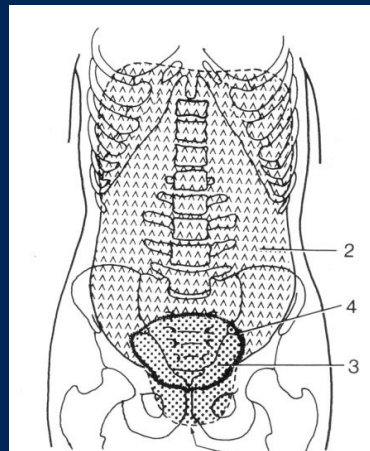


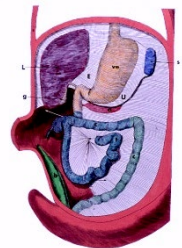
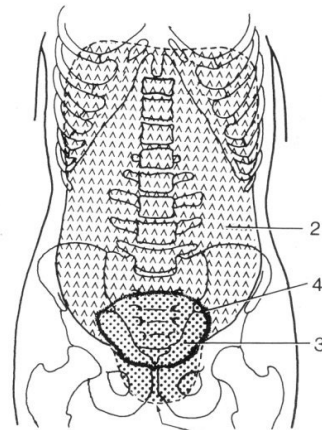
# ABDOMEN



## ANATOMI

# Abdomen

- bugvægge
- bughule



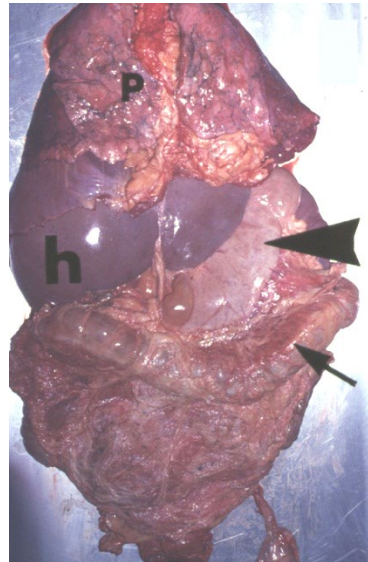
# Abdomens indhold

Bugorganer

Bughinde

Kar

Nerver



# Abdomens udstrækning

Fra

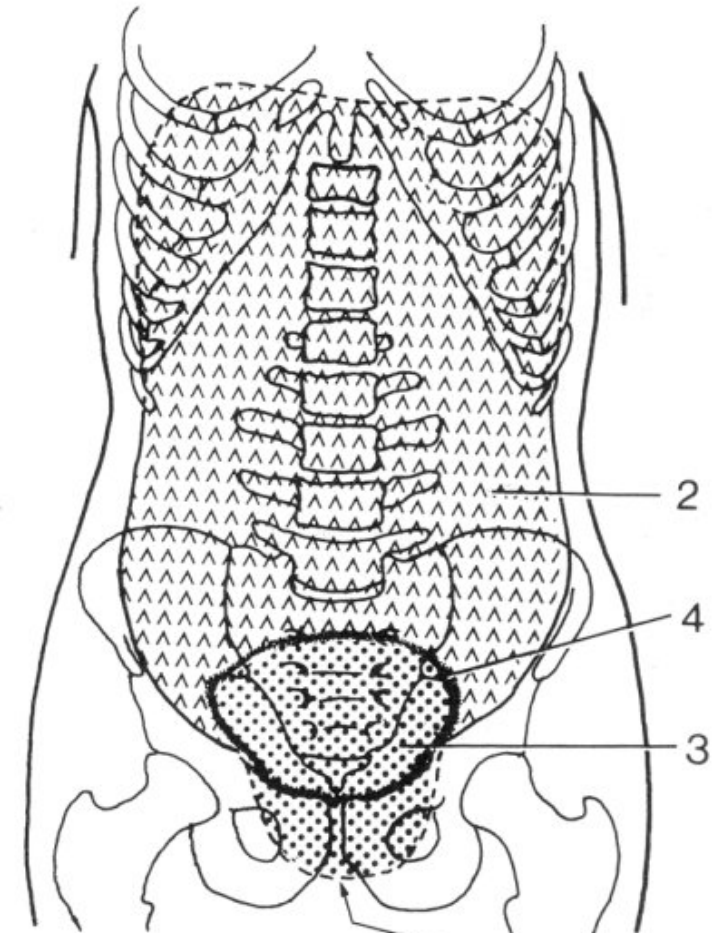
