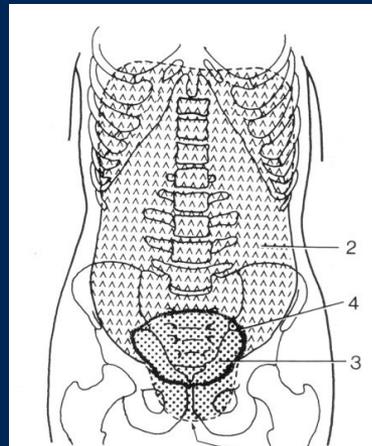


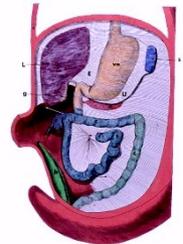
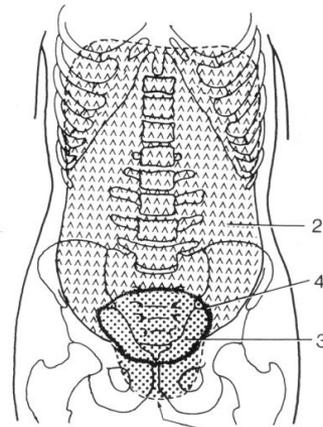
# ABDOMEN



## ANATOMI

# Abdomen

Bugvægge  
Bughule



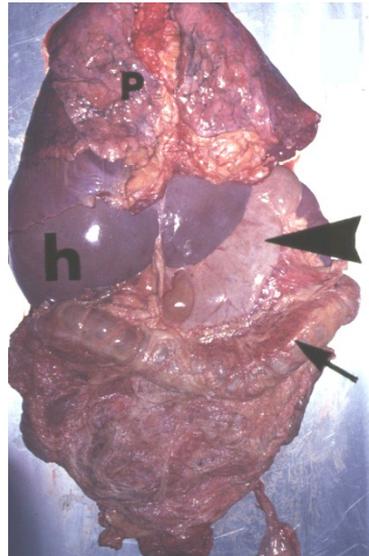
# Abdomens indhold

Bugorganer

Bughinde

Kar

Nerver



# Abdomens udstrækning

Fra

ribbenskurvatur

Til

hoftebenskam

lyskebånd

