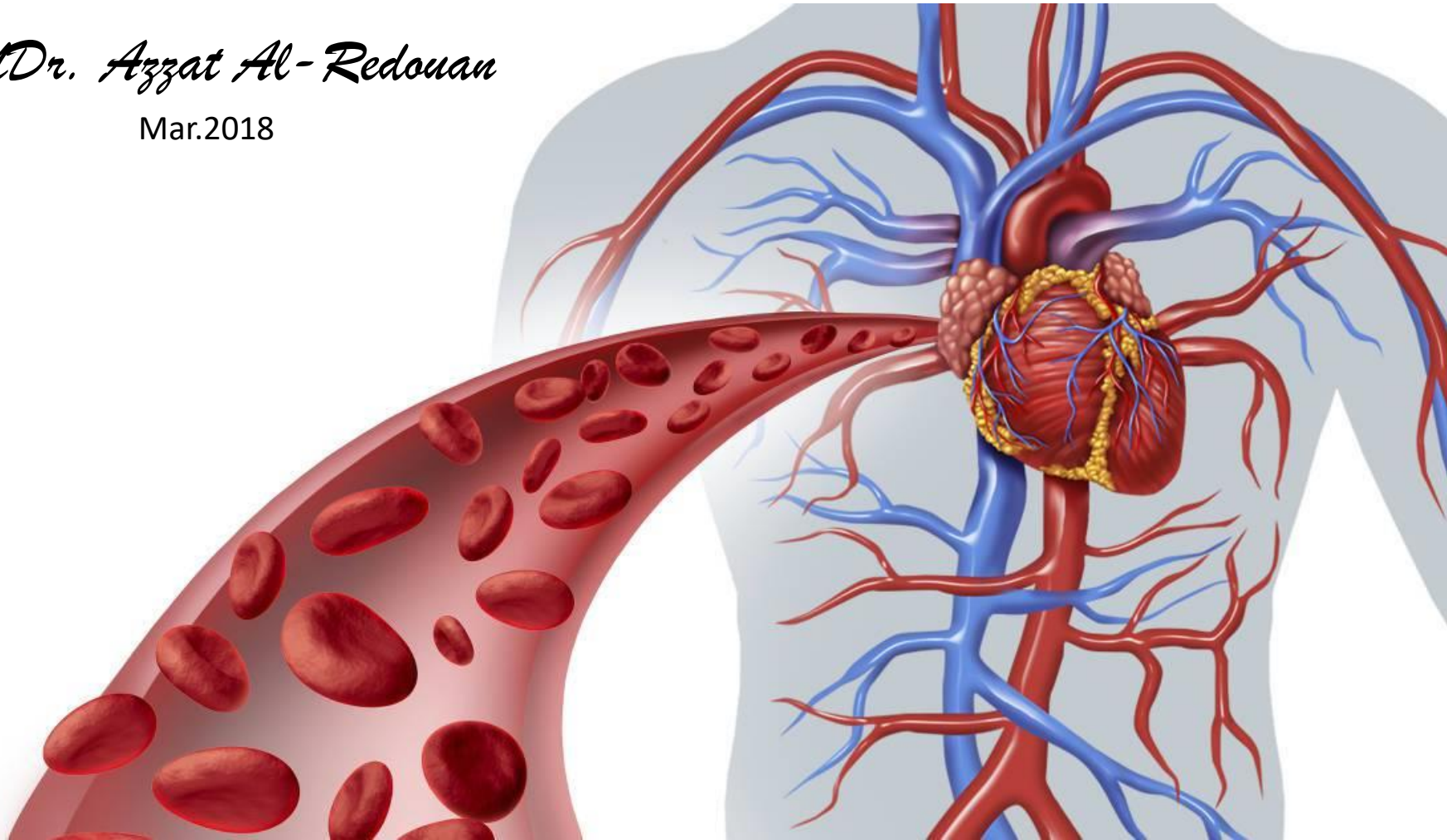


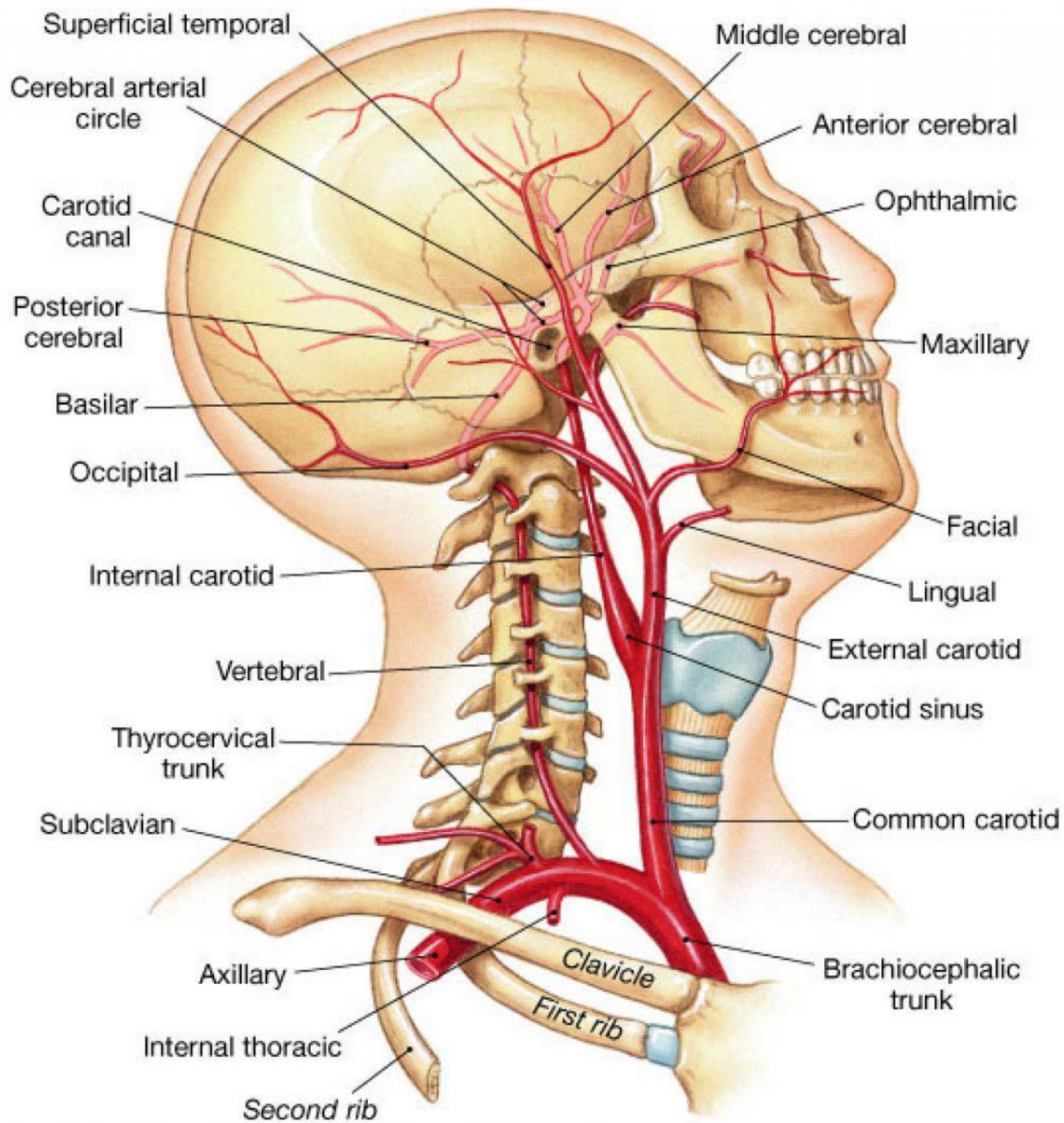
VASCULAR SYSTEM

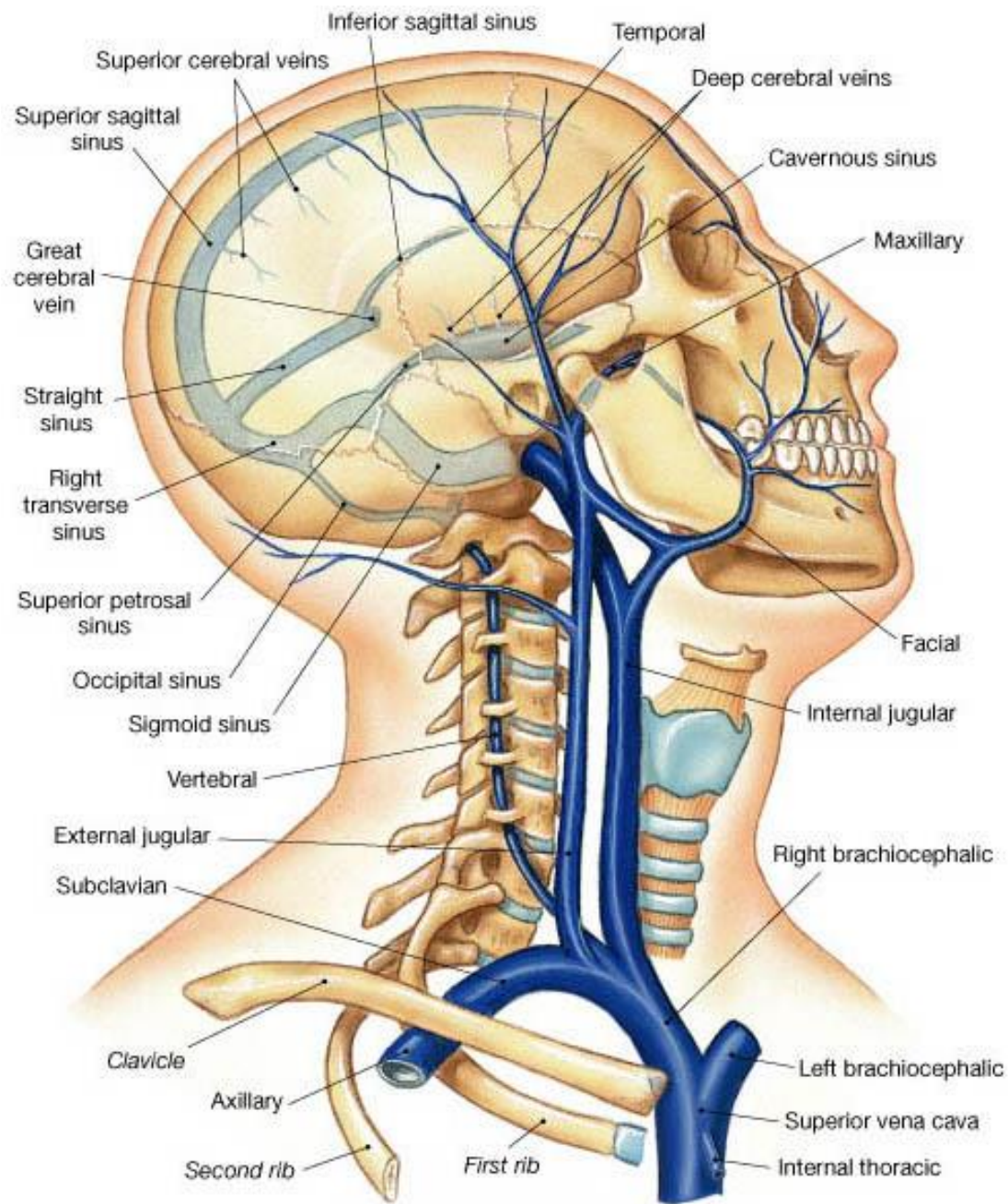
MUDr. Azzat Al-Redouan

