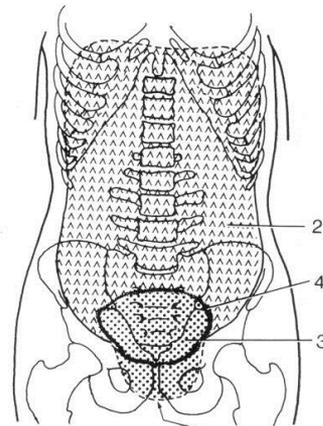


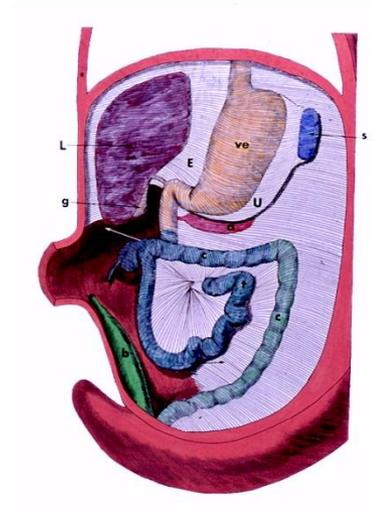
ABDOMEN



ANATOMI

Abdomen

- bugvægge
- bughule



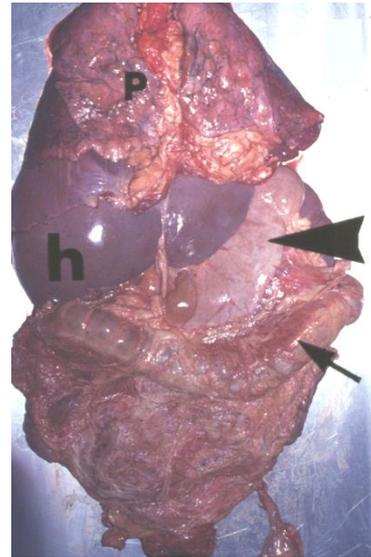
Abdomens indhold

Bugorganer

Bughinde

Kar

Nerver



Abdomens udstrækning

Fra

◆ ribbenskurvatur

Til

◆ hoftebenskam

◆ lyskebånd

◆ symfyse