symfyse

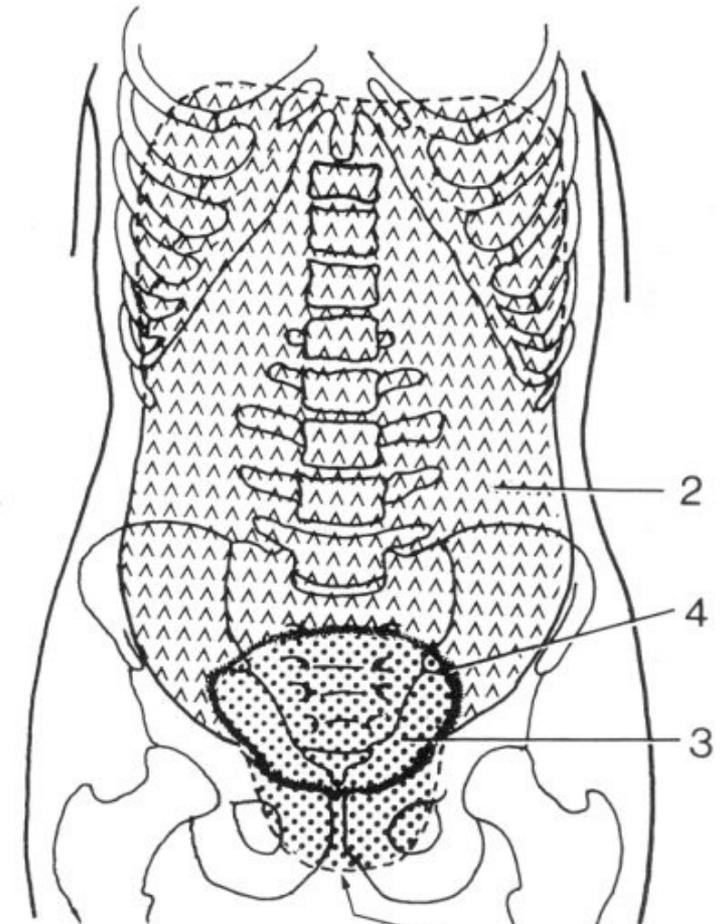


FIG. 39

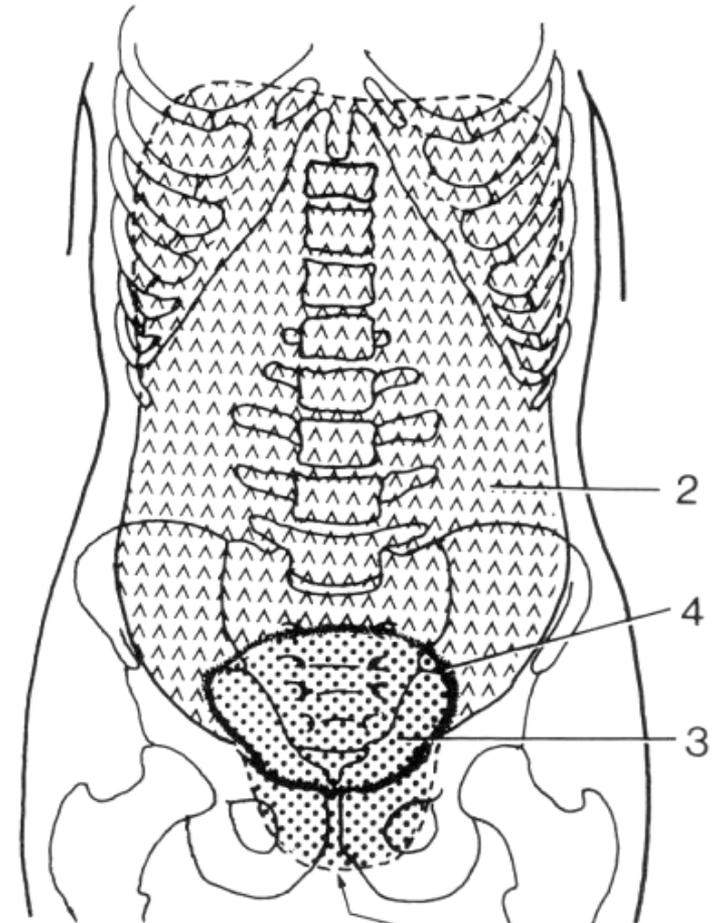
G

# Cavitas abdominalis

Bughulen inddeles i

den egentlige bughule

bækkenhulen



# Cavitas abdominalis

inddeles i

cavitas abdominalis propria

cavitas pelvis

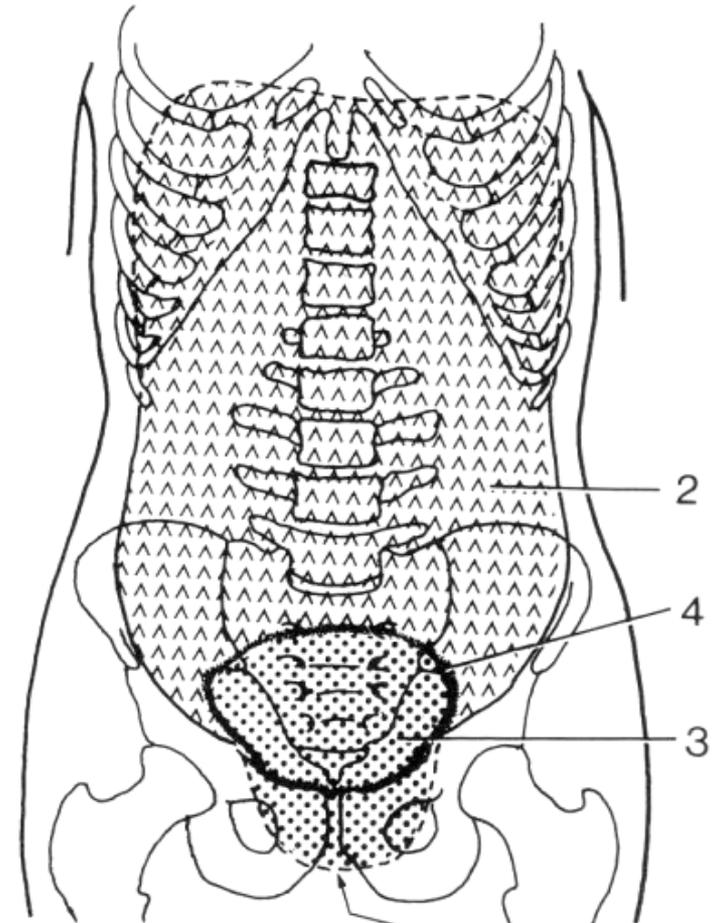
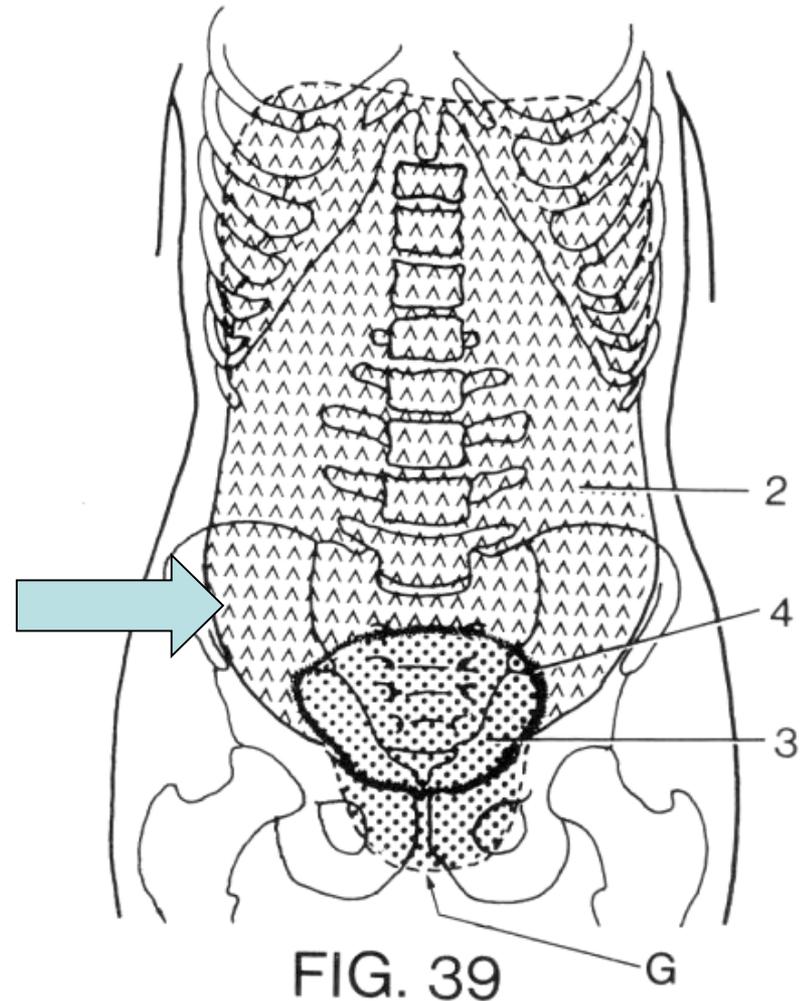