☞ ribbenskurvatur

Til

☞ hoftebenskam

☞ lyskebånd

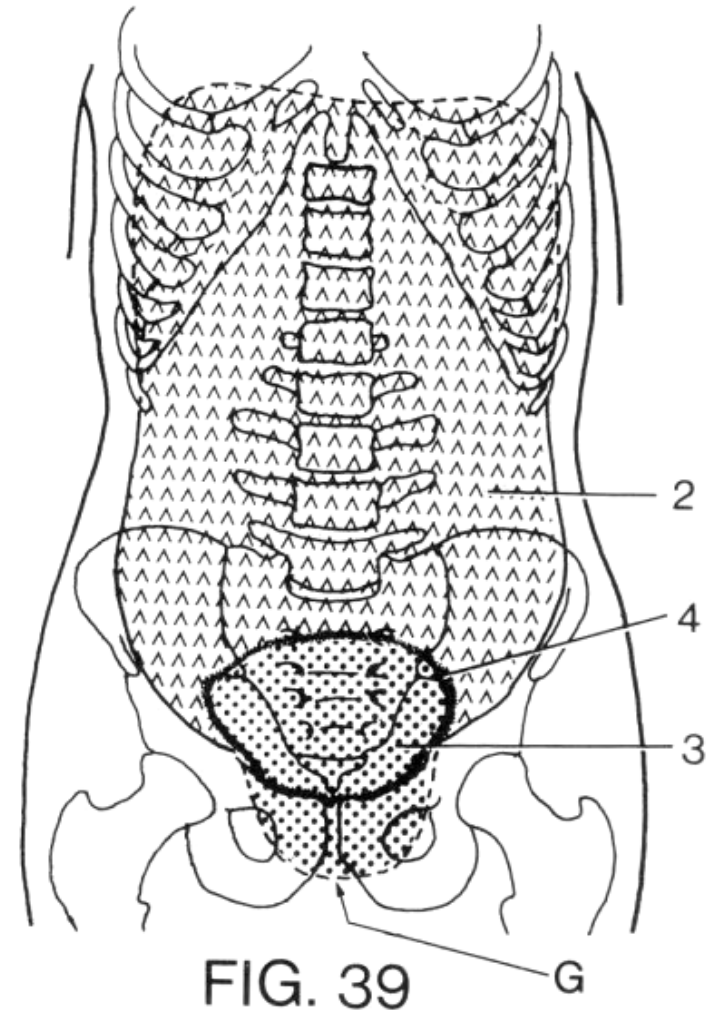
☞ symfyse



# Cavitas abdominalis

Bughulen inddeles i

- den egentlige bughule
- bækkenhulen



# Cavitas abdominalis

## inddeles i

- cavitas abdominalis propria
- cavitas pelvis

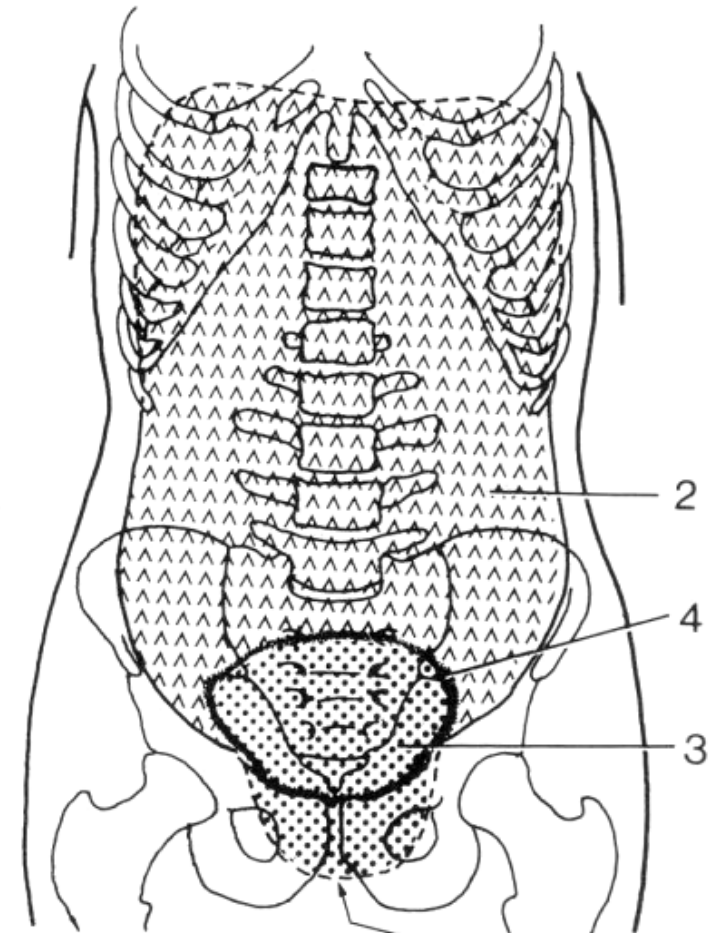
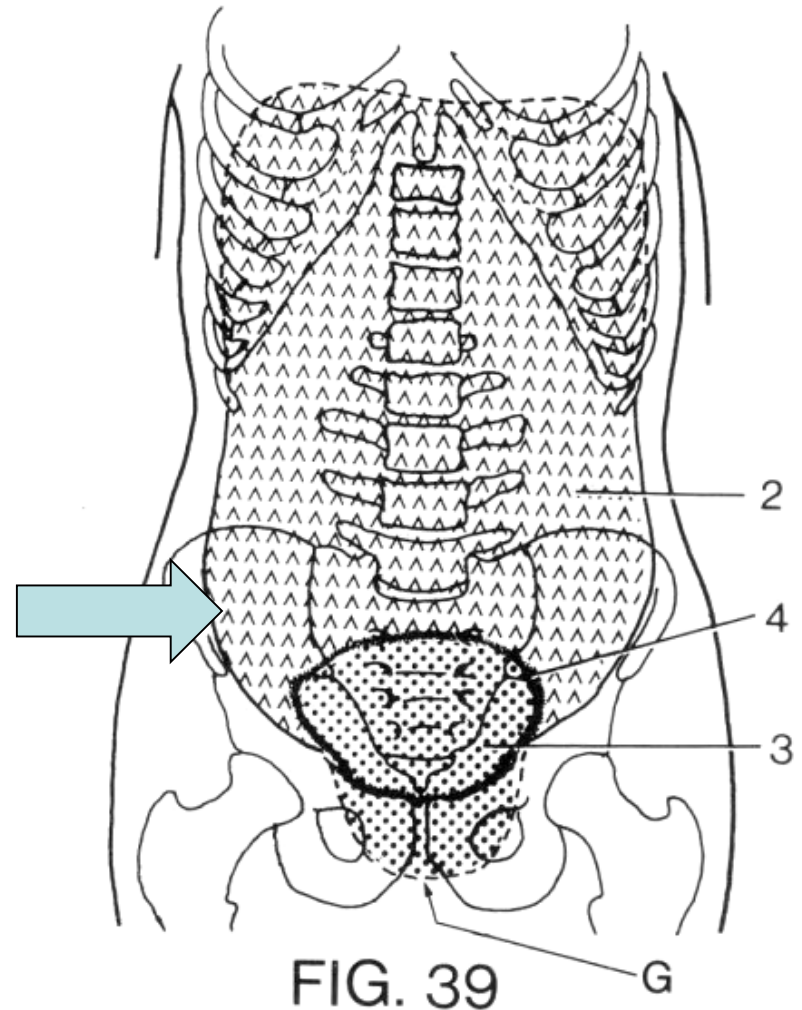