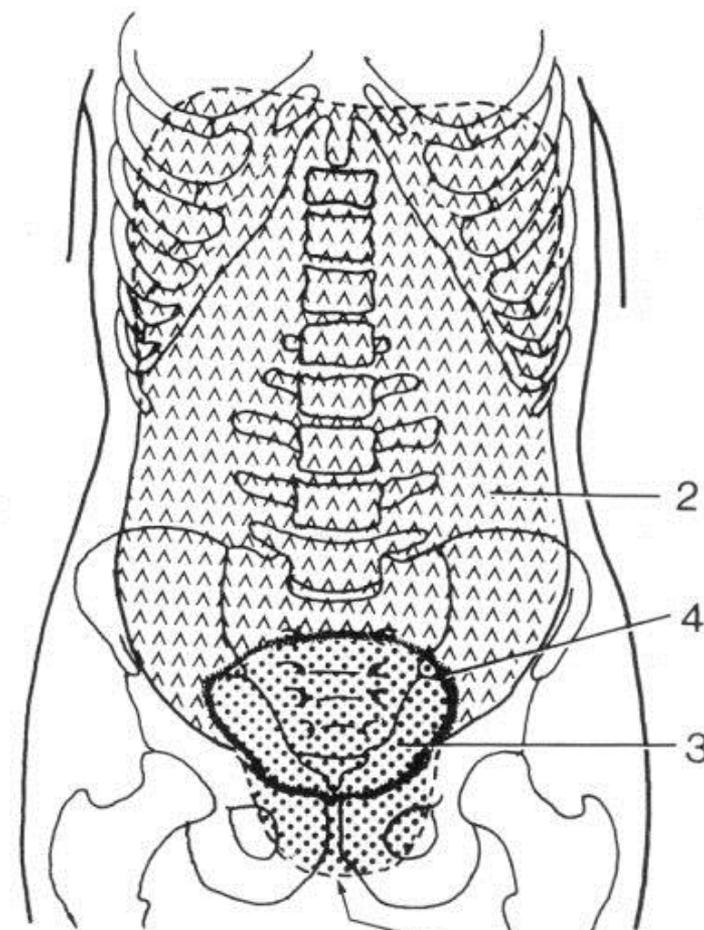


FIG. 39

G

Cavitas abdominalis

Bughulen inddeles i

♦ den egentlige bughule

♦ bækkenhulen

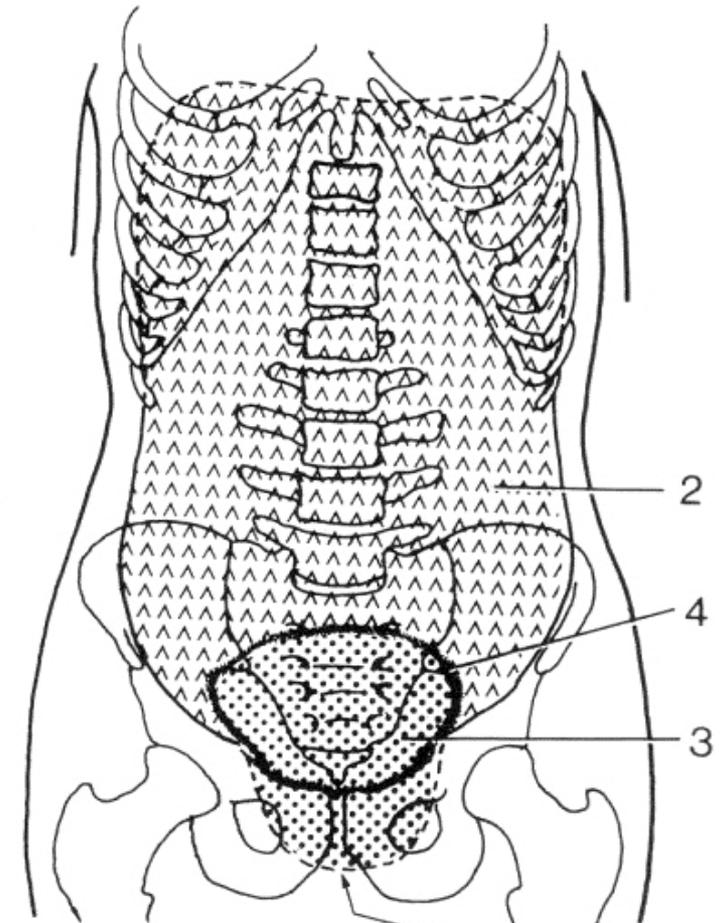


FIG. 39

G

Cavitas abdominalis

inddeles i

- ✦ cavitas abdominalis propria
- ✦ cavitas pelvis

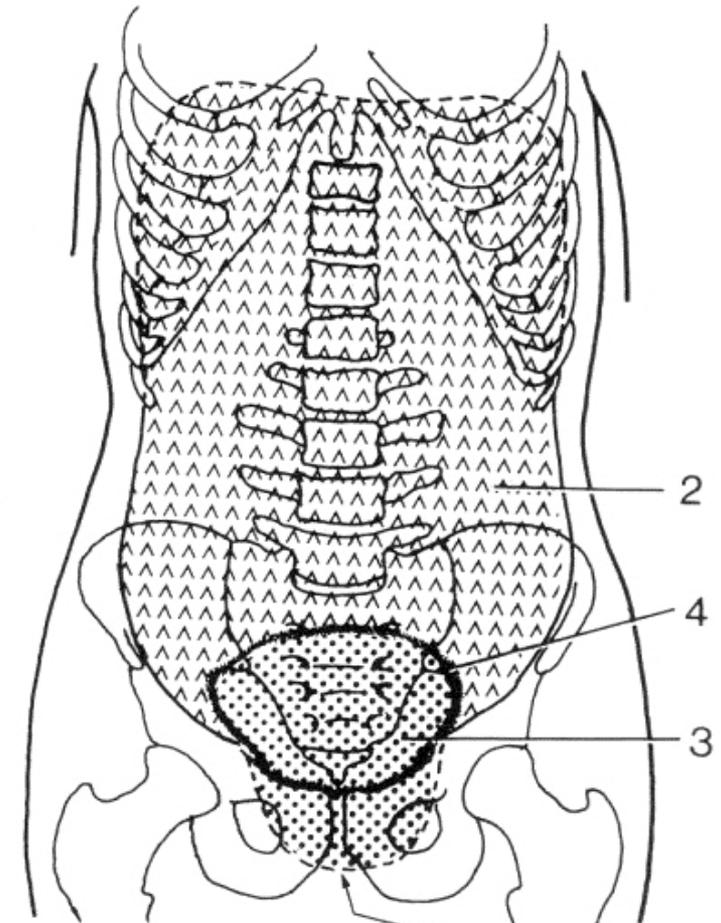
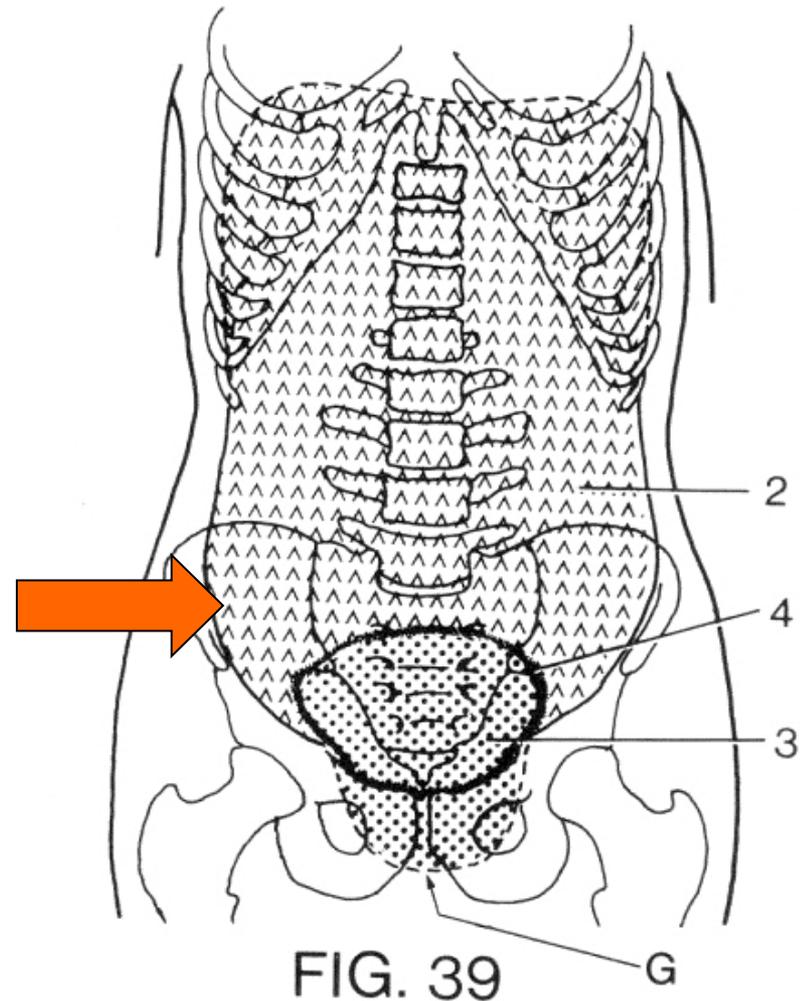