FIG. 39 G

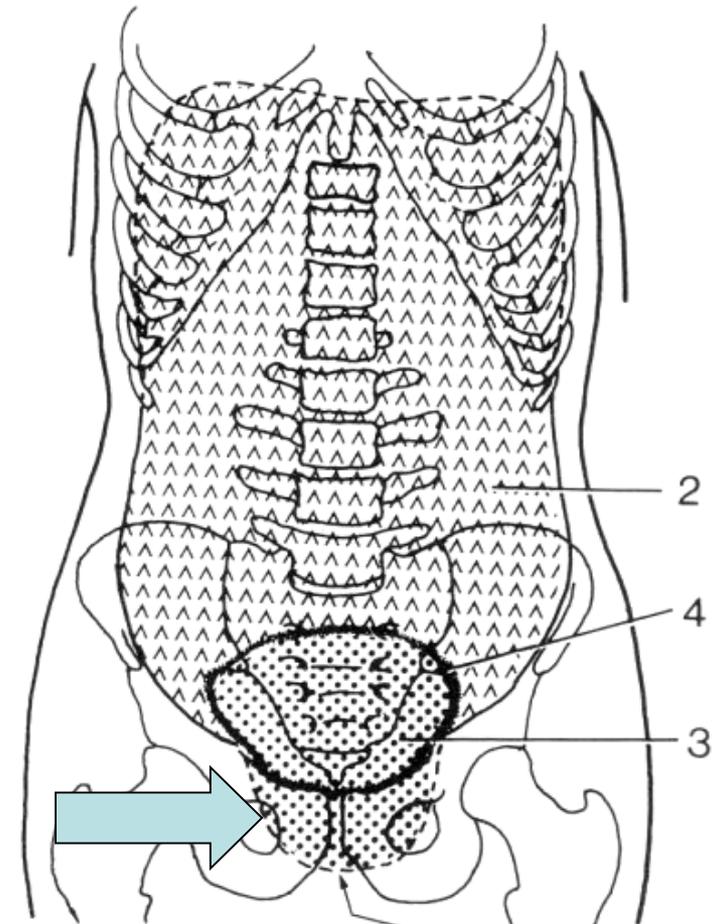
# Cavitas abdominalis propria

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



# Cavitas pelvis

inkluderer kun hulrummet i det lille bækken



# Peritoneum

Spatium peritoneale

Spatium retroperitoneale

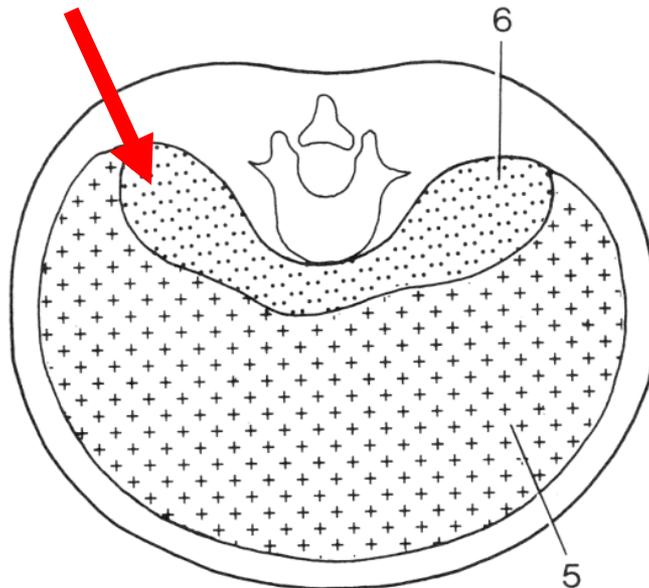


FIG. 41

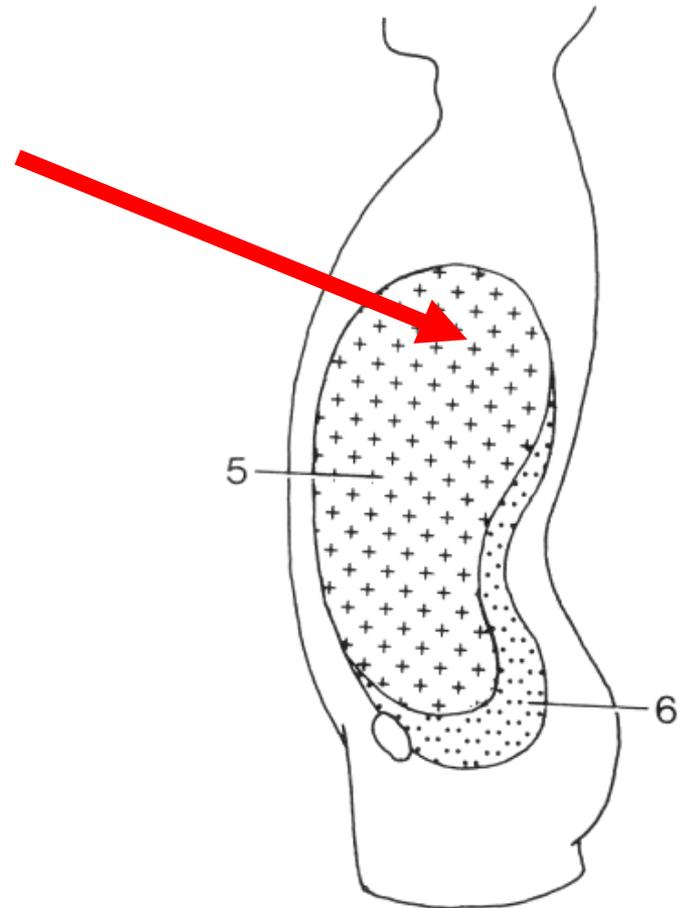


FIG. 40

# Spatium peritoneale

Intraperitoneale organer