FIG. 39 G

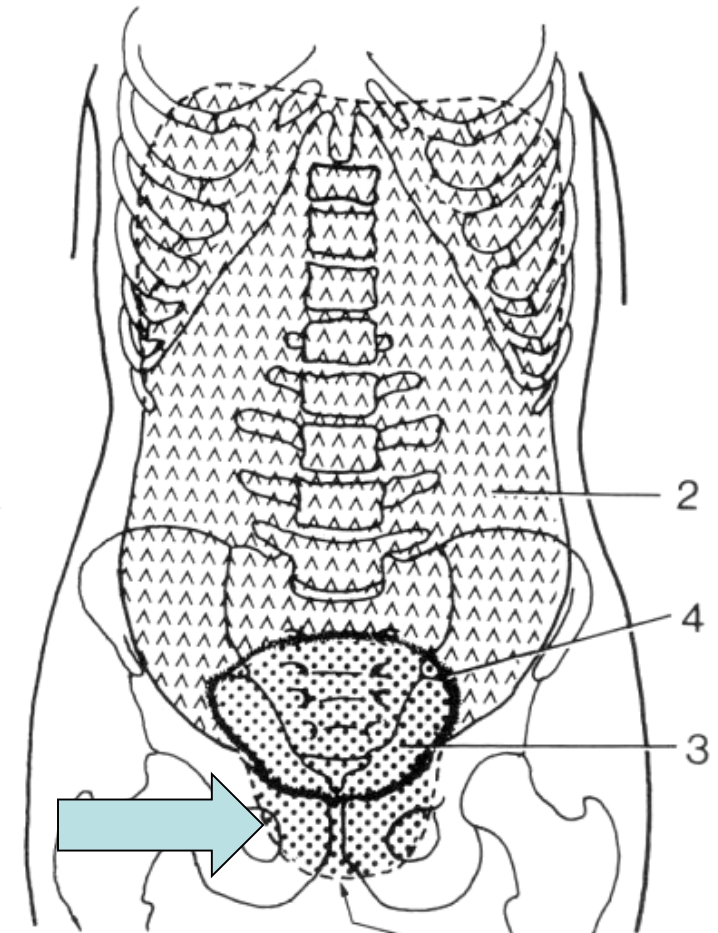
# Cavitas abdominalis propria

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



# Cavitas pelvis

inkluderer kun hulrummet i det lille bækken





# Peritoneum

- Spatium peritoneale
- Spatium retroperitoneale

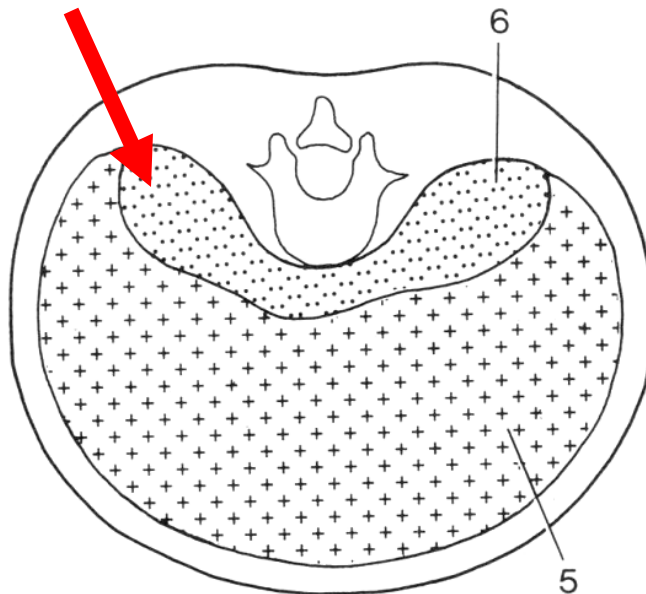


FIG. 41

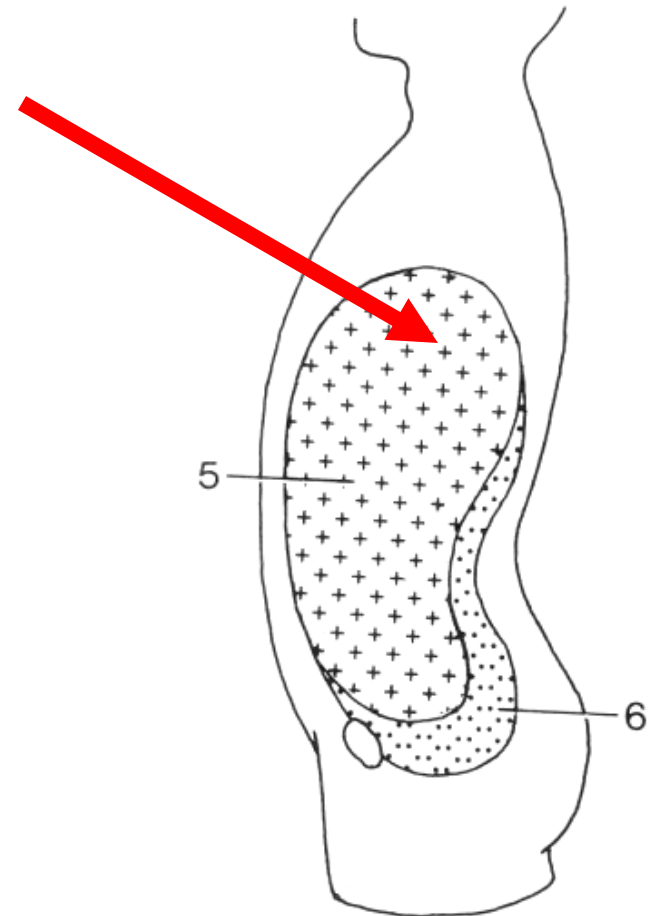


FIG. 40

# Spatium peritoneale

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

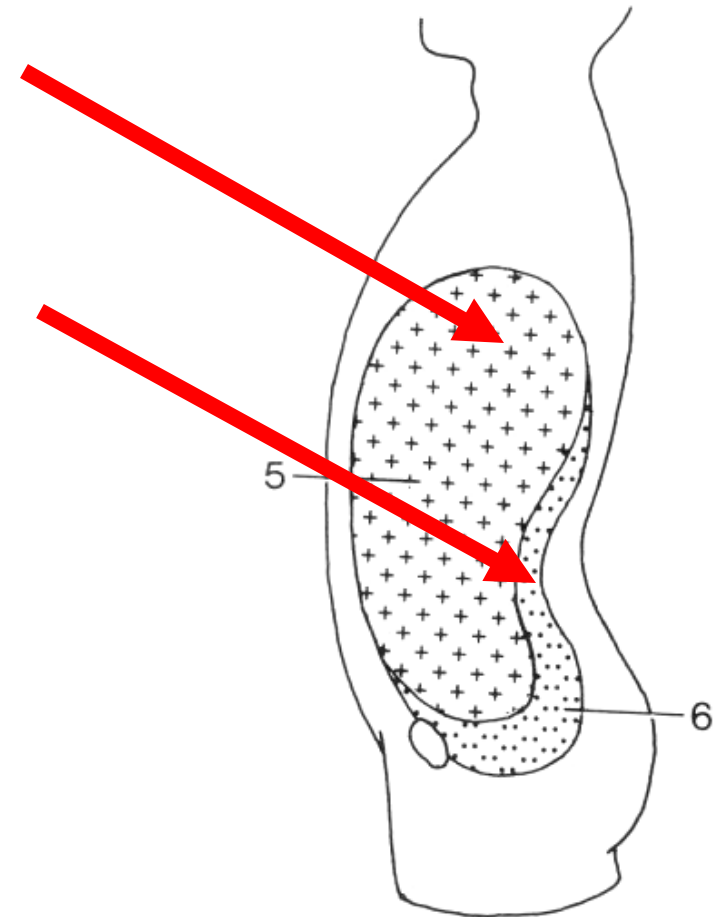
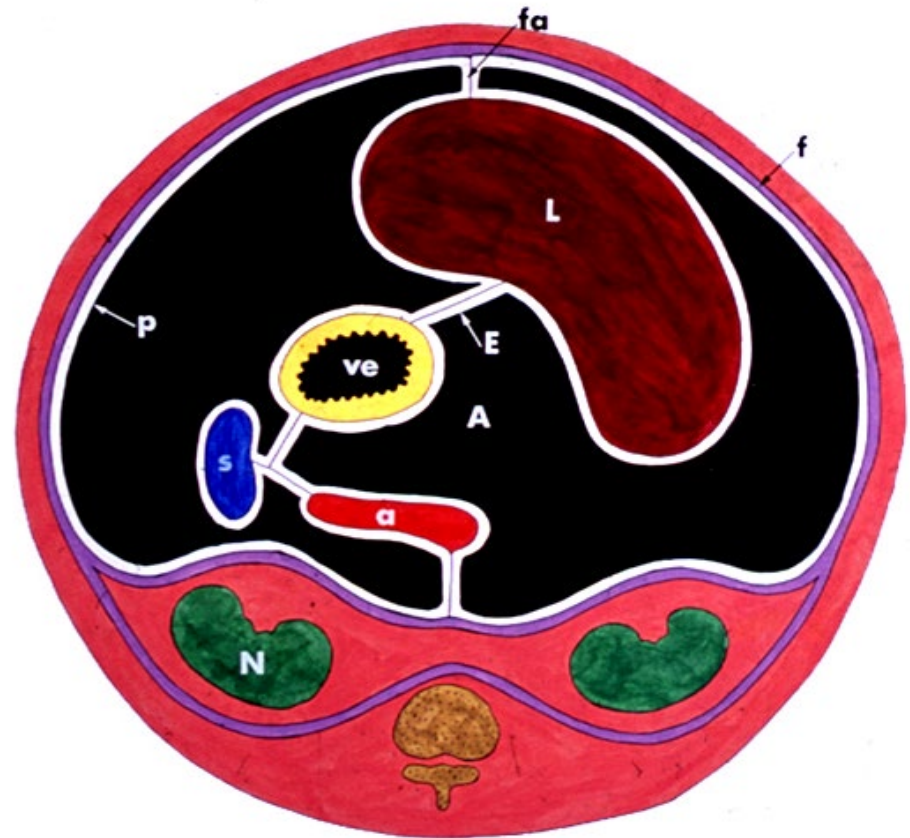