FIG. 39 G

Cavitas abdominalis propria

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



Cavitas pelvis

inkluderer kun hulrummet
i det lille bækken

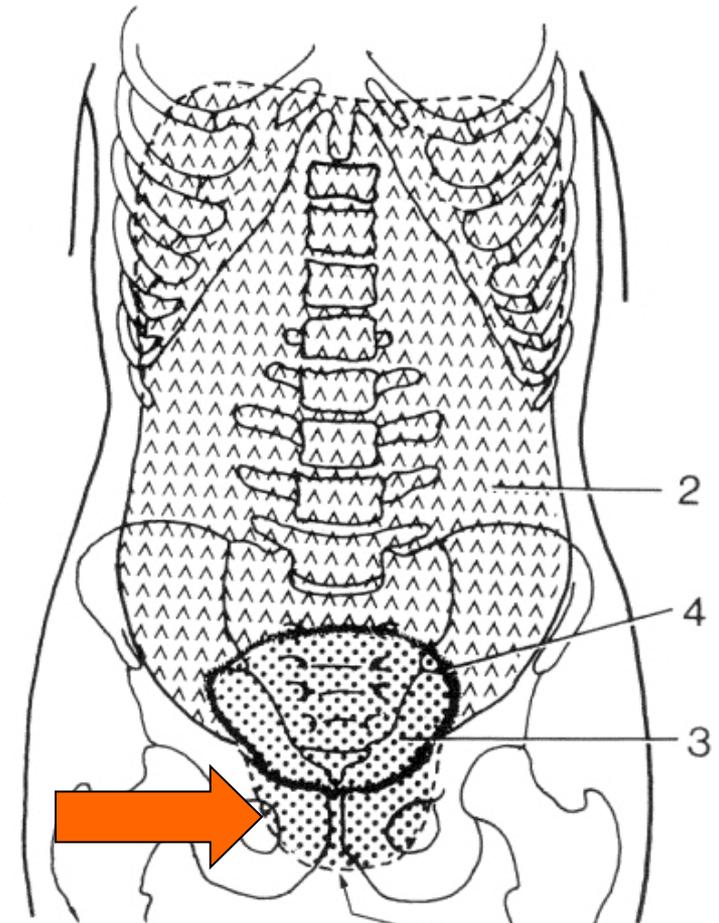


FIG. 39 G

Peritoneum

- Spatium peritoneale
- Spatium retroperitoneale

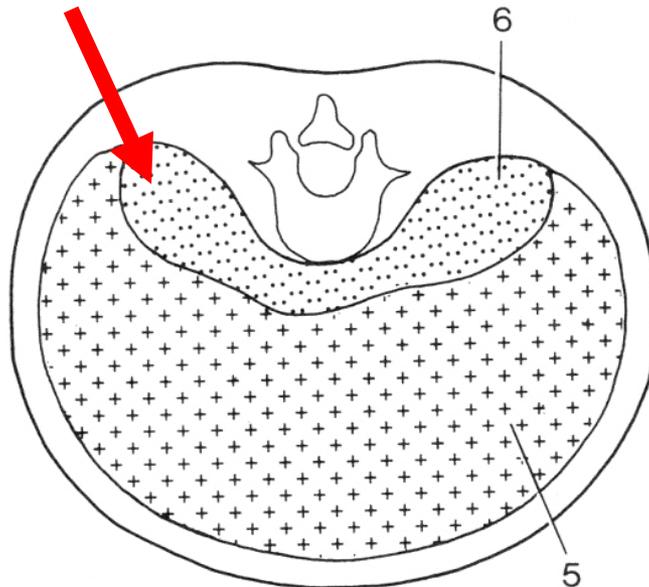


FIG. 41

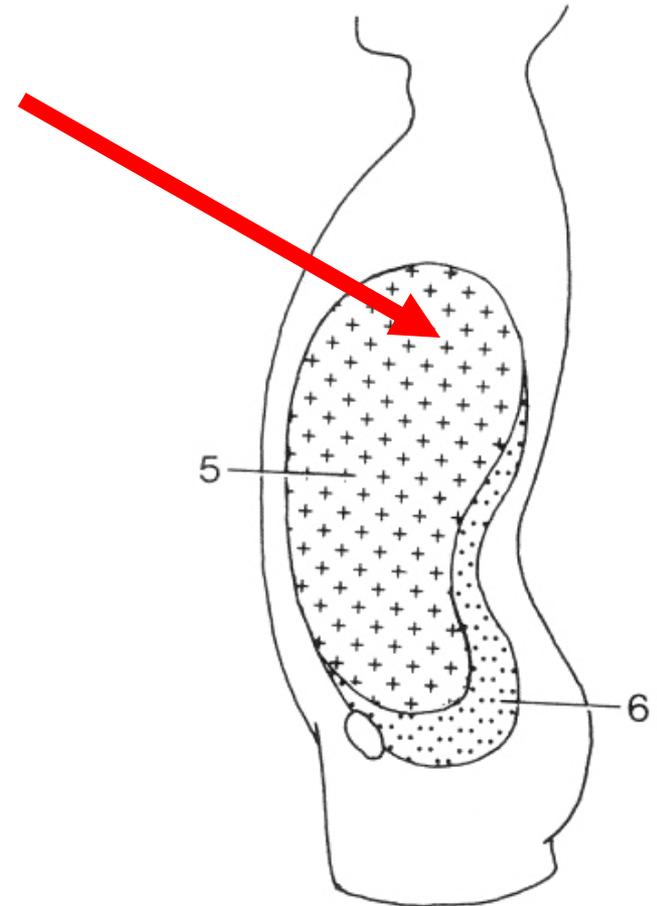


FIG. 40

Spatium peritoneale

- Intraperitoneale organer
- Retroperitoneale organer
 - ✦ Primært retroperitoneale organer
 - ✦ Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