Retroperitoneale organer

Primært retroperitoneale organer

Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

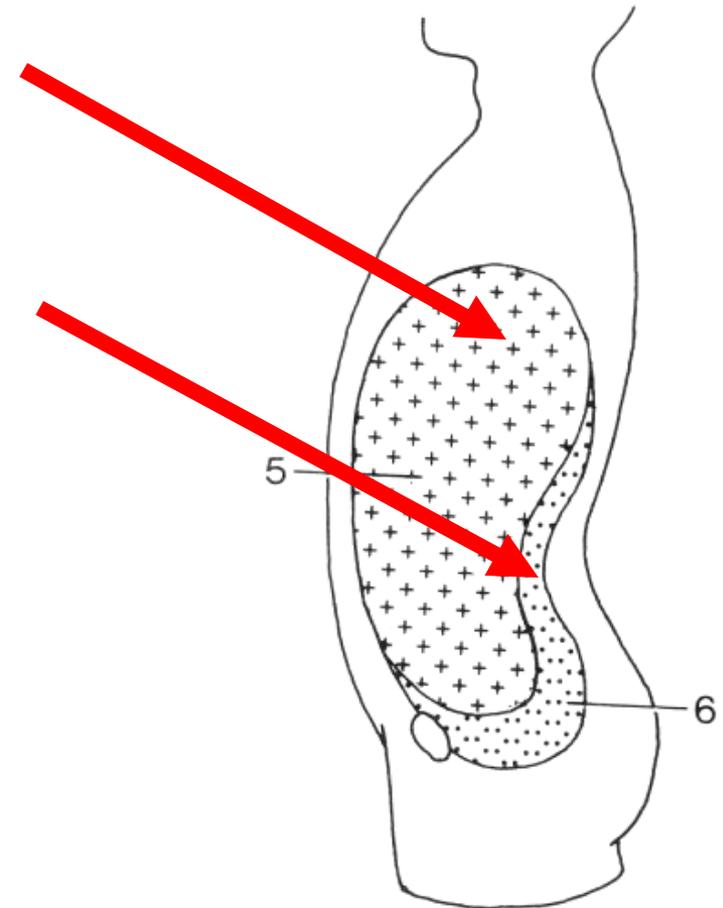


FIG. 40

# Intraperitoneale organer

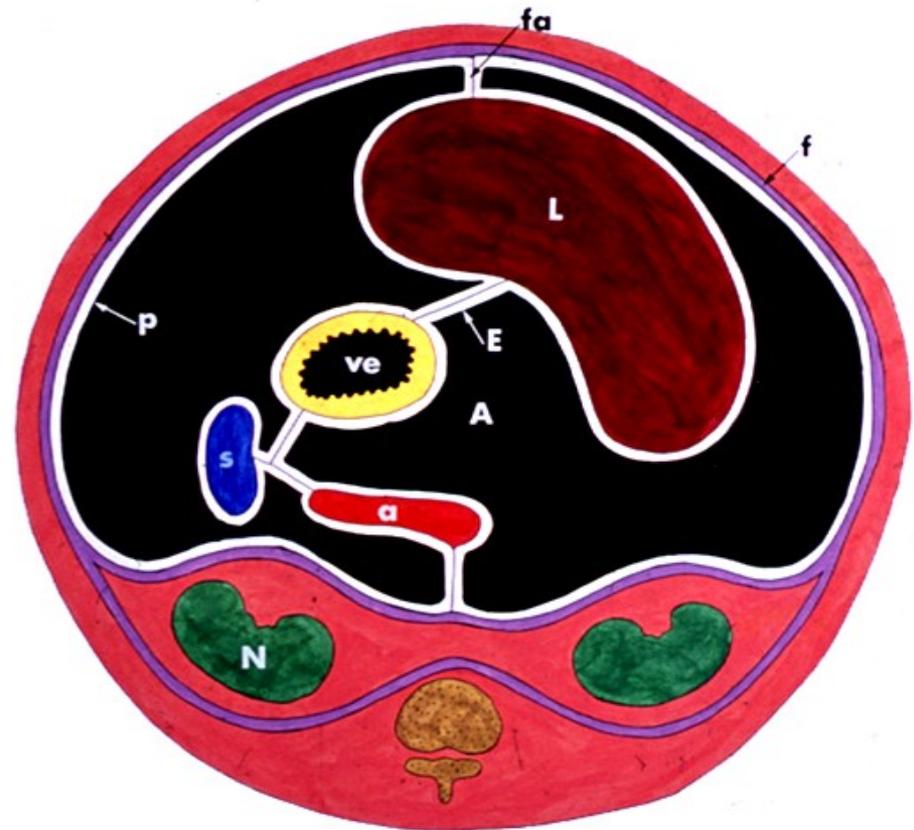
lever, milt og mavesæk  
tyndtarm

- jejunum
- ileum

tyktarm

- colon transversum
- colon sigmoideum

(u-parrede organer)



# Primært retroperitoneale organer

nyrer