FIG. 40

# Intraperitoneale organer

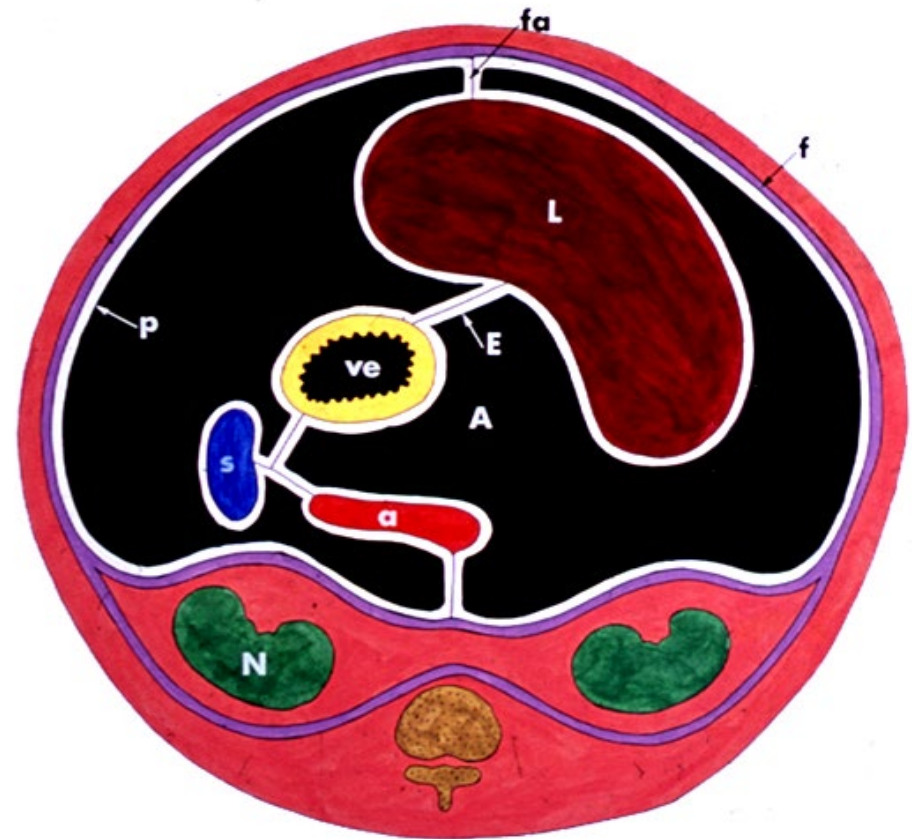
- lever, milt og mavesæk
  - tyndtarm
    - jejunum
    - ileum
  - tyktarm
    - colon transversum
    - colon sigmoideum
- (u-parrede organer)



# Primært retroperitoneale organer

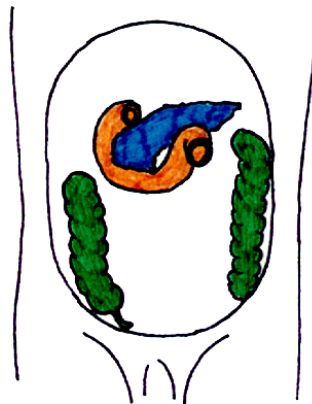
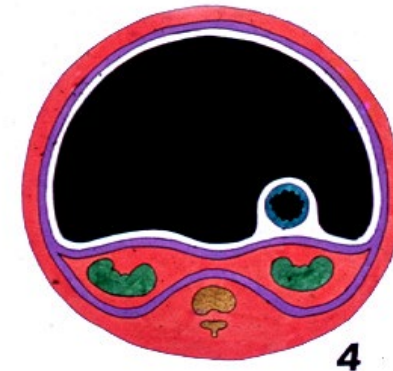
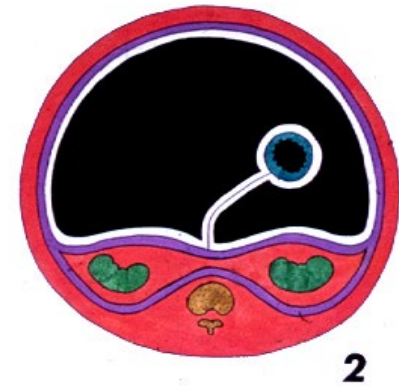
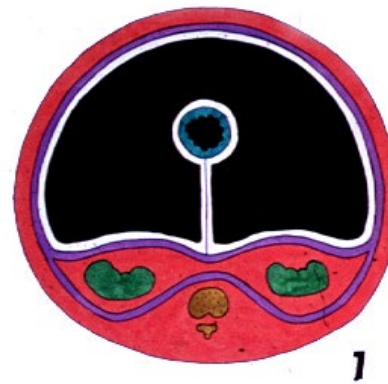
- nyrer
  - incl. nyrebækken og urinleder
- binyrer
- kønskirtler
  - ovarier
  - testes