Mar.2018

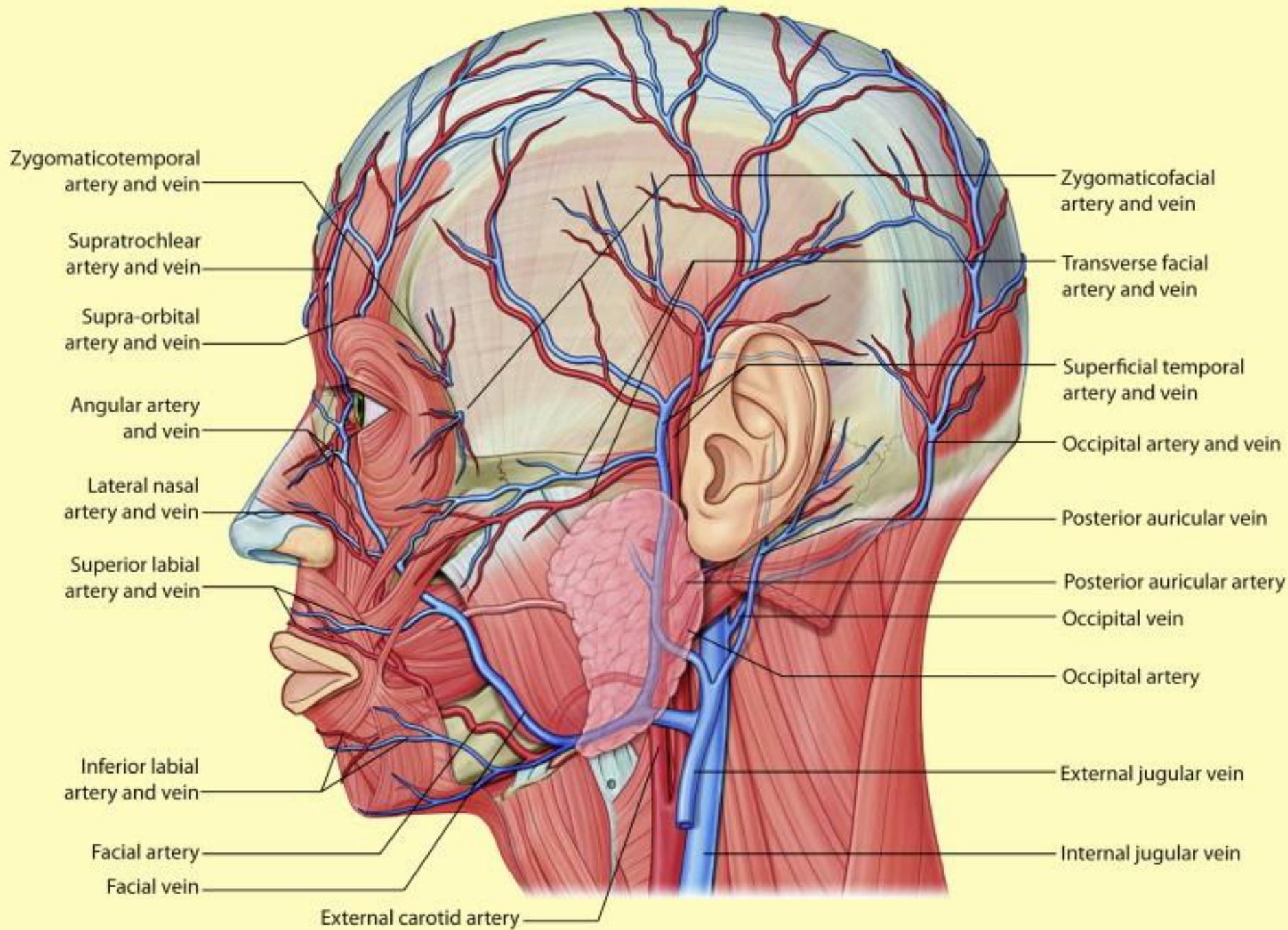


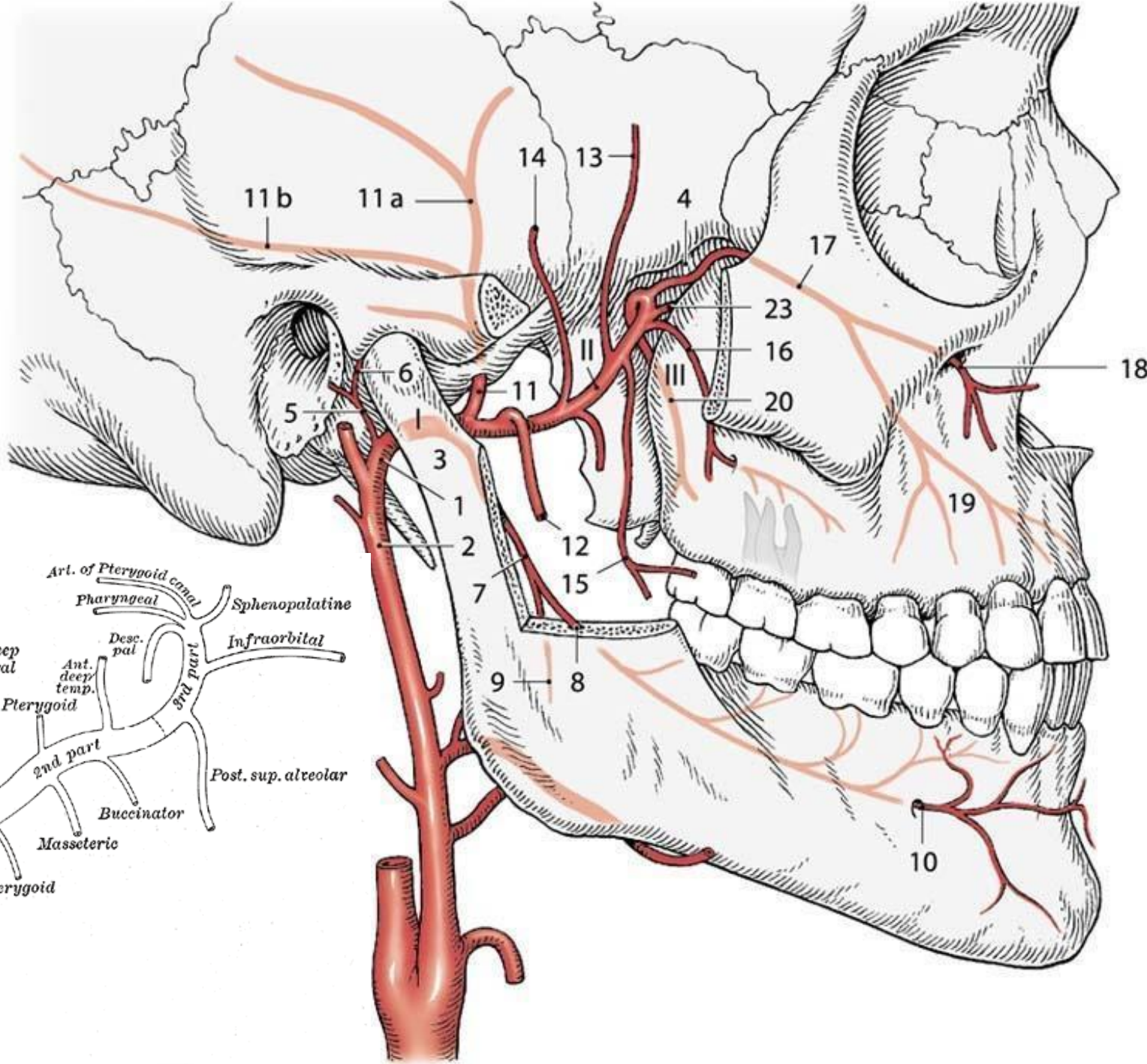
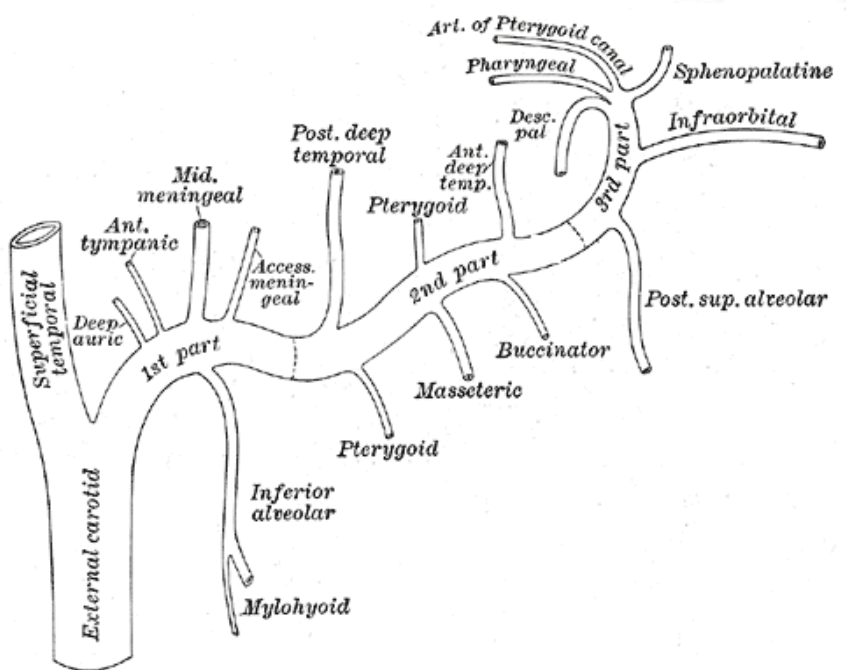
What is the blood supply of
the head???