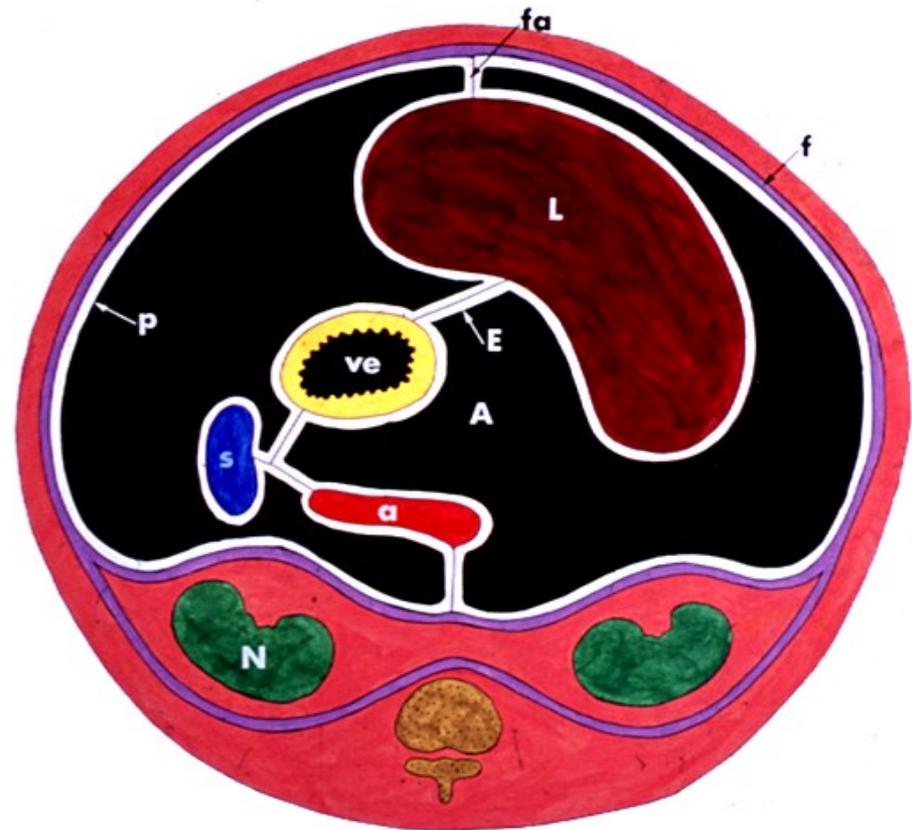
- incl. nyrebækken og urinleder

binyrer

kønskirtler

- ovarier
- testes

(parrede organer)



# Sekundært retroperitoneale organer

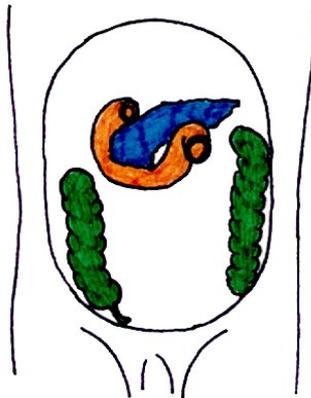
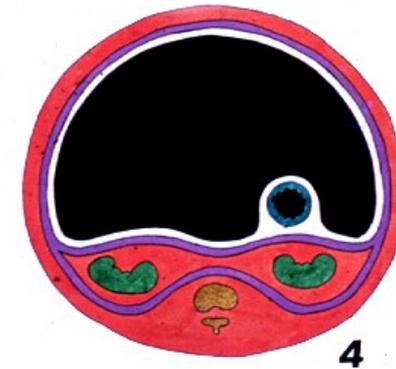
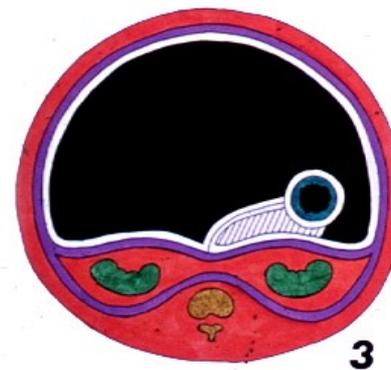
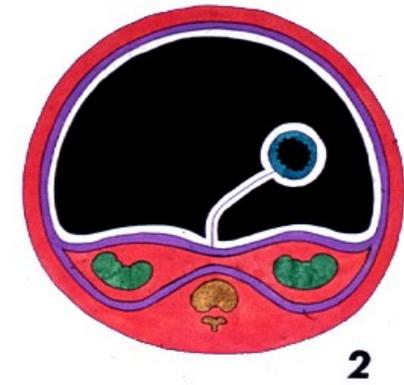
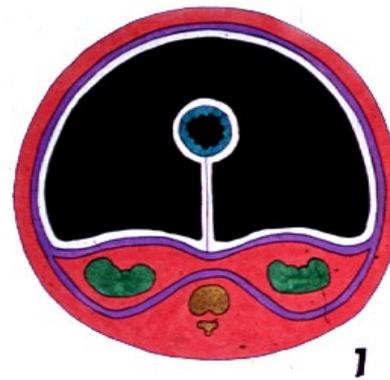
Pancreas