(parrede organer)



# Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

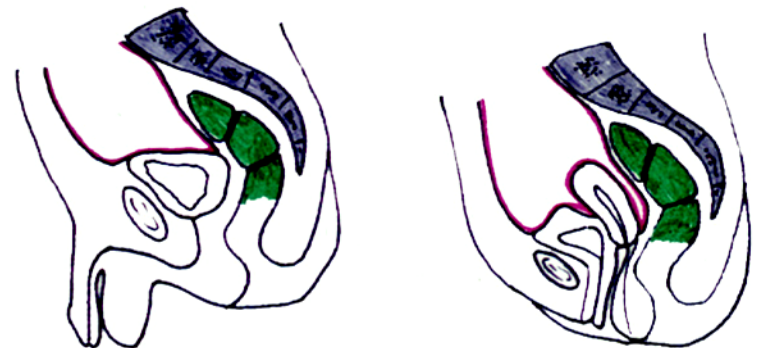
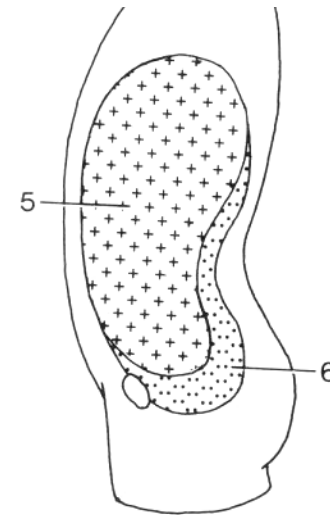
- pancreas
  - duodenum
  - colon ascendens
  - colon descendens
- (resterende u-parrede organer)



# 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

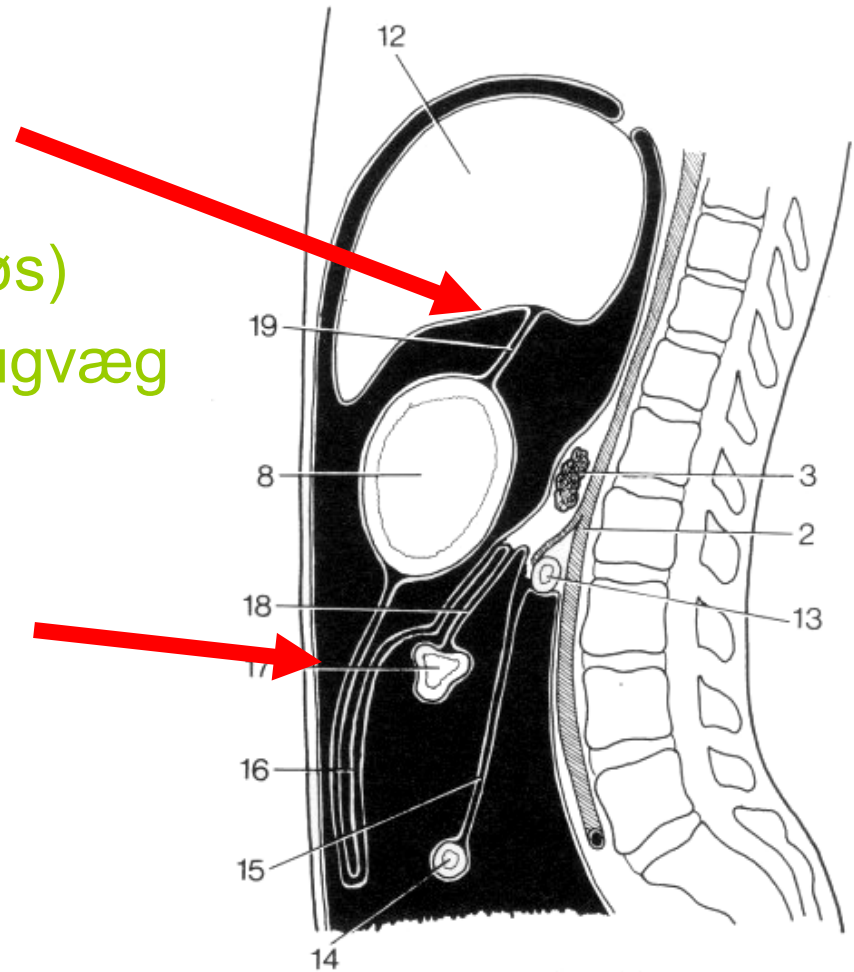


FIG. 47

# Peritoneum

- Mavesækkens krøs:

Omentum minus:

– forbinder mavesæk med leveren

Omentum majus:

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

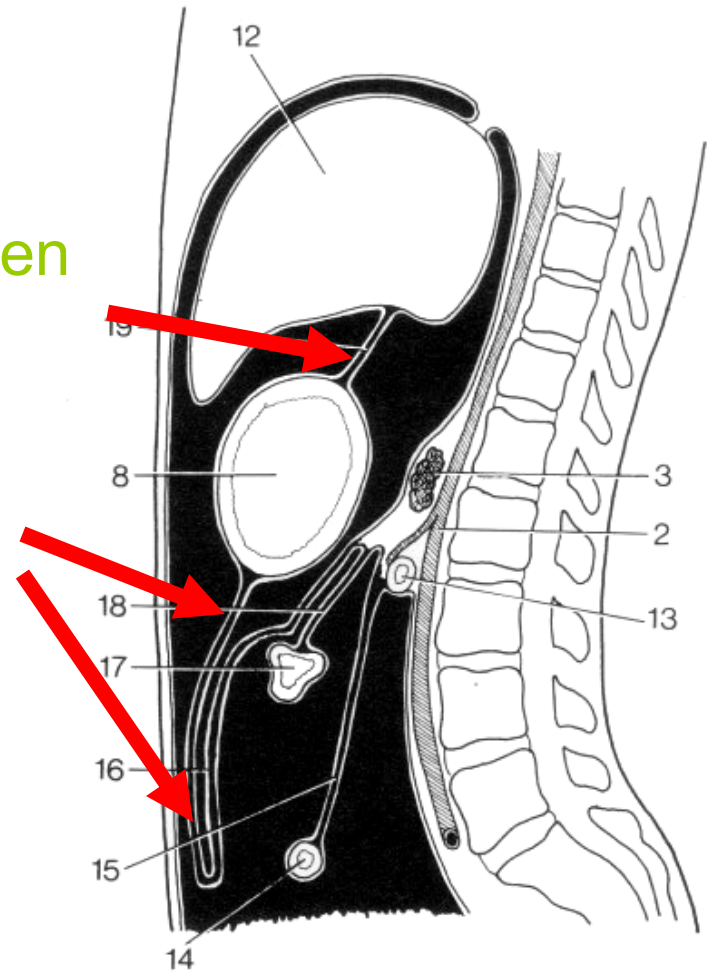


FIG. 47



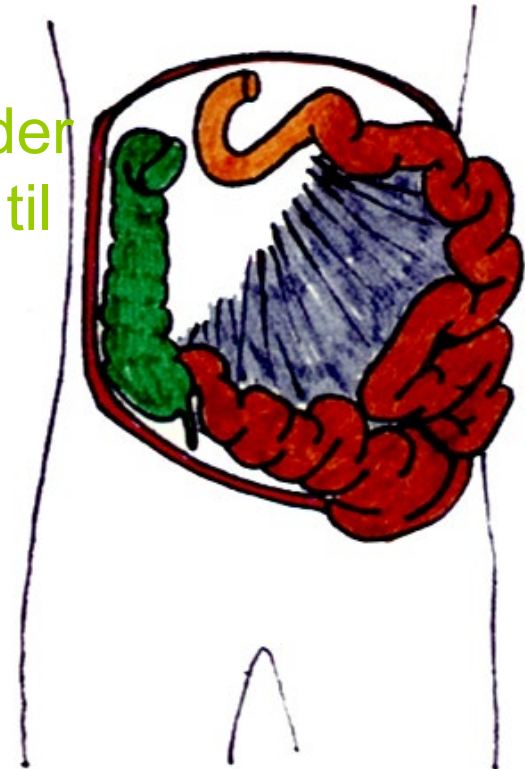
# Peritoneum

## Mesenterium

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

## Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

- ☞ den del af tyndtarmen der er krøsbærende

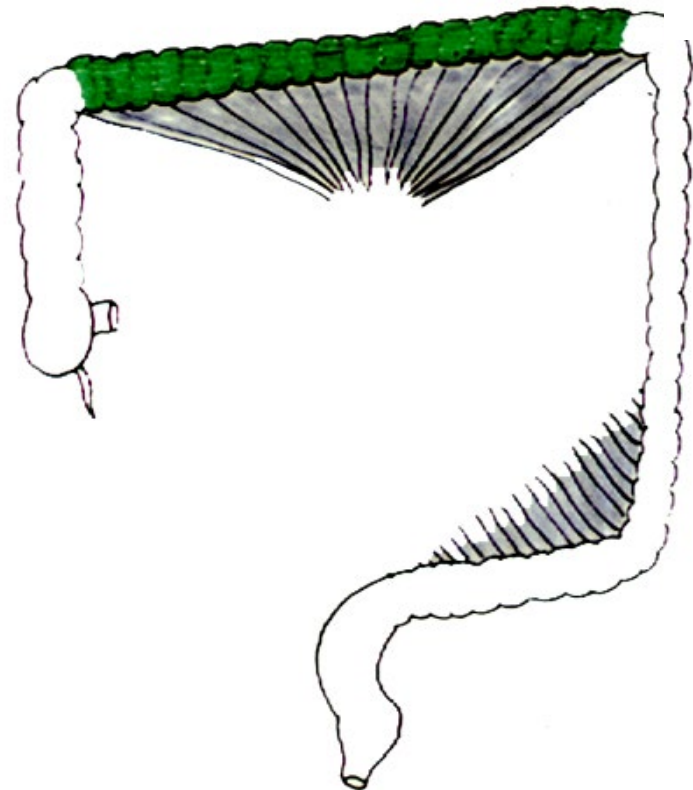




# Peritoneum

Mesocolon transversum:

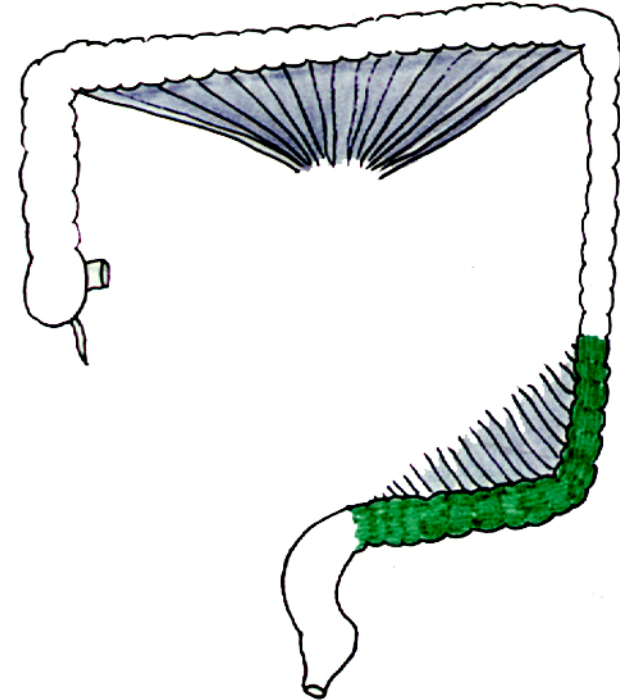
- ☞ forbinder colon transversum med bageste bugvæg



# Peritoneum

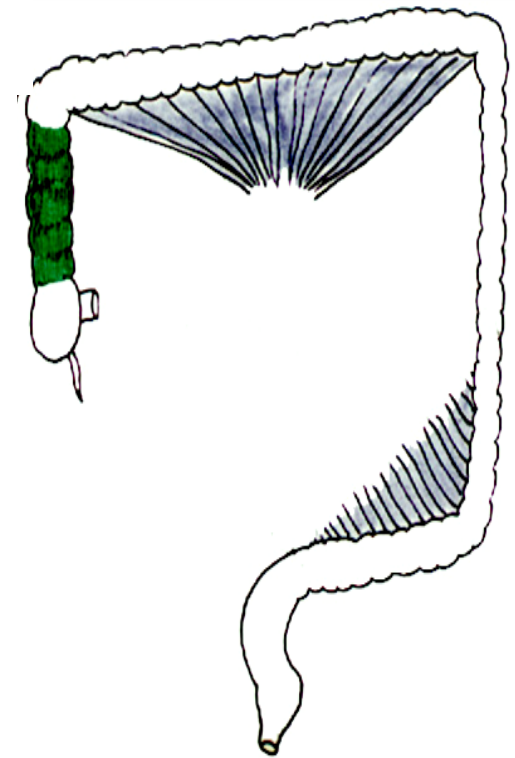
Mesocolon sigmoideum:

- ☞ forbinder colon sigmoideum med bageste bugvæg



# Peritoneum

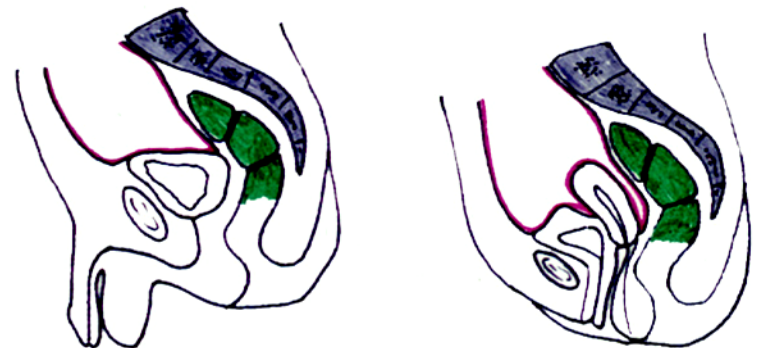
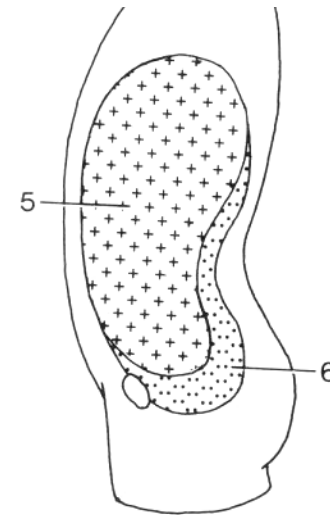
- ☞ Colon ascendens og Colon descendens har ikke noget krøs



# 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

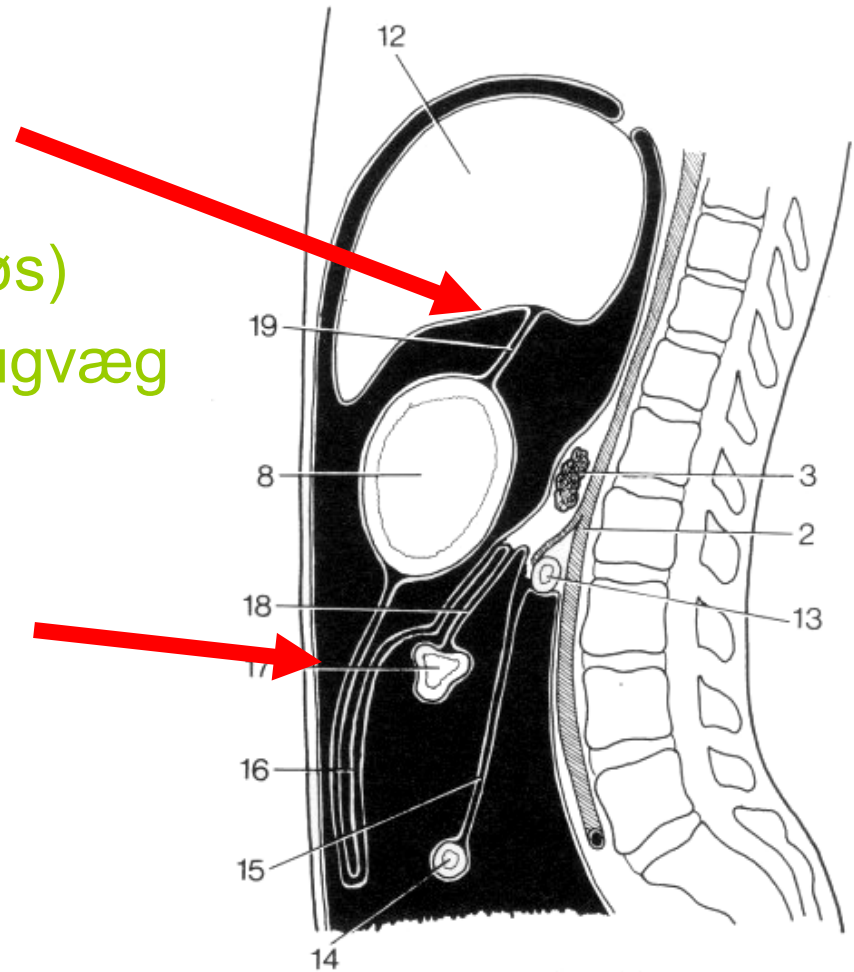


FIG. 47

# Peritoneum

- Mavesækkens krøs:

Omentum minus:

– forbinder mavesæk med leveren

Omentum majus:

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

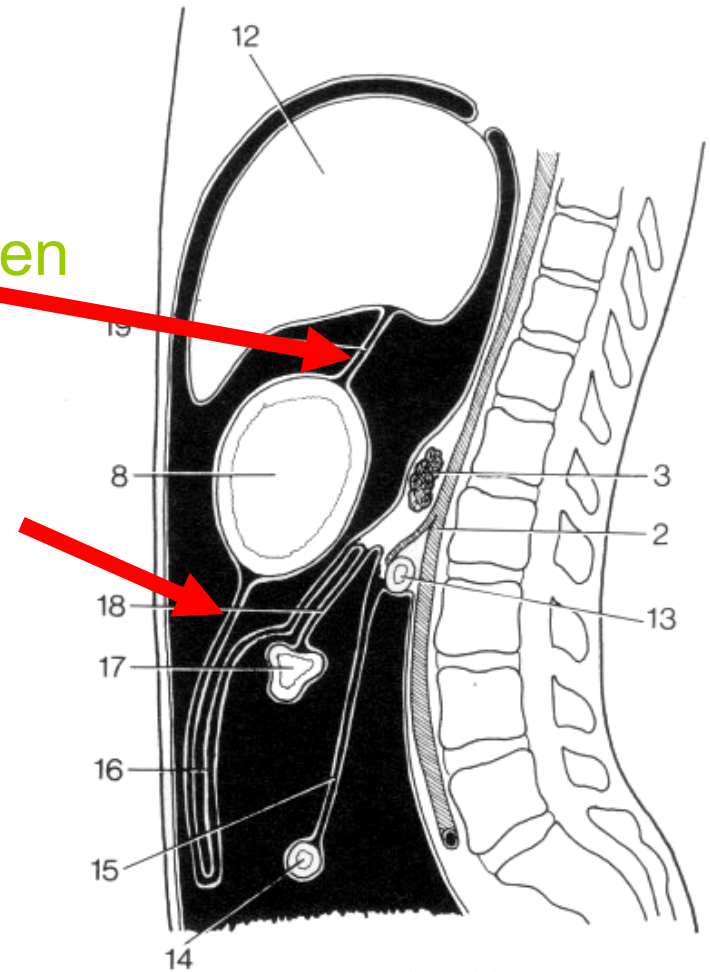


FIG. 47



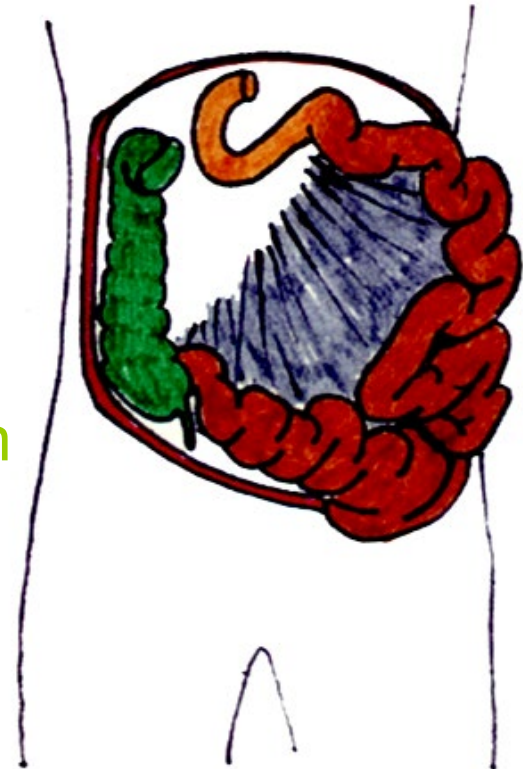
# Peritoneum

Tyndtarmens krøs = Mesenterium

☞ forbinder tyndtarmene undtagen tolvfingertarmen til bageste bugvæg

Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

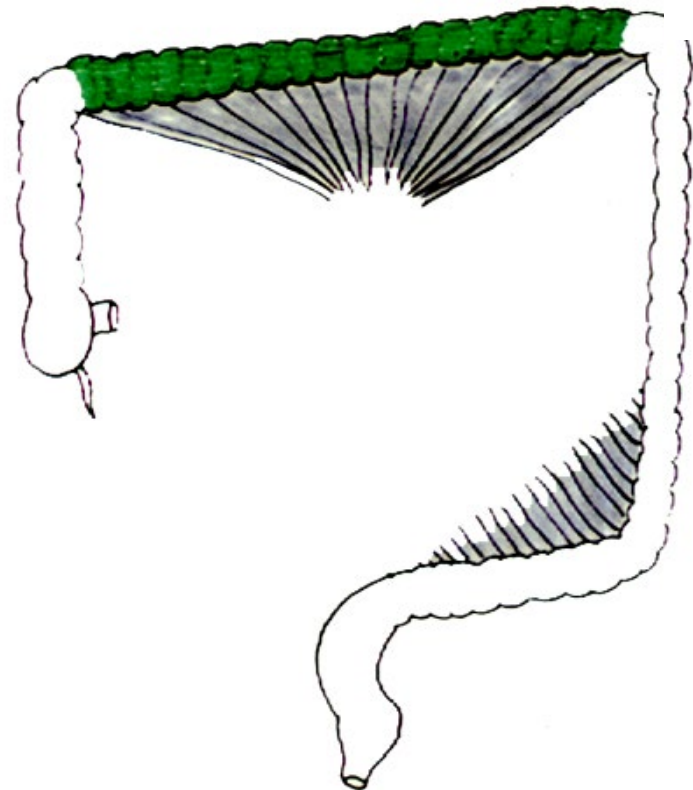
☞ er den krøsbærende del af tynd-tarmen



# Peritoneum

Mesocolon transversum:

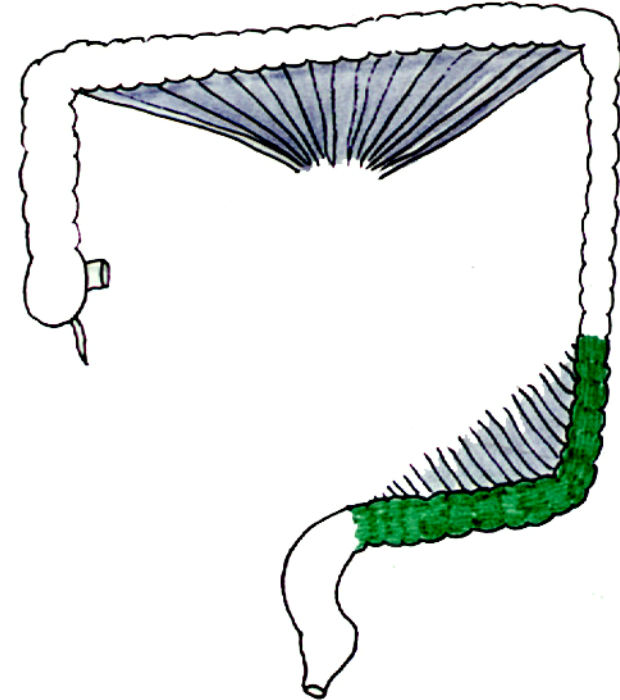
- ☞ forbinder colon transversum med bageste bugvæg



# Peritoneum

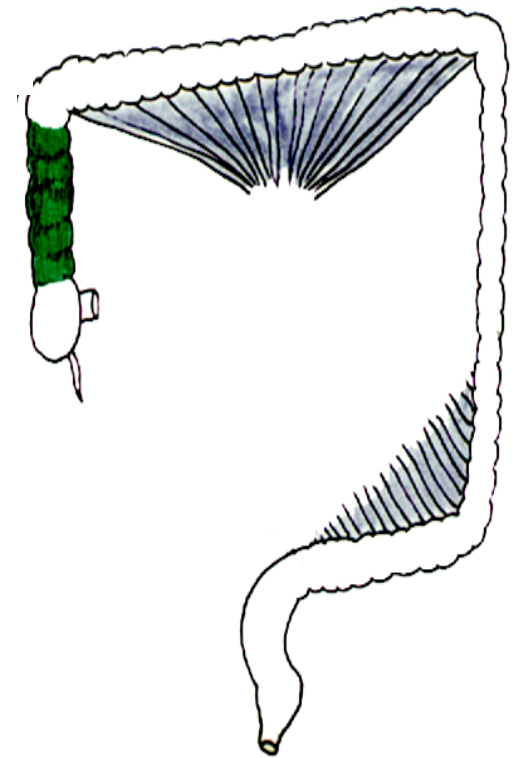
Mesocolon sigmoideum:

- ☞ forbinder colon sigmoideum med bageste bugvæg



# Peritoneum

- ☞ Colon ascendens og Colon descendens har ikke noget krøs





- Anatomionline.dk
  - Intro video
  - Mundhule video
- Youtube
  - [synkning](#)
  - [Epiglottis under synkning](#)