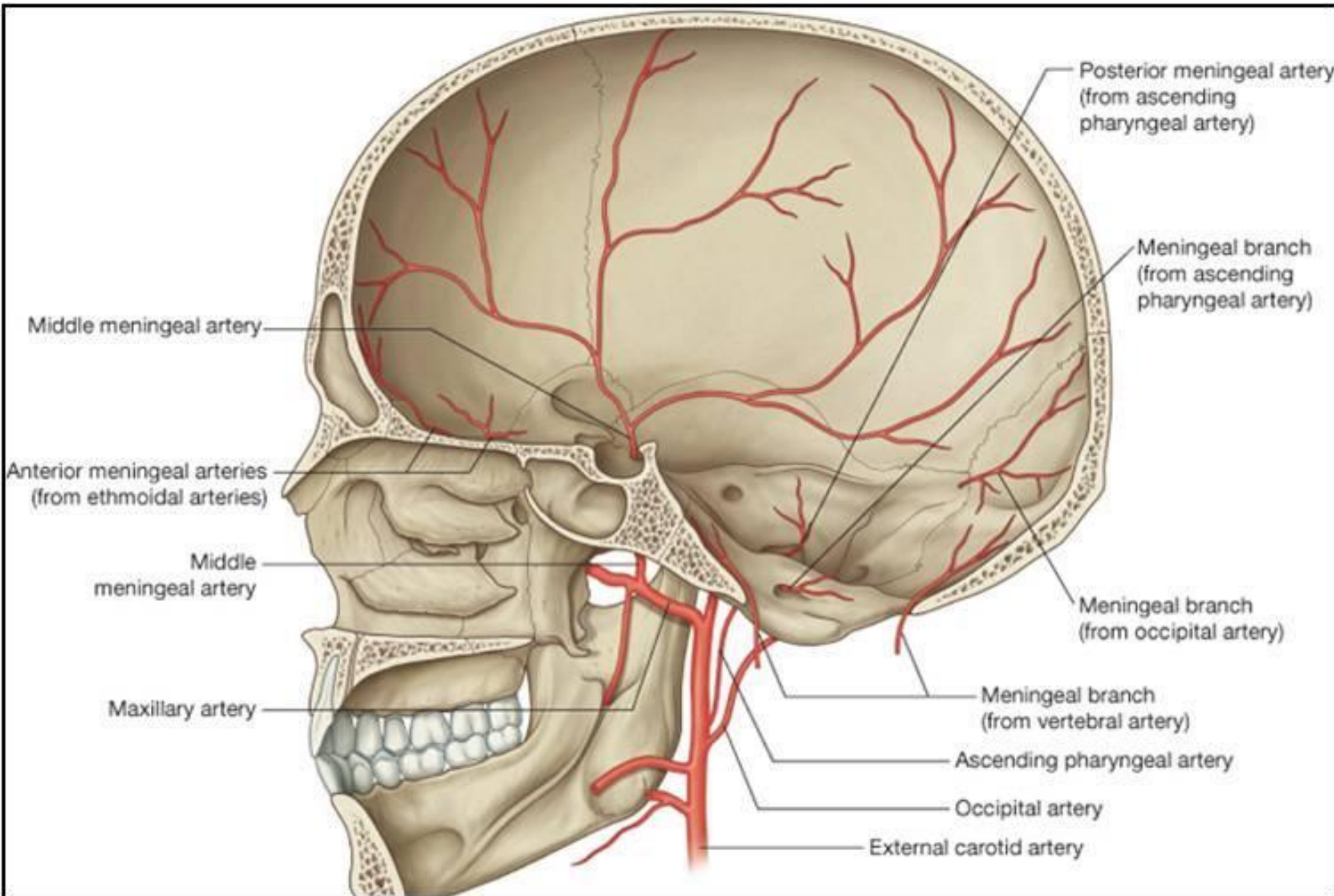




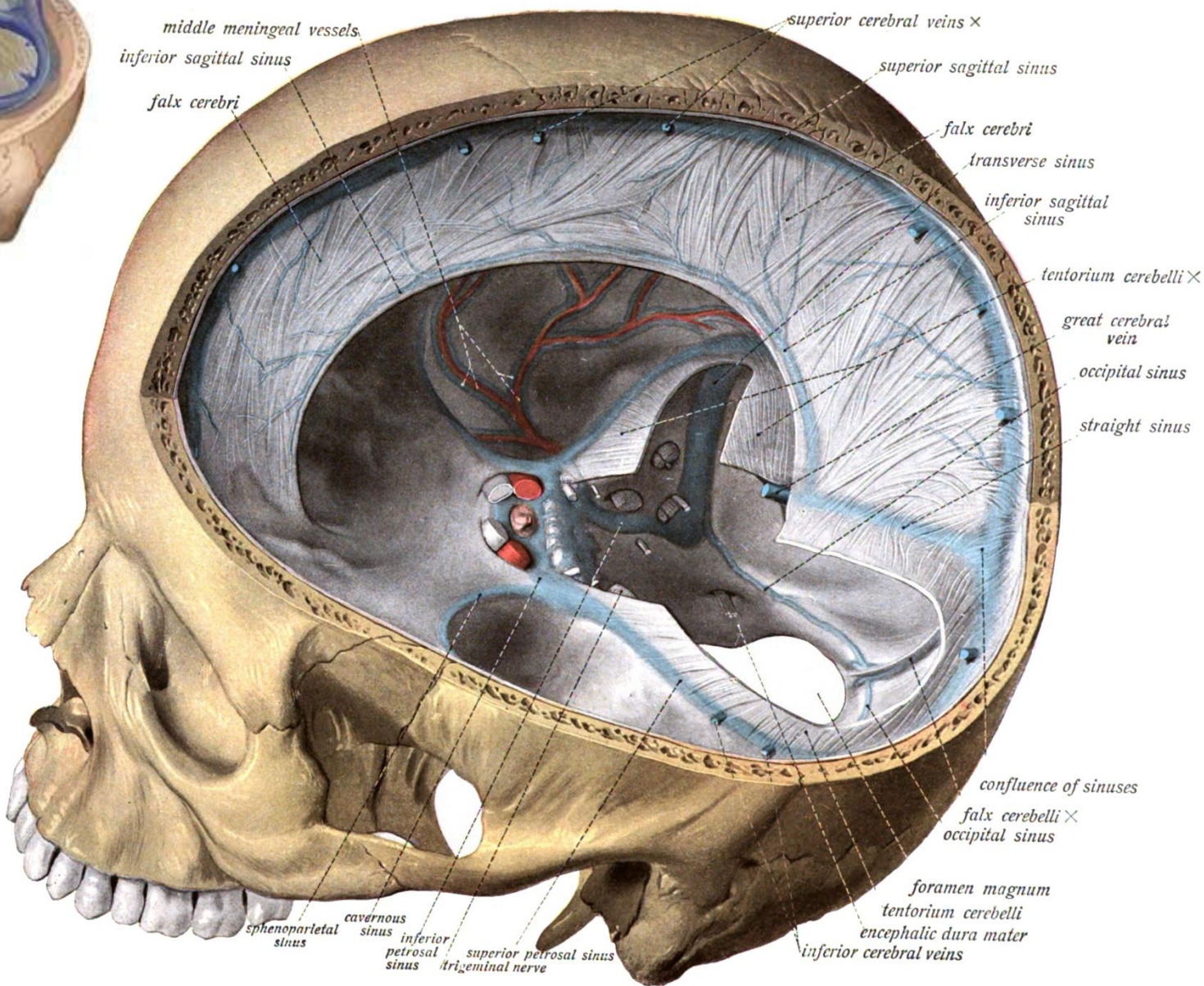
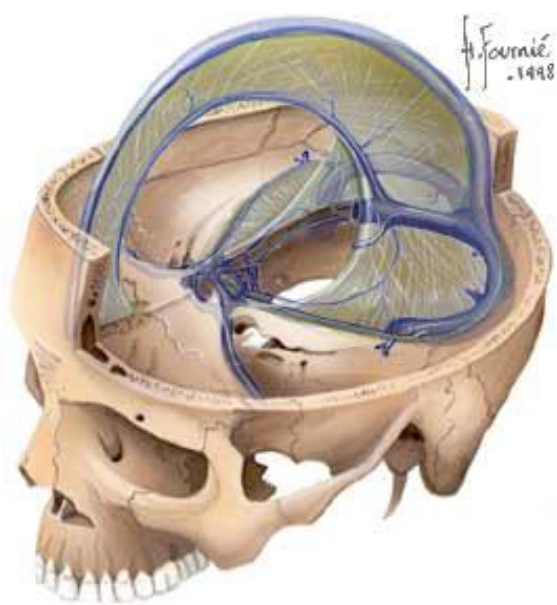
(a) Veins of the head and neck, lateral view







