures: Greater + lesser curvatures

Pericardium = Fibroserous membrane

Upper surface of the diaphragm is cover by parietal pleurs
Lower surface is covered by parietal peritoneum

Parietal layer of the peritoneum = 1) interior of (anterior + posterior) abdominal wall

attachments

Inguinal ligament: ASIS + pubic tubercle