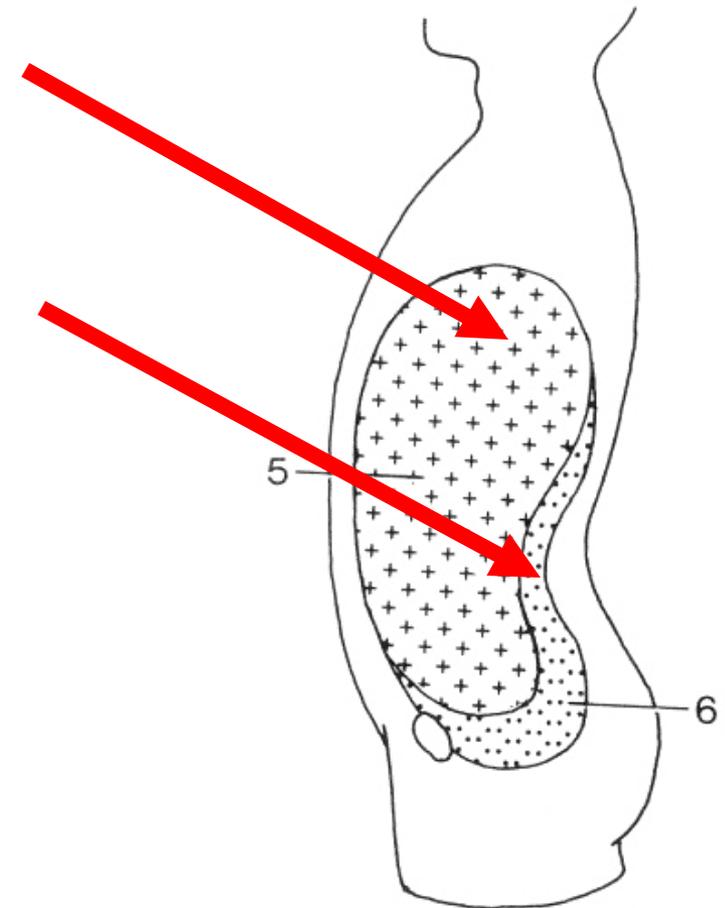
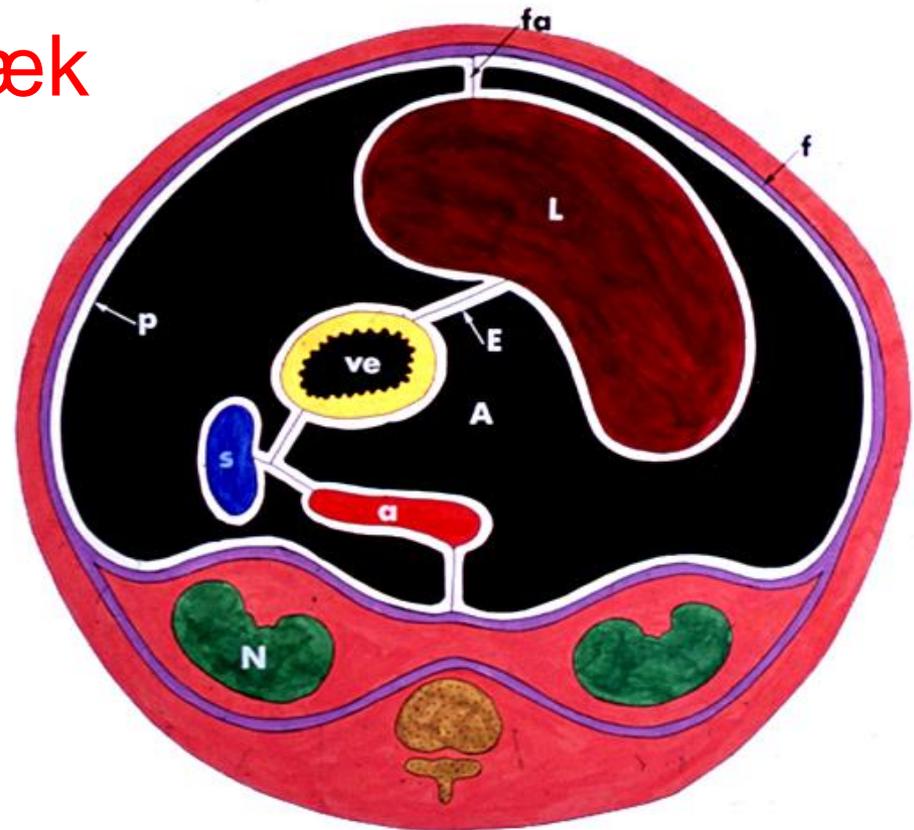


FIG. 40

Intraperitoneale organer

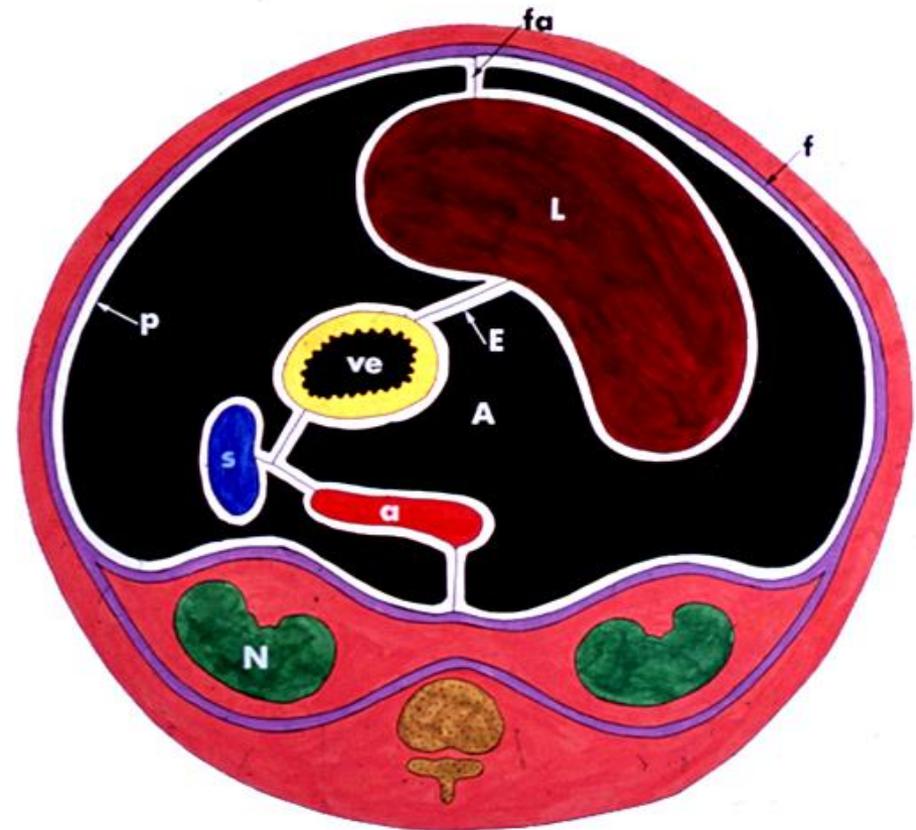
- lever, milt og mavesæk
 - tyndtarm
 - ✦ jejunum
 - ✦ ileum
 - tyktarm
 - ✦ colon transversum
 - ✦ colon sigmoideum
- (u-parrede organer)