Fournié
-1998



middle meningeal vessels
inferior sagittal sinus
falx cerebri

superior cerebral veins ×
superior sagittal sinus

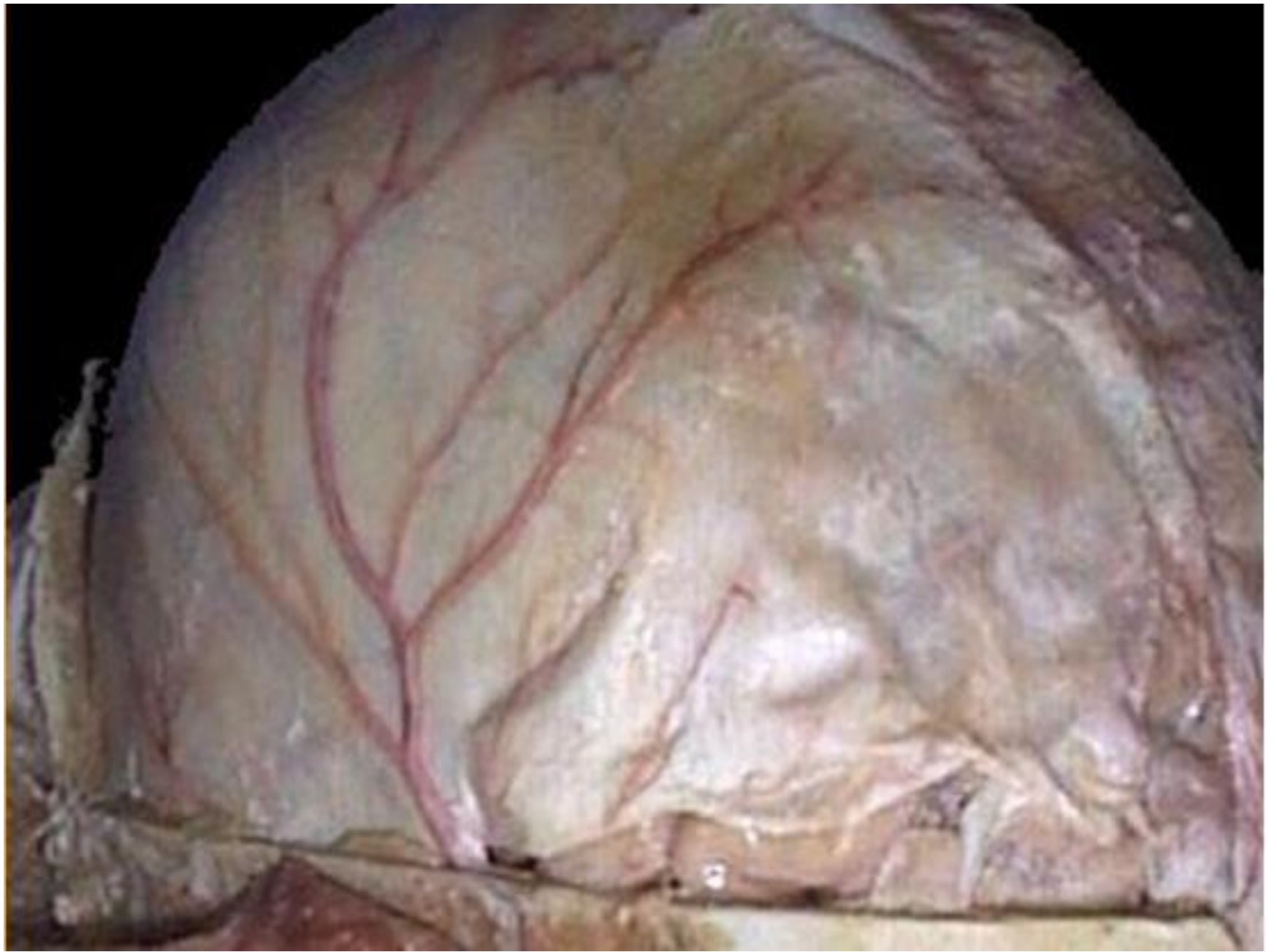
falx cerebri
transverse sinus
inferior sagittal sinus

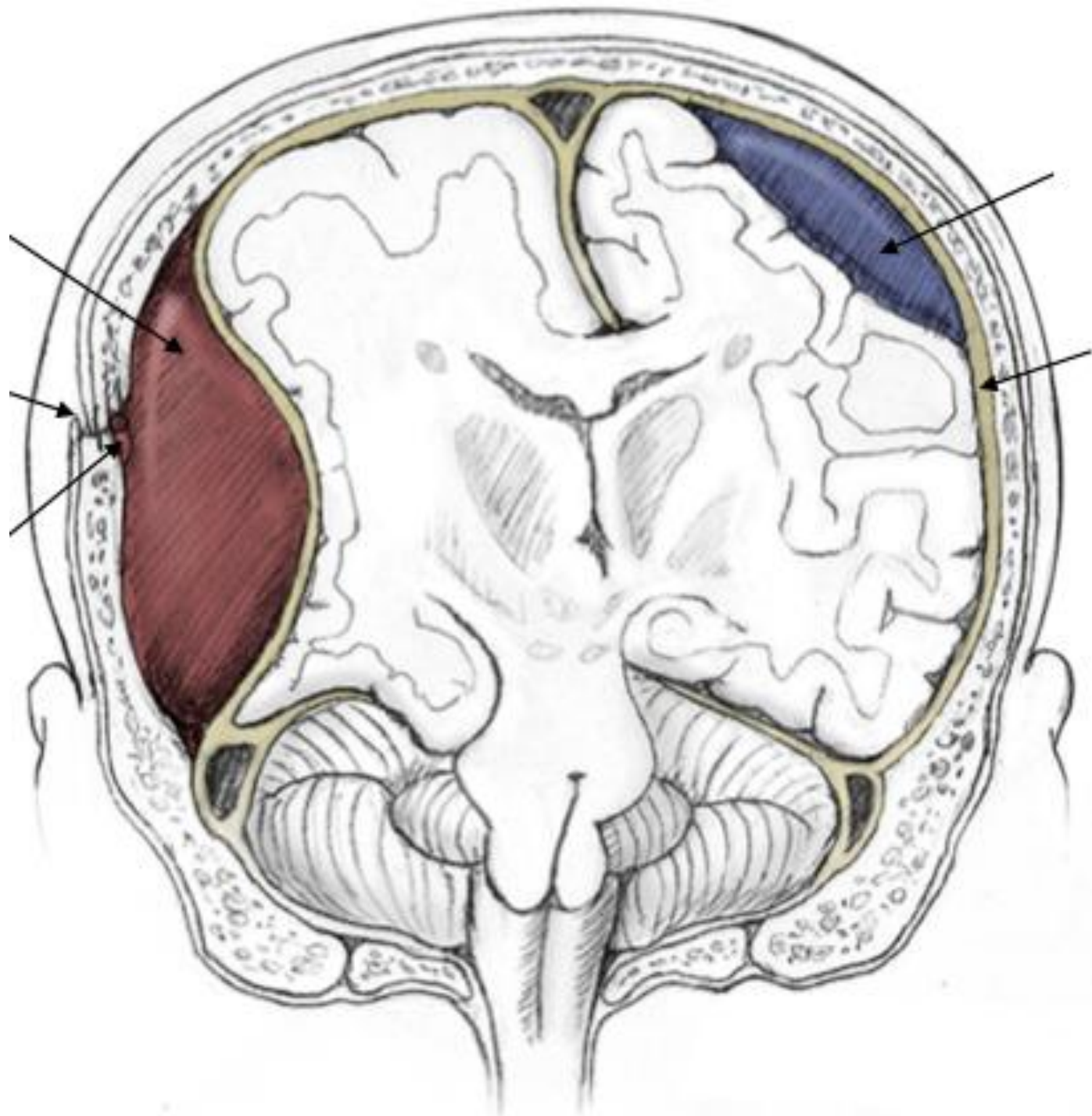
tentorium cerebelli ×
great cerebral vein
occipital sinus
straight sinus