Duodenum

Colon ascendens

Colon descendens

(de resterende u-parrede organer)

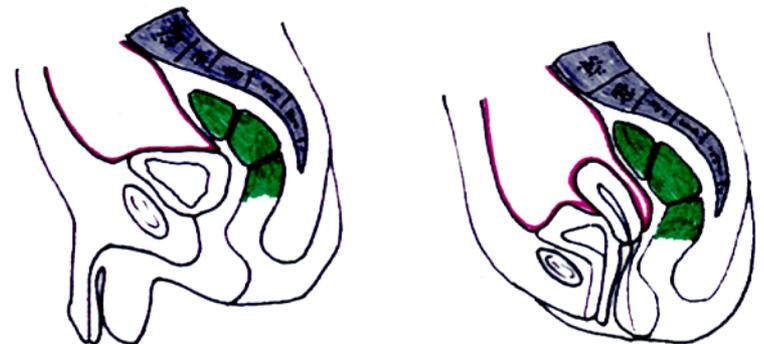
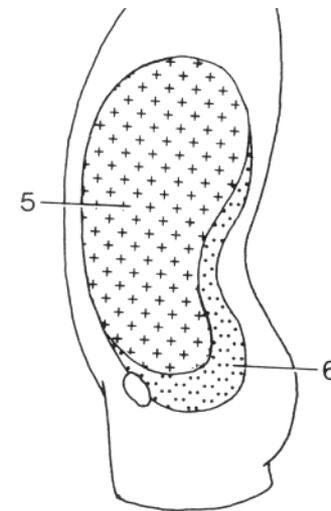