Primært retroperitoneale organer

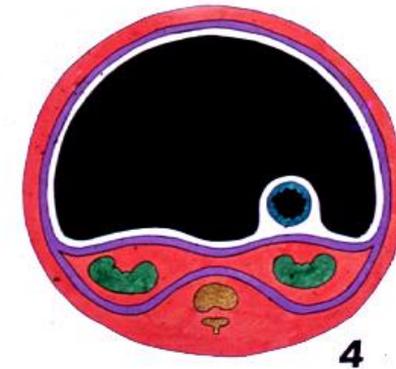
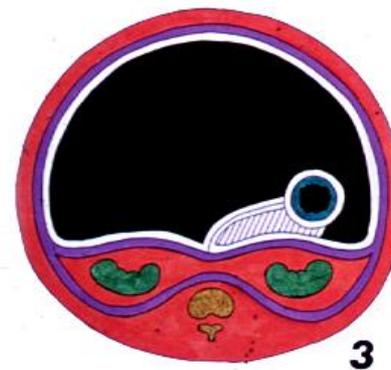
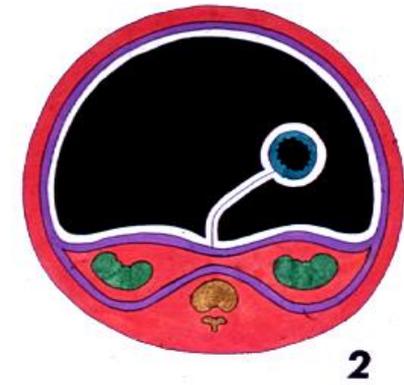
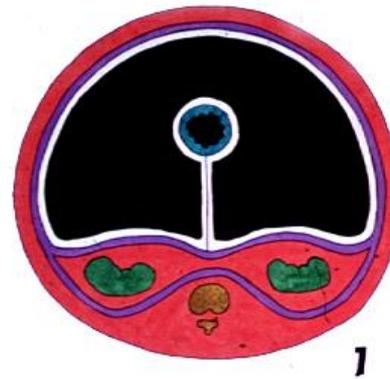
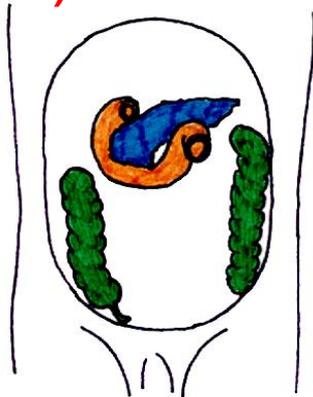
- **nyrer**
 - ✦ incl. nyrebækken og urinleder
- **binyrer**
- **kønskirtler**
 - ✦ ovarier
 - ✦ testes

(parrede organer)



Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

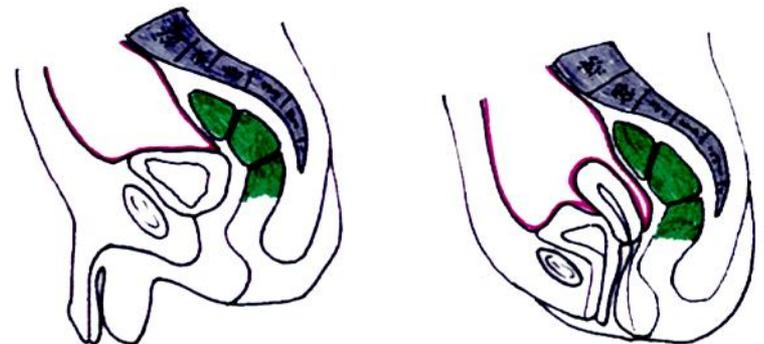
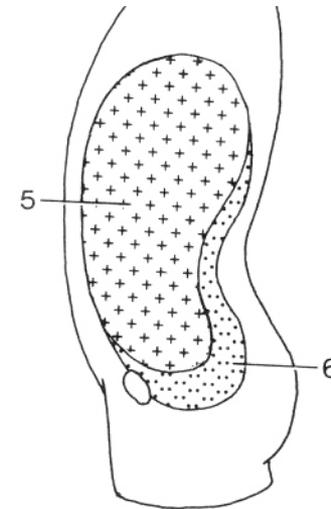
- pancreas
 - duodenum
 - colon ascendens
 - colon descendens
- (resterende u-parrede organer)



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

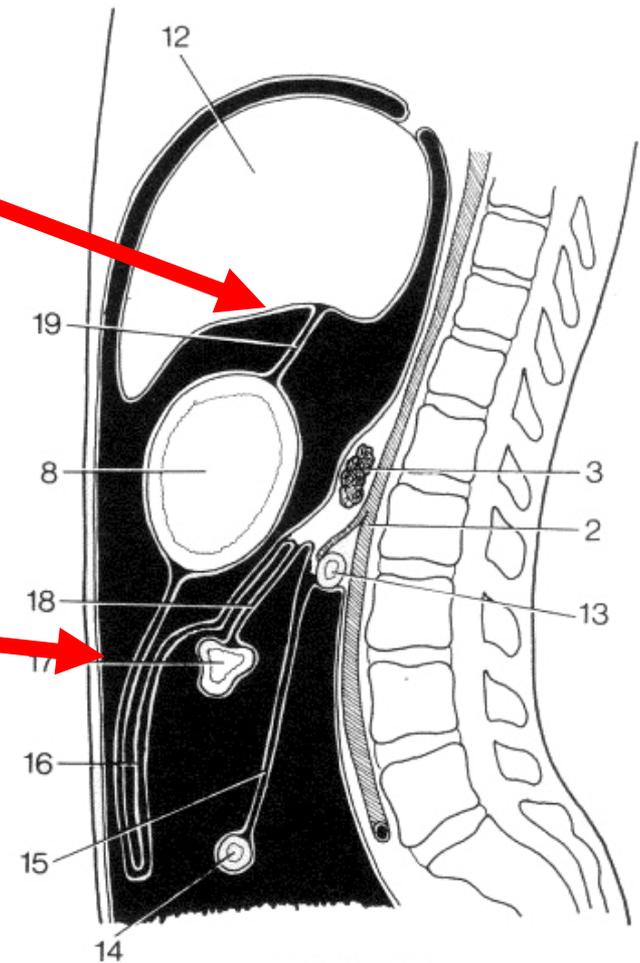


FIG. 47

Peritoneum

- **Mavesækkens krøs:**

 - Omentum minus:

 - forbinder mavesæk med leveren

 - Omentum majus:

 - strækker sig fra mavesækken ned over tamene og bagud til bugvæg

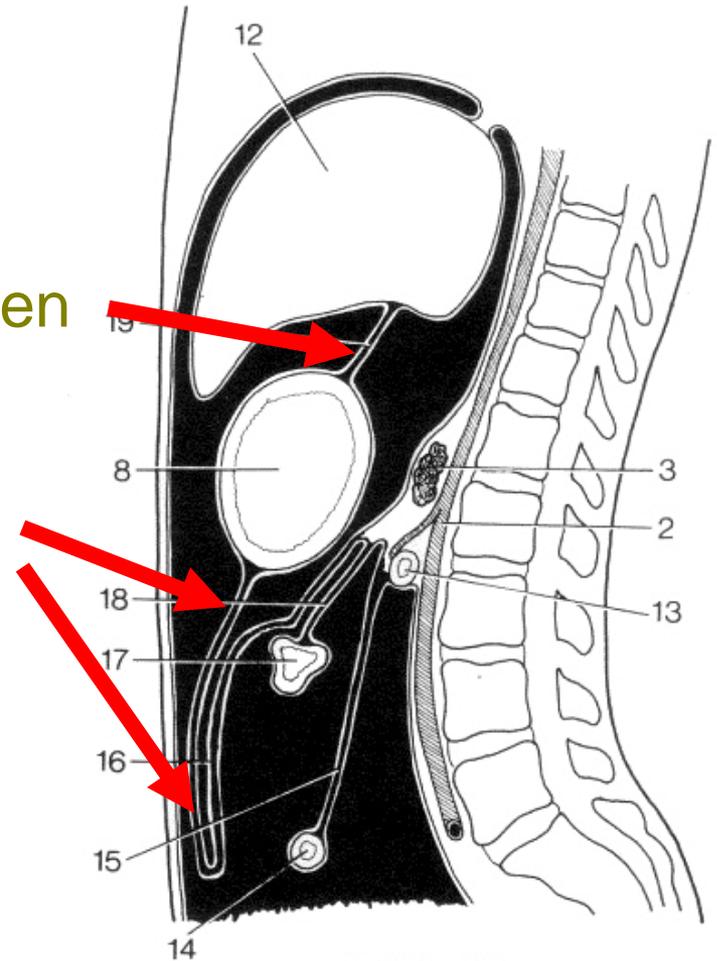


FIG. 47

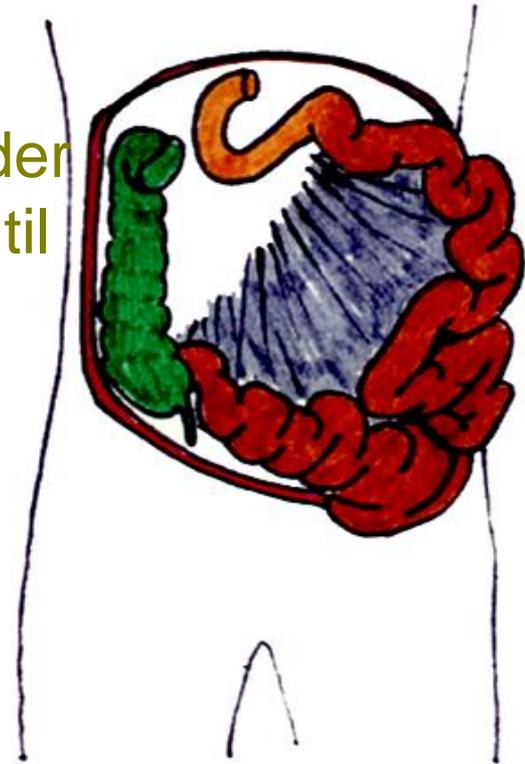
Peritoneum

Mesenterium

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

Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

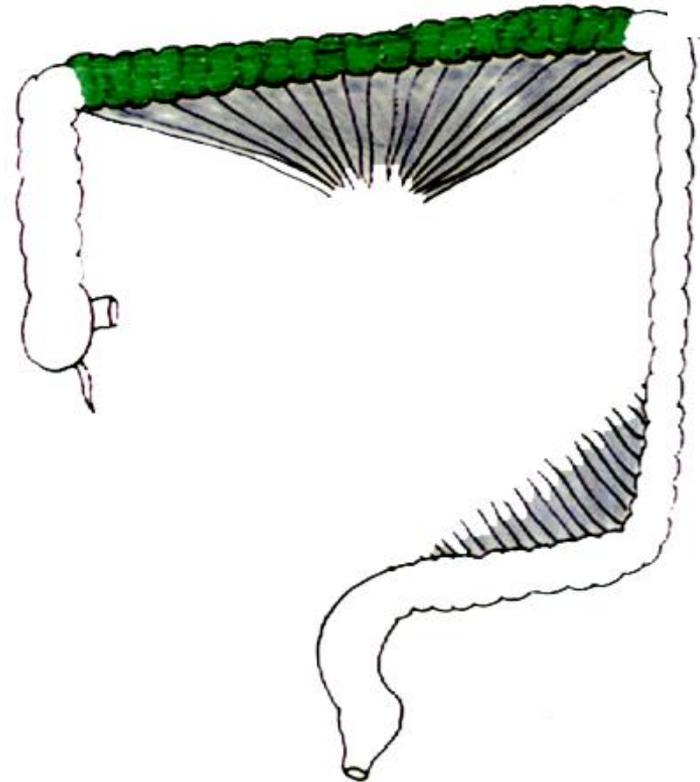
- ✦ den del af tyndtarmen der er krøsbærende



Peritoneum

Mesocolon transversum:

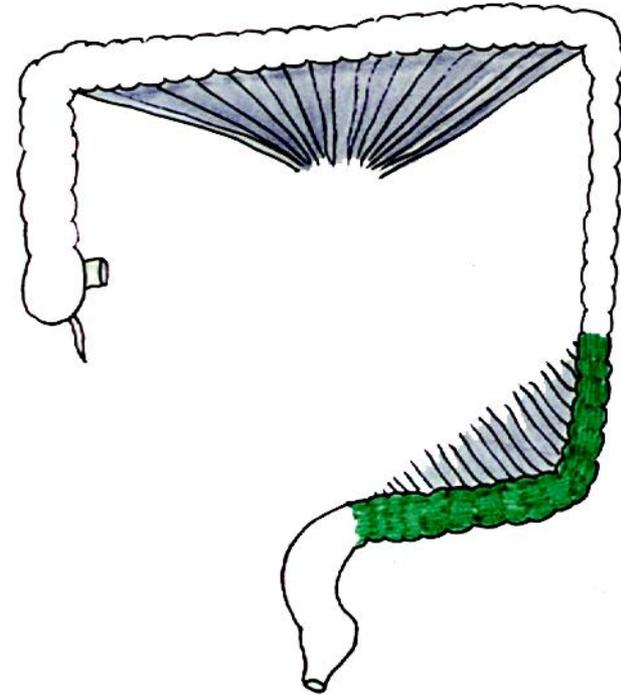
- ✦ forbinder colon transversum med bageste bugvæg