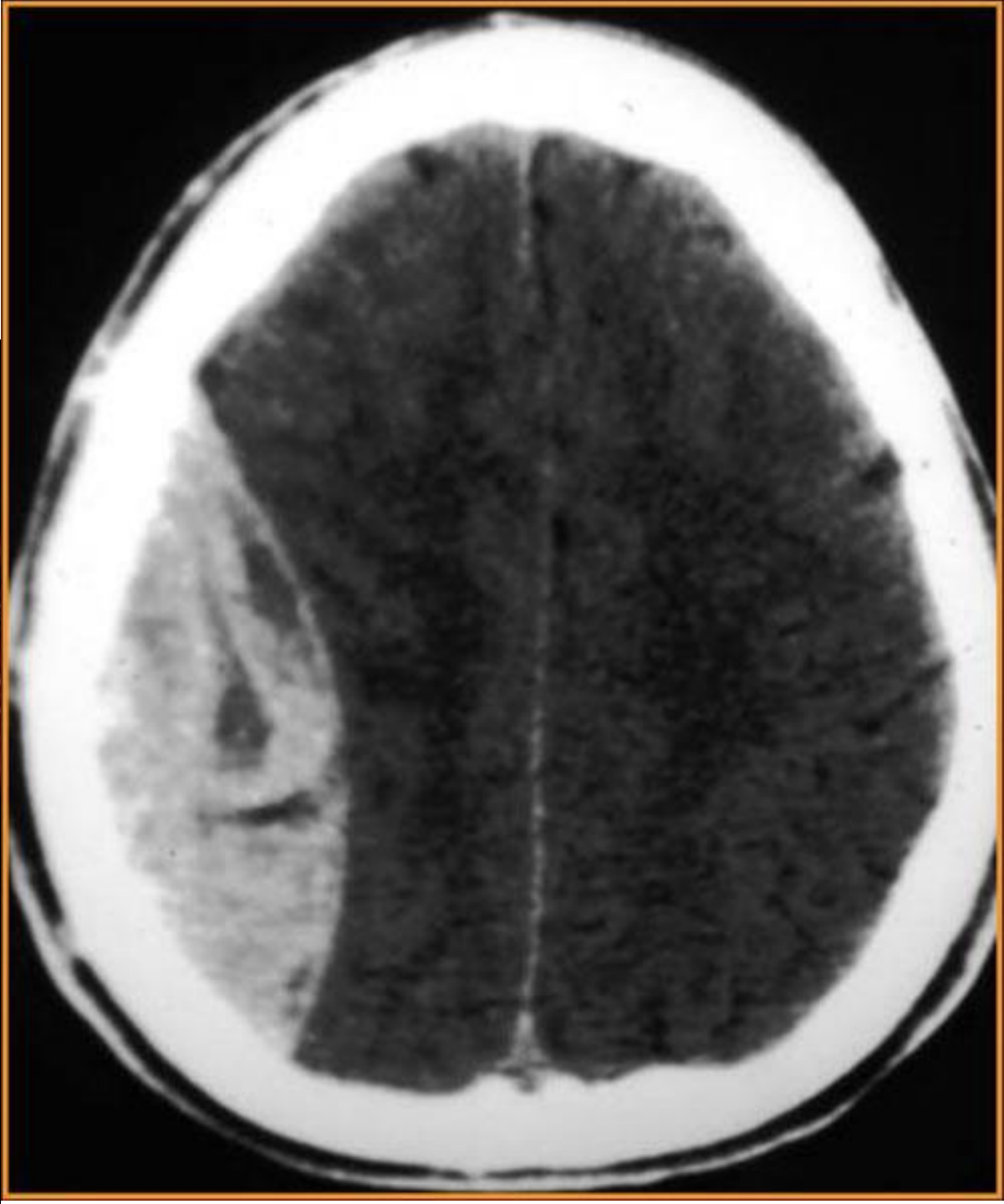
confluence of sinuses
falx cerebelli ×
occipital sinus

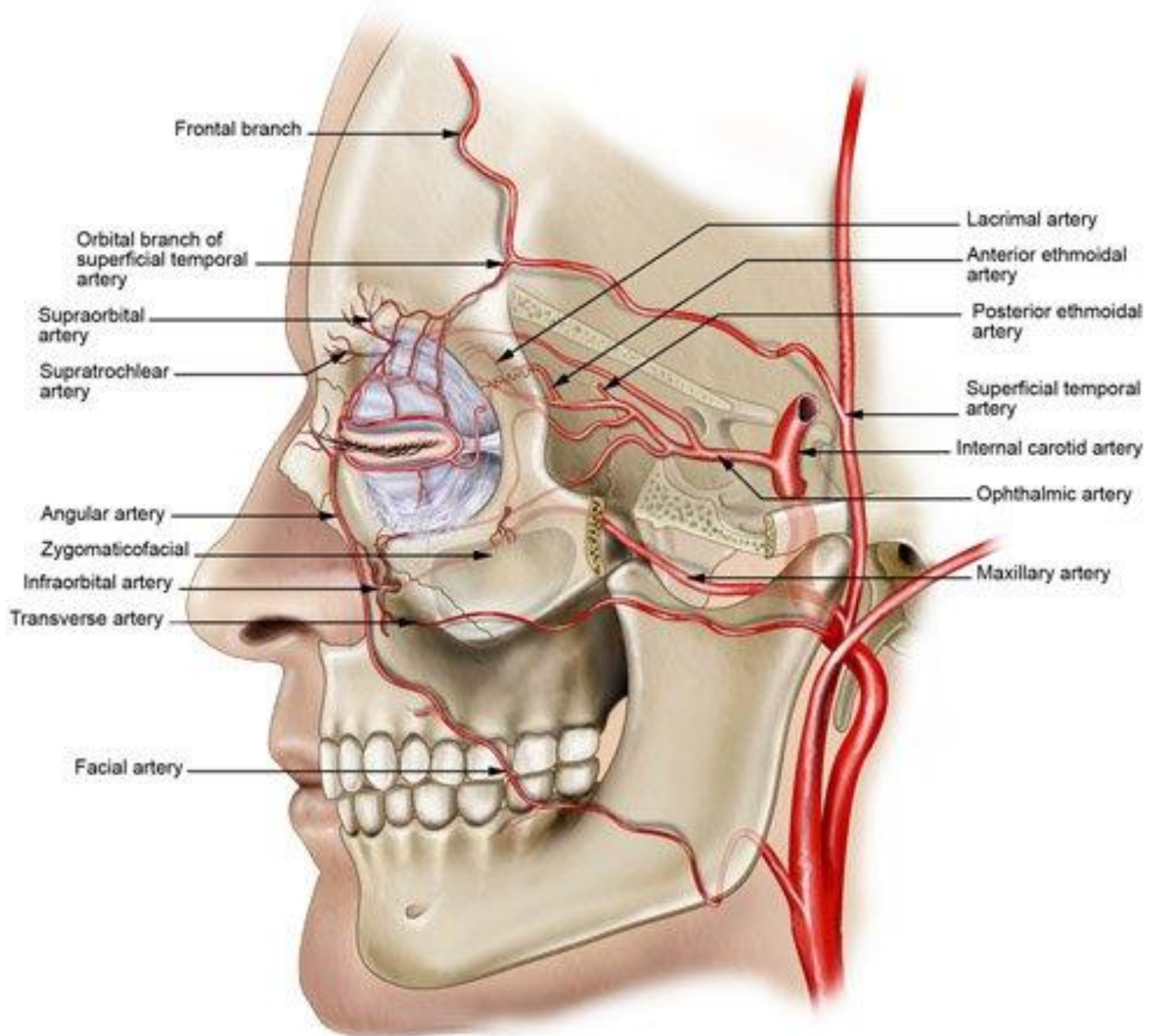
foramen magnum
tentorium cerebelli
encephalic dura mater
inferior cerebral veins

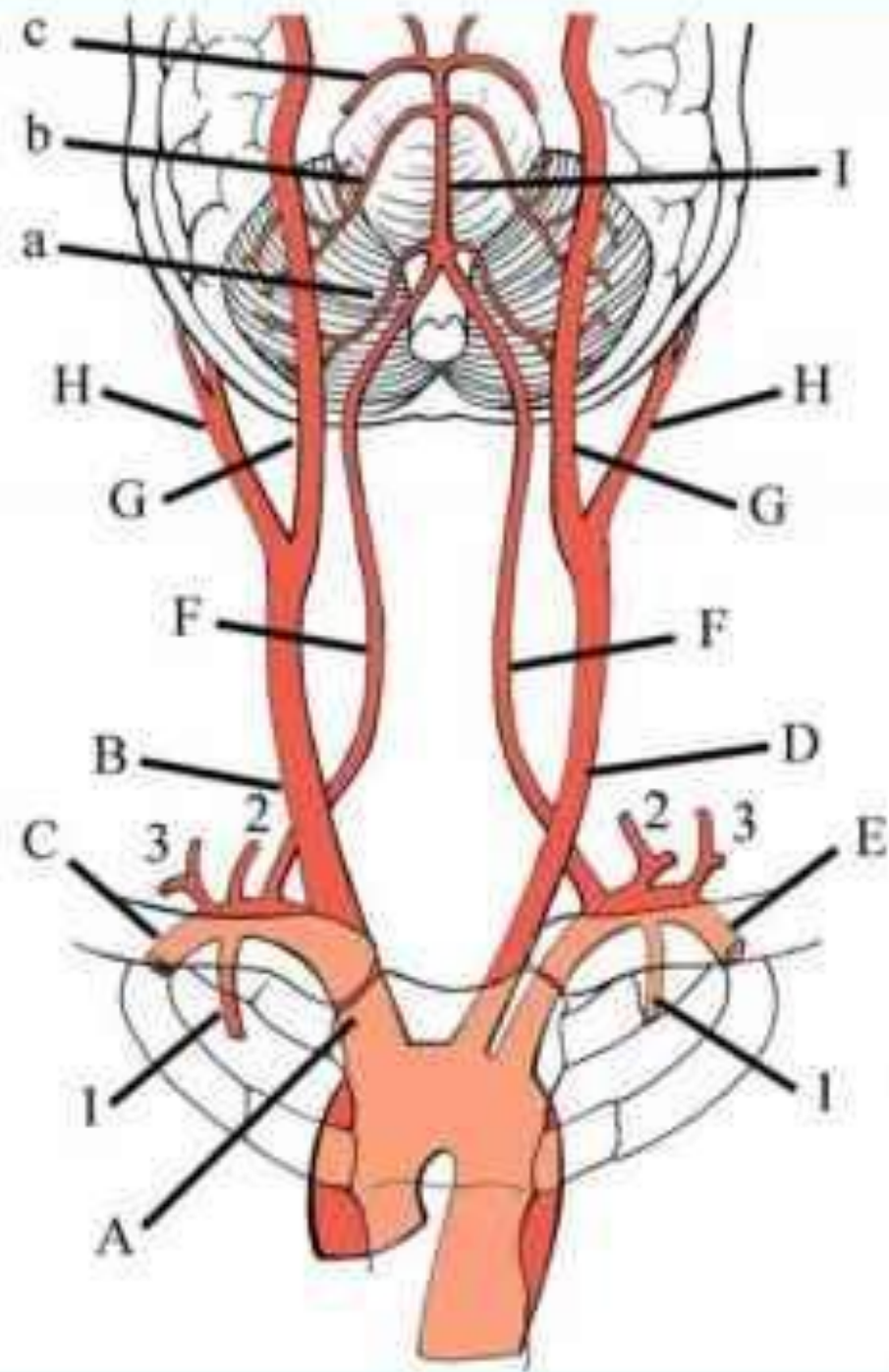
sphenoparietal sinus
cavernous sinus
inferior petrosal sinus
trigeminal nerve
superior petrosal sinus