# Peritoneum

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

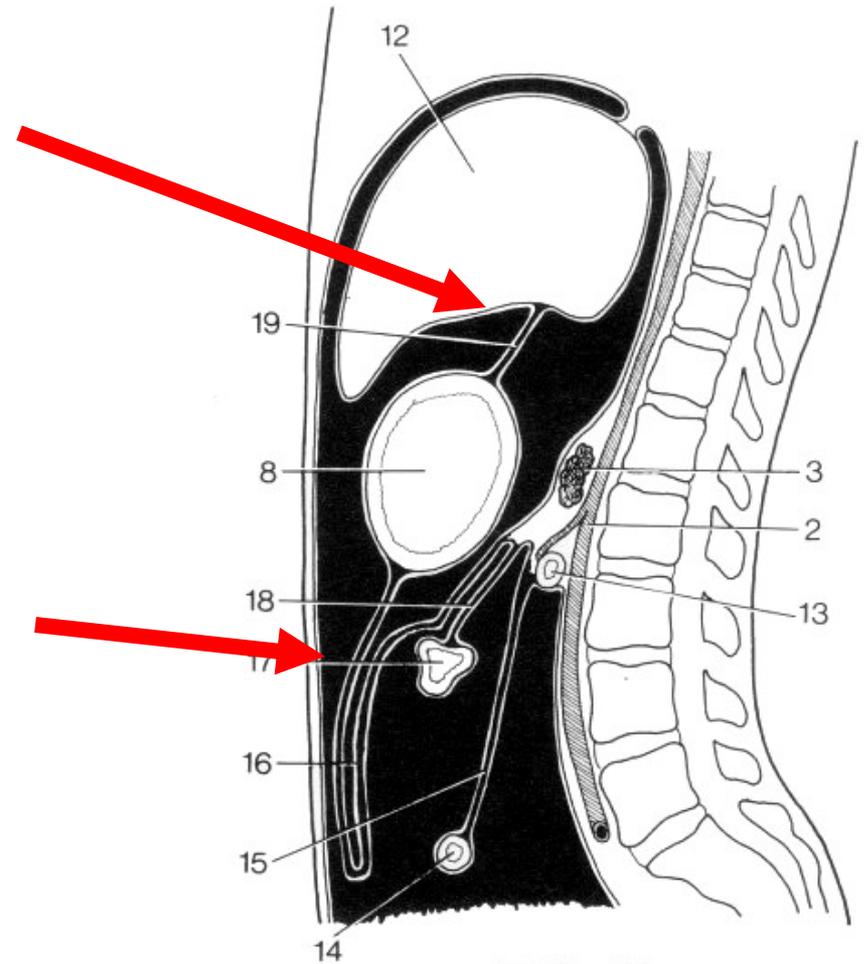


FIG. 47

# Peritoneum

Mavesækkens krøs

Omentum minus

forbinder mavesæk med leveren

Omentum majus

strækker sig fra mavesækken ned over tamene og bagud til bugvæg

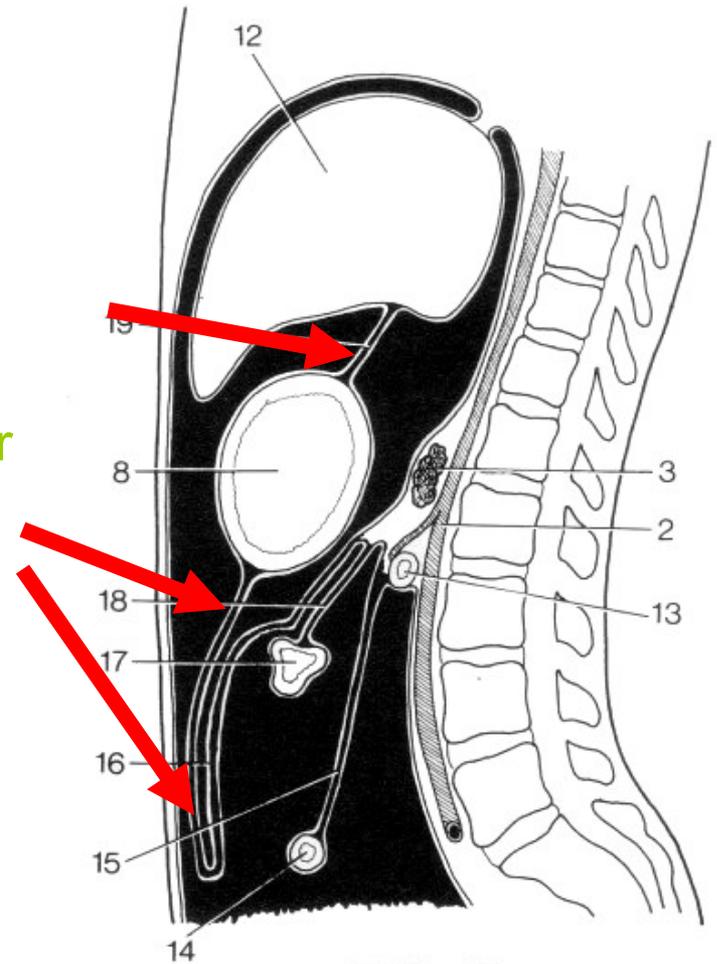


FIG. 47

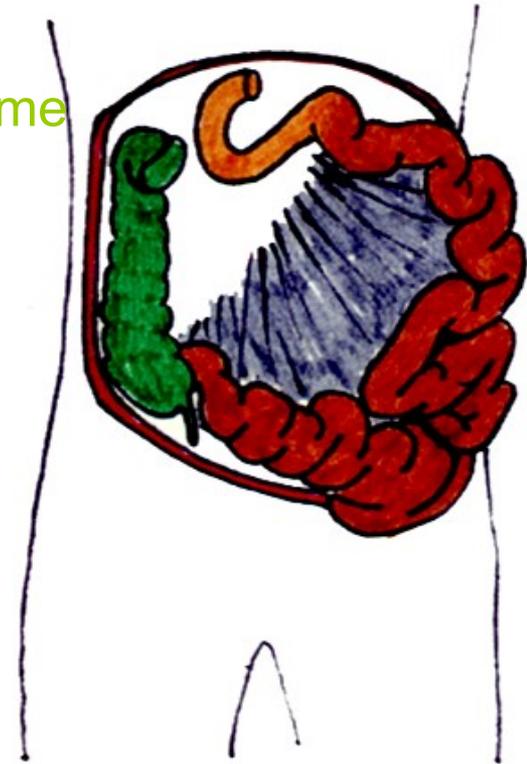
# Peritoneum

## Mesenterium

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

## Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

den del af tyndtarmen der er krøsbærende

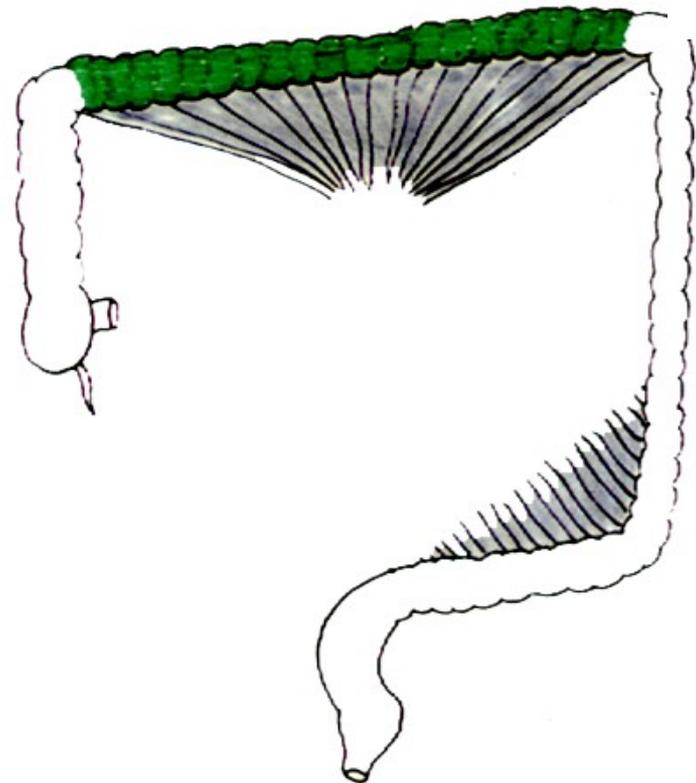




# Peritoneum

Mesocolon transversum:

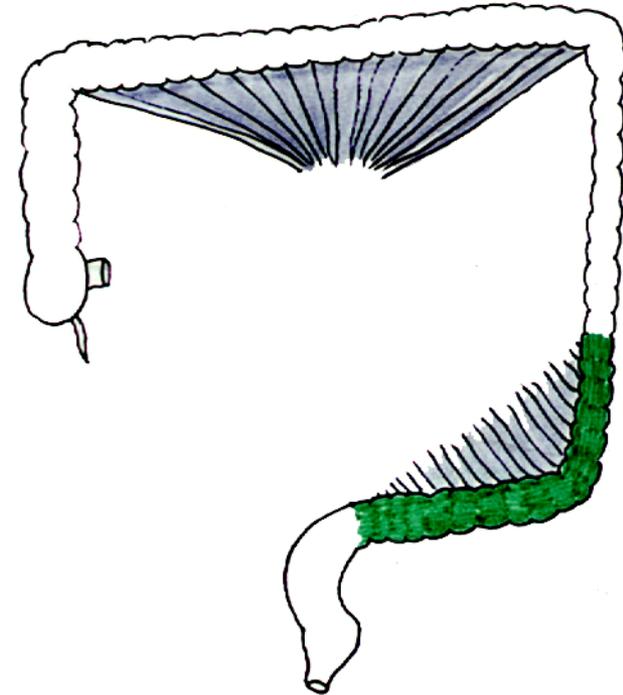
- ☞ forbinder colon transversum med bageste bugvæg



# Peritoneum

Mesocolon sigmoideum:

forbinder colon sigmoideum med bageste  
bugvæg

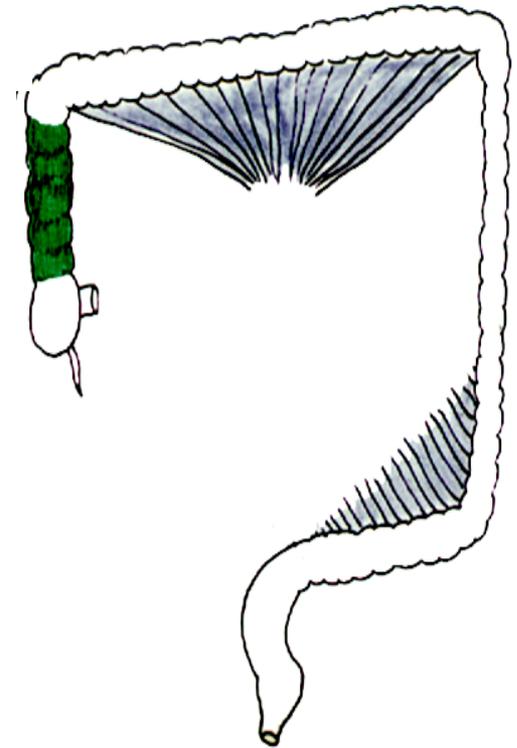


# Peritoneum

Colon ascendens

og

Colon descendens har ikke noget  
krøs



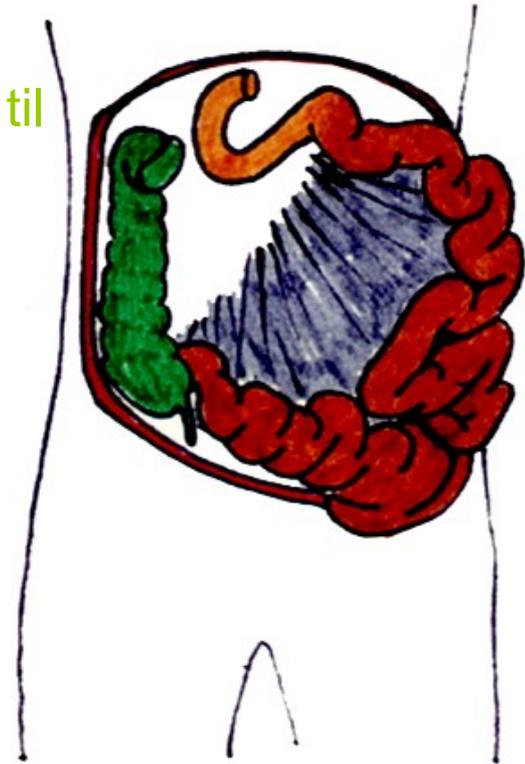
# Peritoneum

Tyndtarmens krøs (= mesenterium)

forbinder tyndtarmene undtagen tolvfingertarmen til bageste bugvæg

Intestinum tenue mesenteriale

er den krøsbærende del af tynd-tarmen



Youtube

[Synkning](#)

[Epiglottis under synkning](#)