Peritoneum

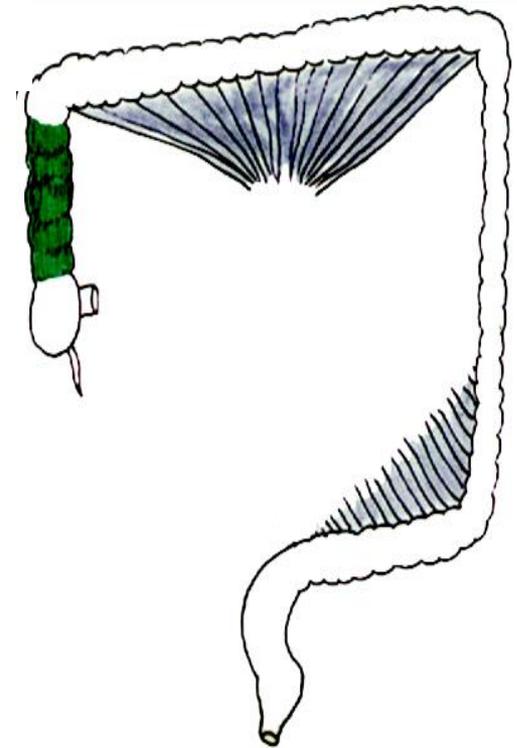
Mesocolon sigmoideum:

- ✦ forbinder colon sigmoideum med bageste bugvæg



Peritoneum

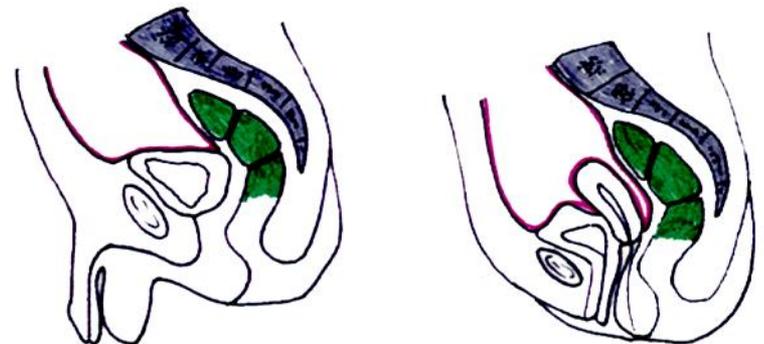
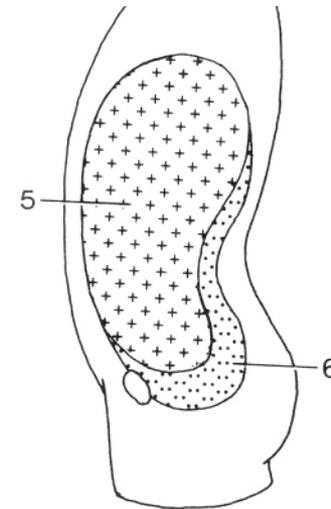
- ✦ Colon ascendens og Colon descendens har ikke noget krøs



Peritoneum

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

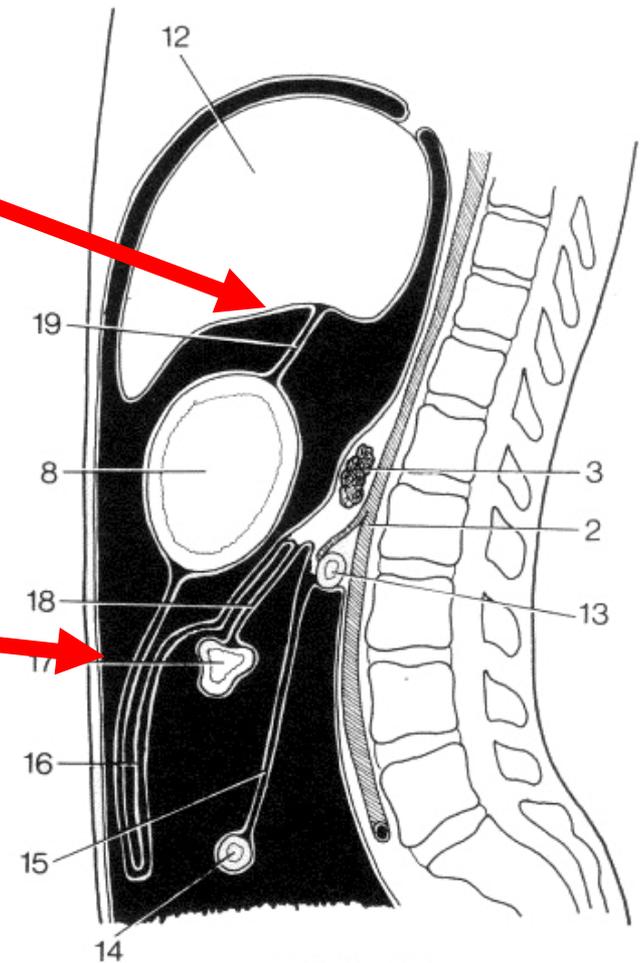


FIG. 47

Peritoneum

- **Mavesækkens krøs:**

- Omentum minus:

- forbinder mavesæk med leveren

- Omentum majus:

- strækker sig fra mavesækken ned over tarmene og bagud til bugvæg

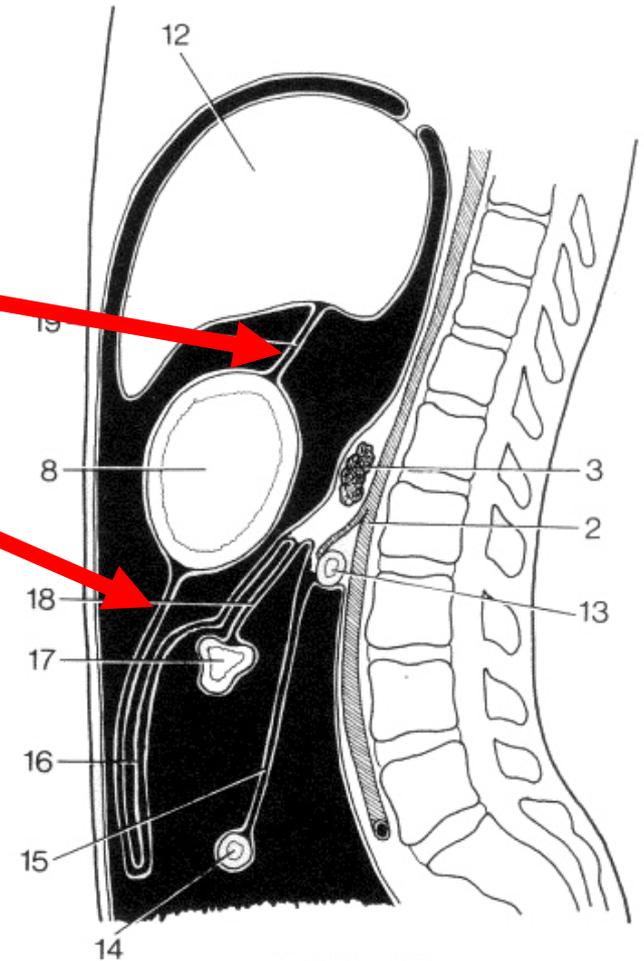


FIG. 47

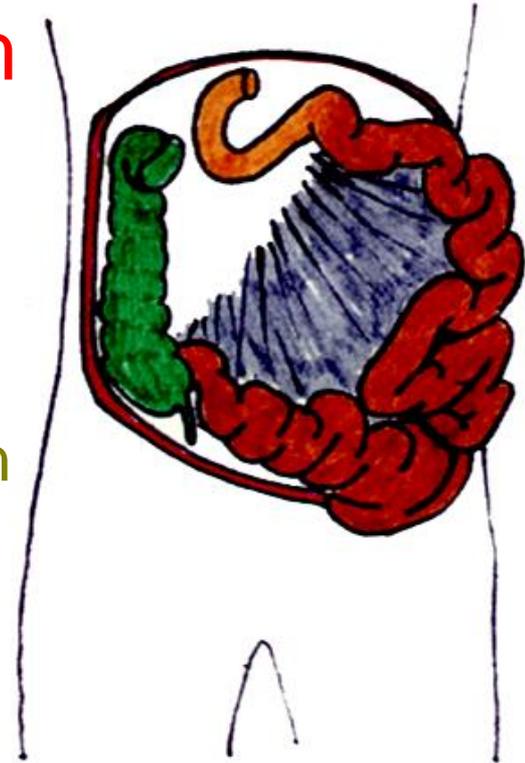
Peritoneum

Tyndtarmens krøs = Mesenterium

- ✦ forbinder tyndtarmene undtagen tolvfingertarmen til bageste bugvæg

Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

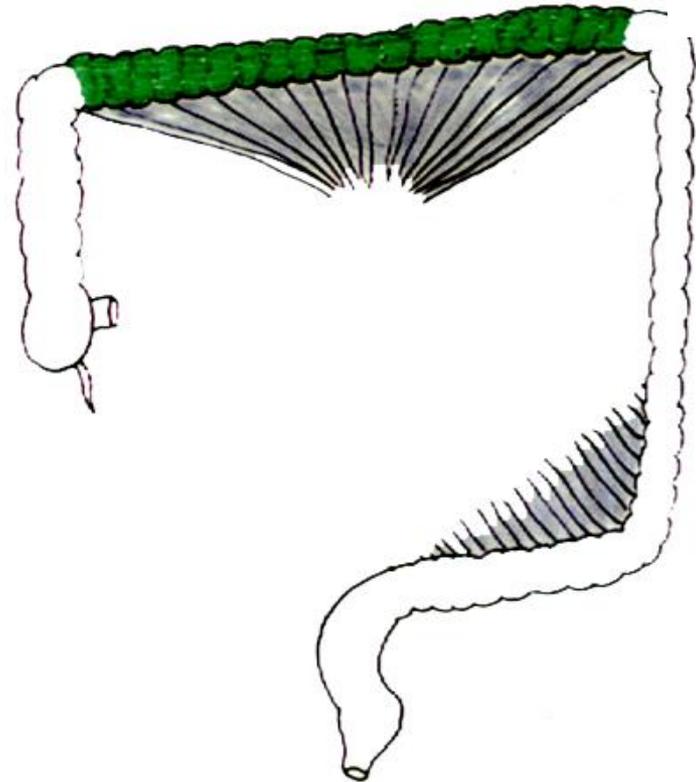
- ✦ er den krøsbærende del af tynd-tarmen



Peritoneum

Mesocolon transversum:

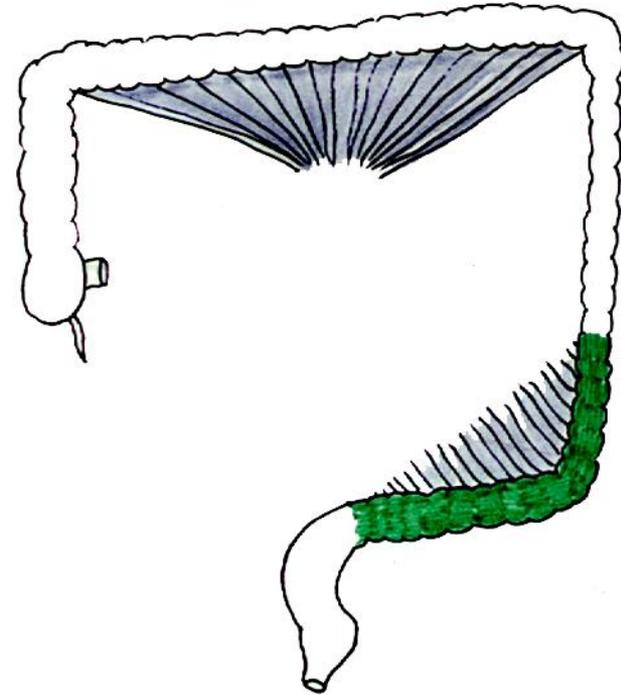
- ✦ forbinder colon transversum med bageste bugvæg



Peritoneum

Mesocolon sigmoideum:

- ✦ forbinder colon sigmoideum med bageste bugvæg



Peritoneum

- ✦ Colon ascendens og Colon descendens har ikke noget krøs