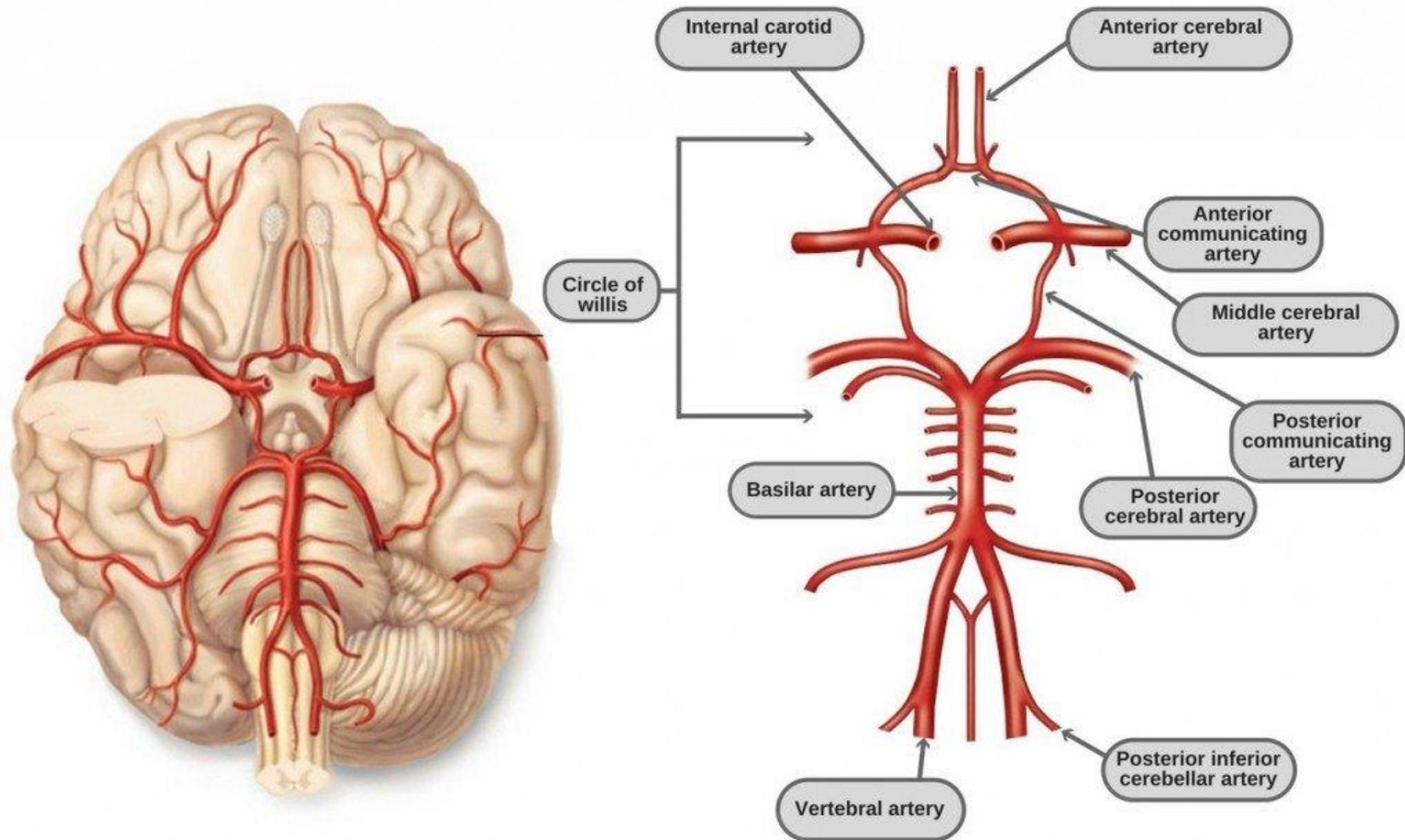


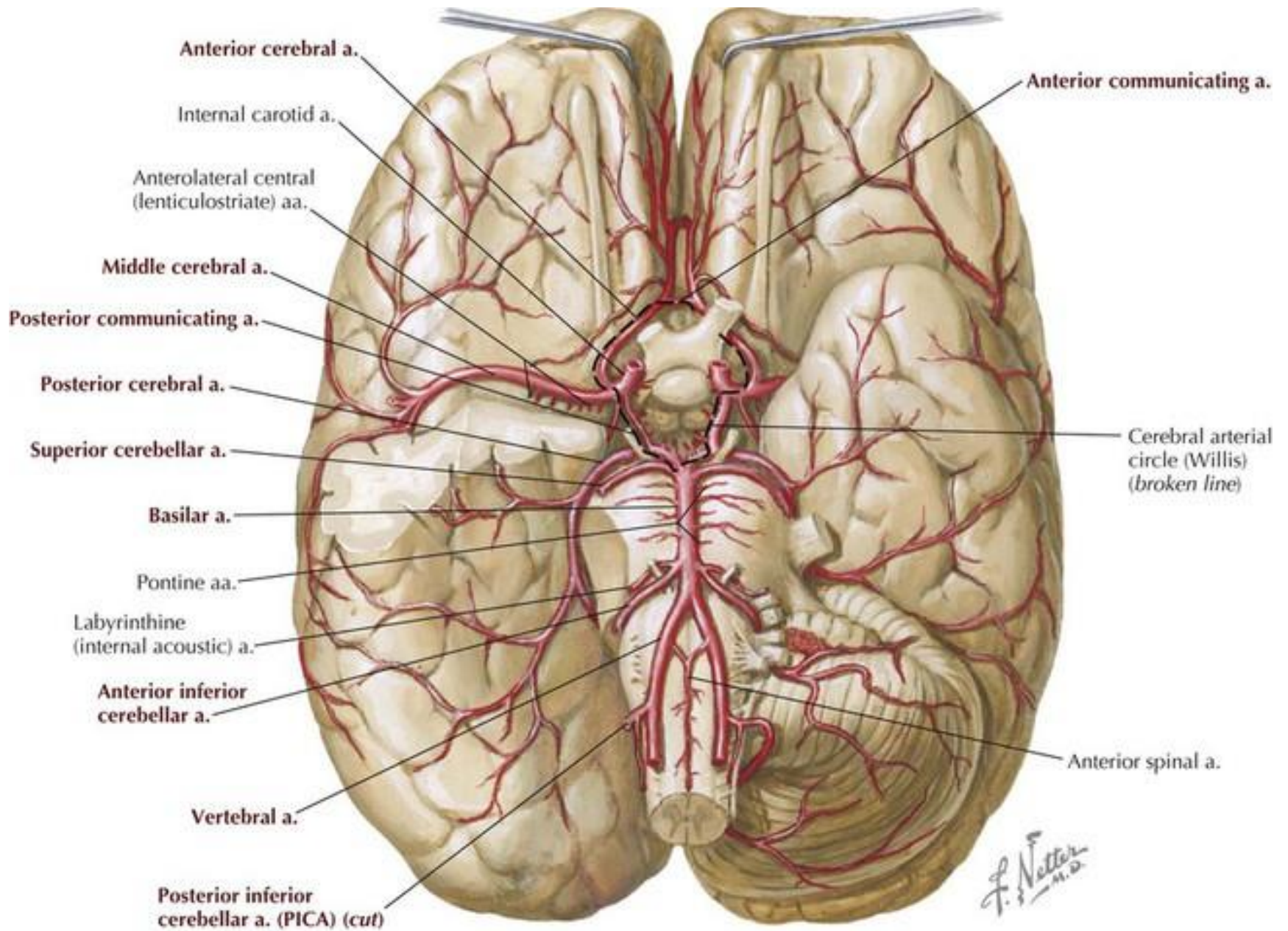


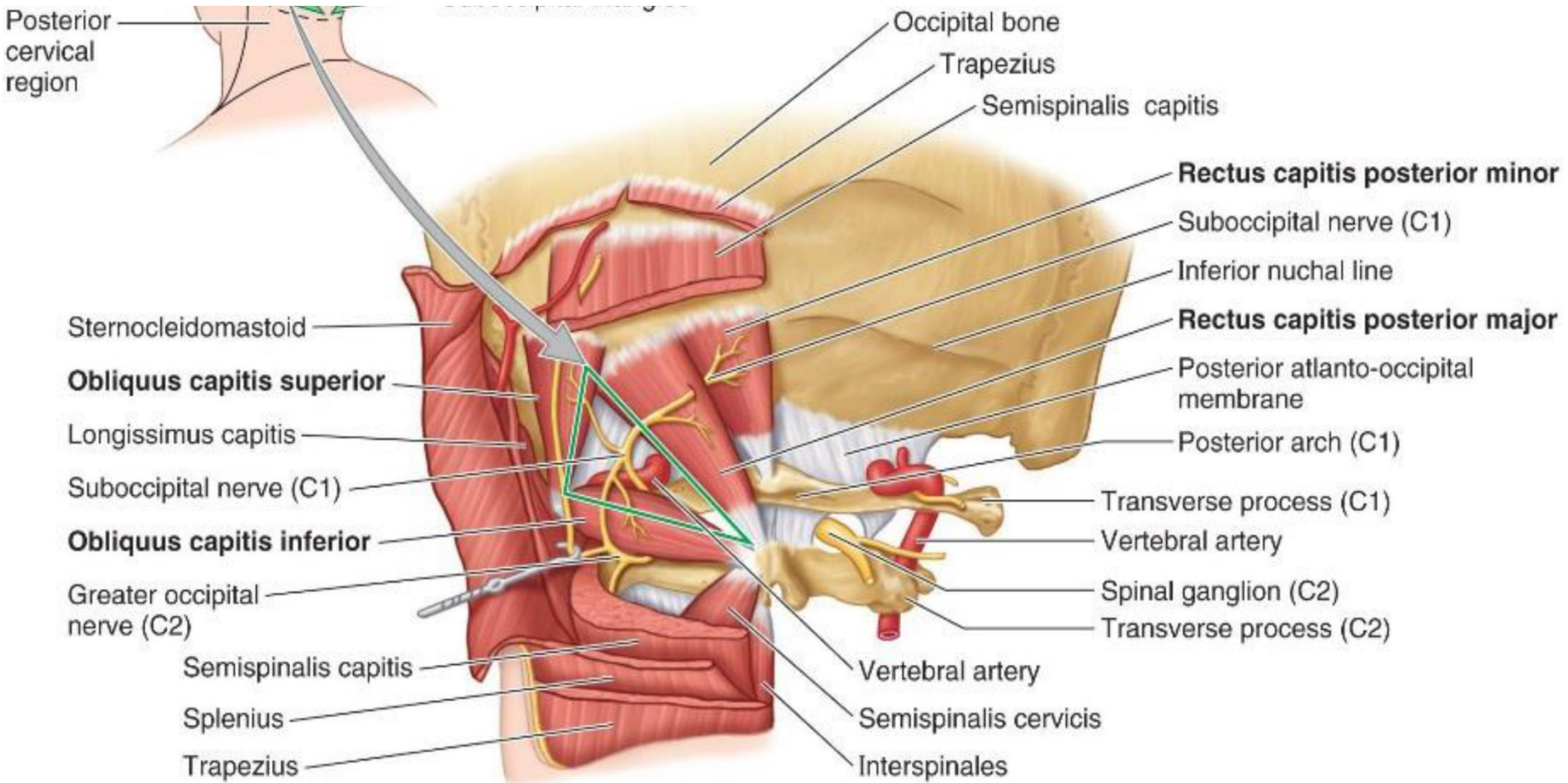




Willis circle of Willis

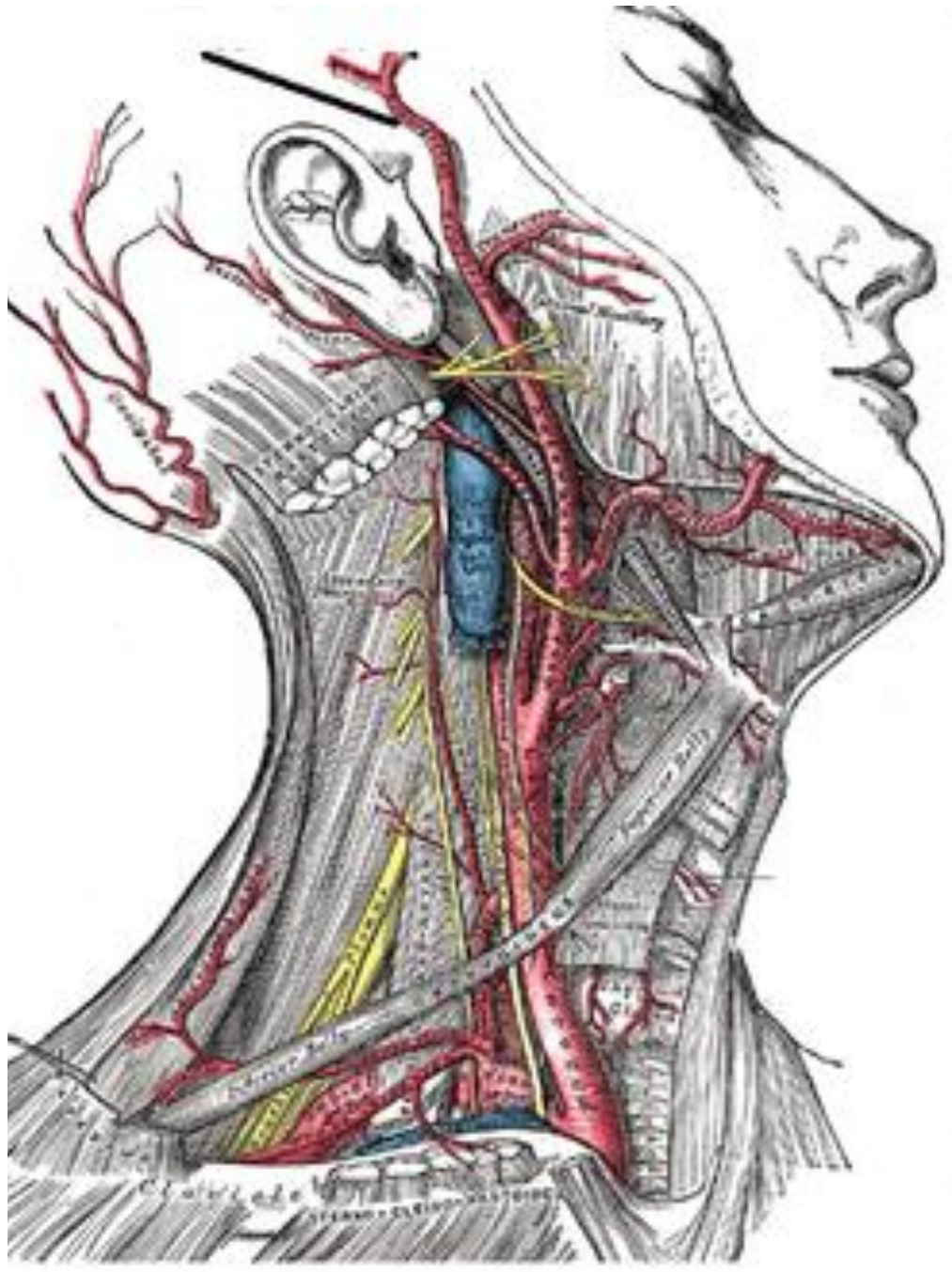
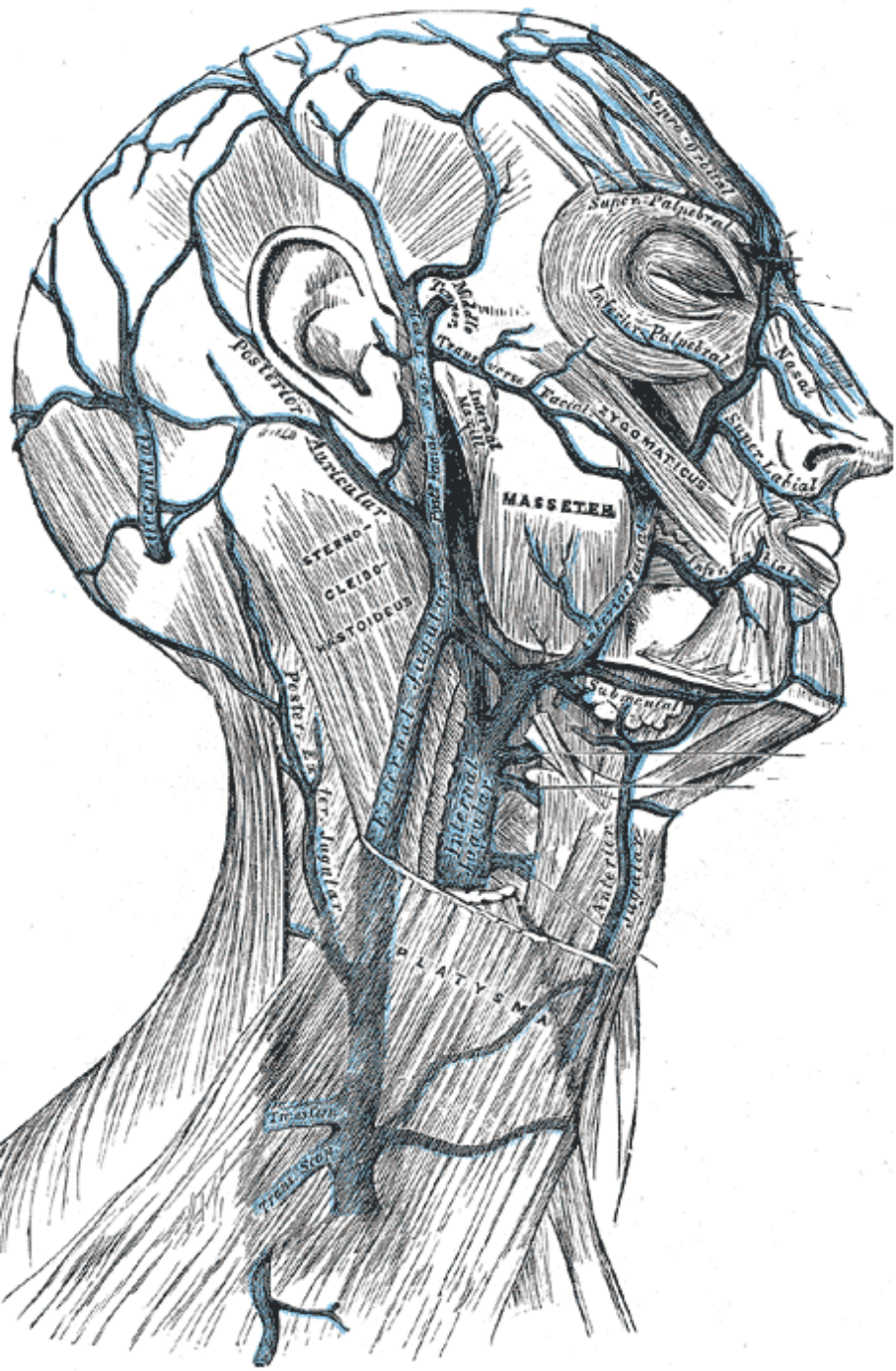


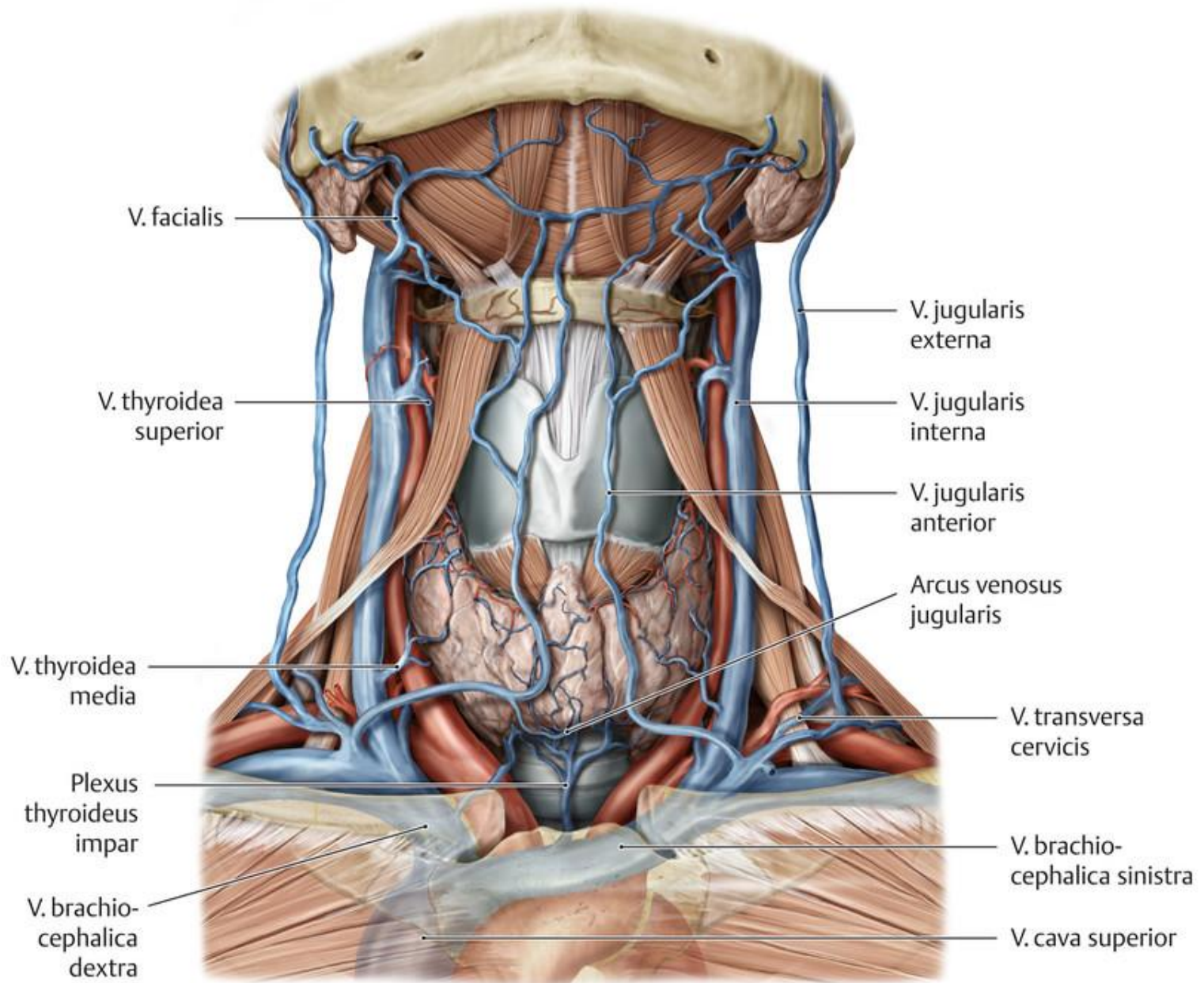




Palpate pulse

*(all anatomical locations)



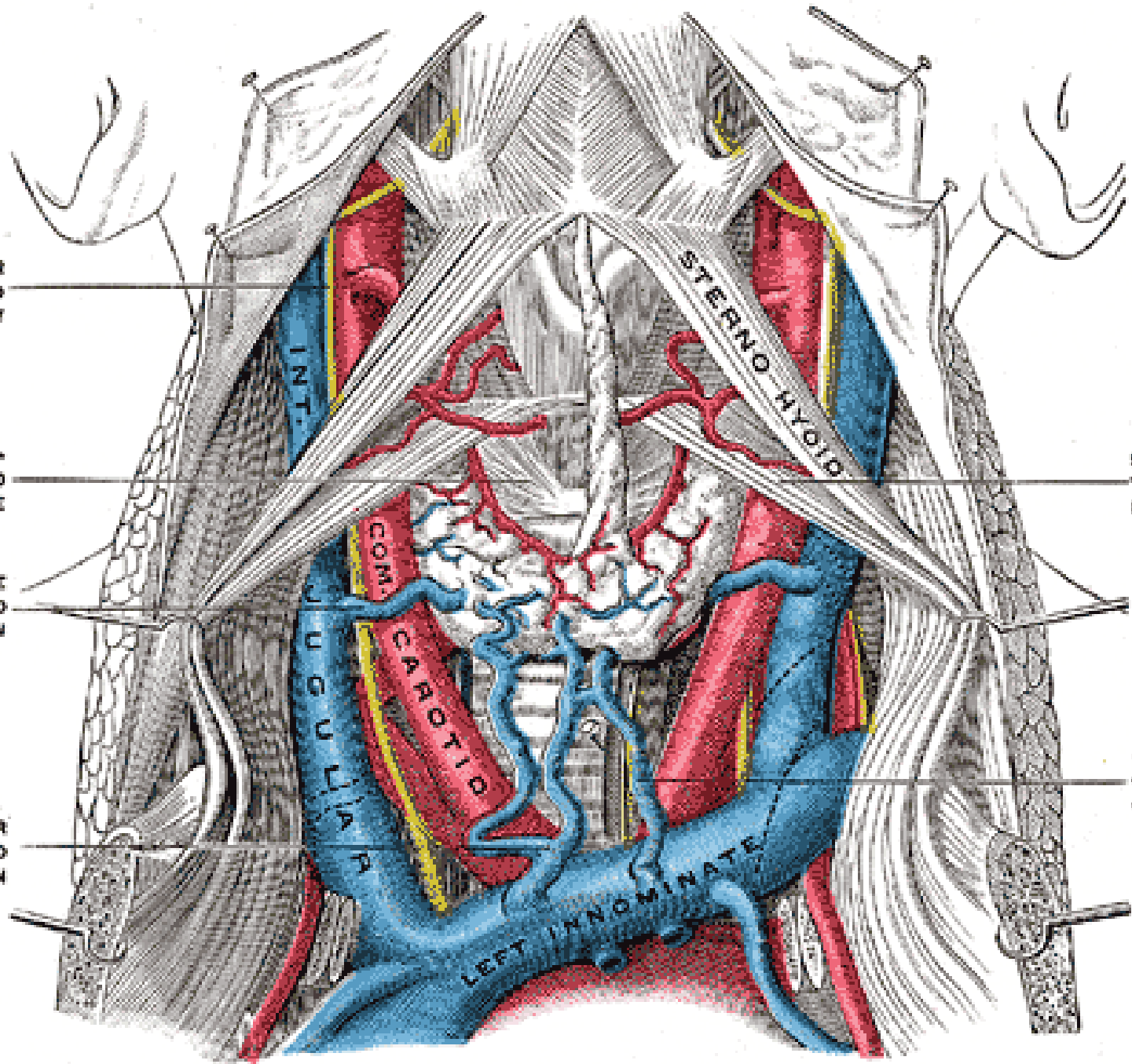


SUPERIOR
THYROID
ARTERY

CRICO-
THYROID
MUSCLE

MIDDLE
THYROID
VEIN

INFERIOR
THYROID
VEIN



STERNO-
HYOID

STERNO-
THYROID
MUSCLE

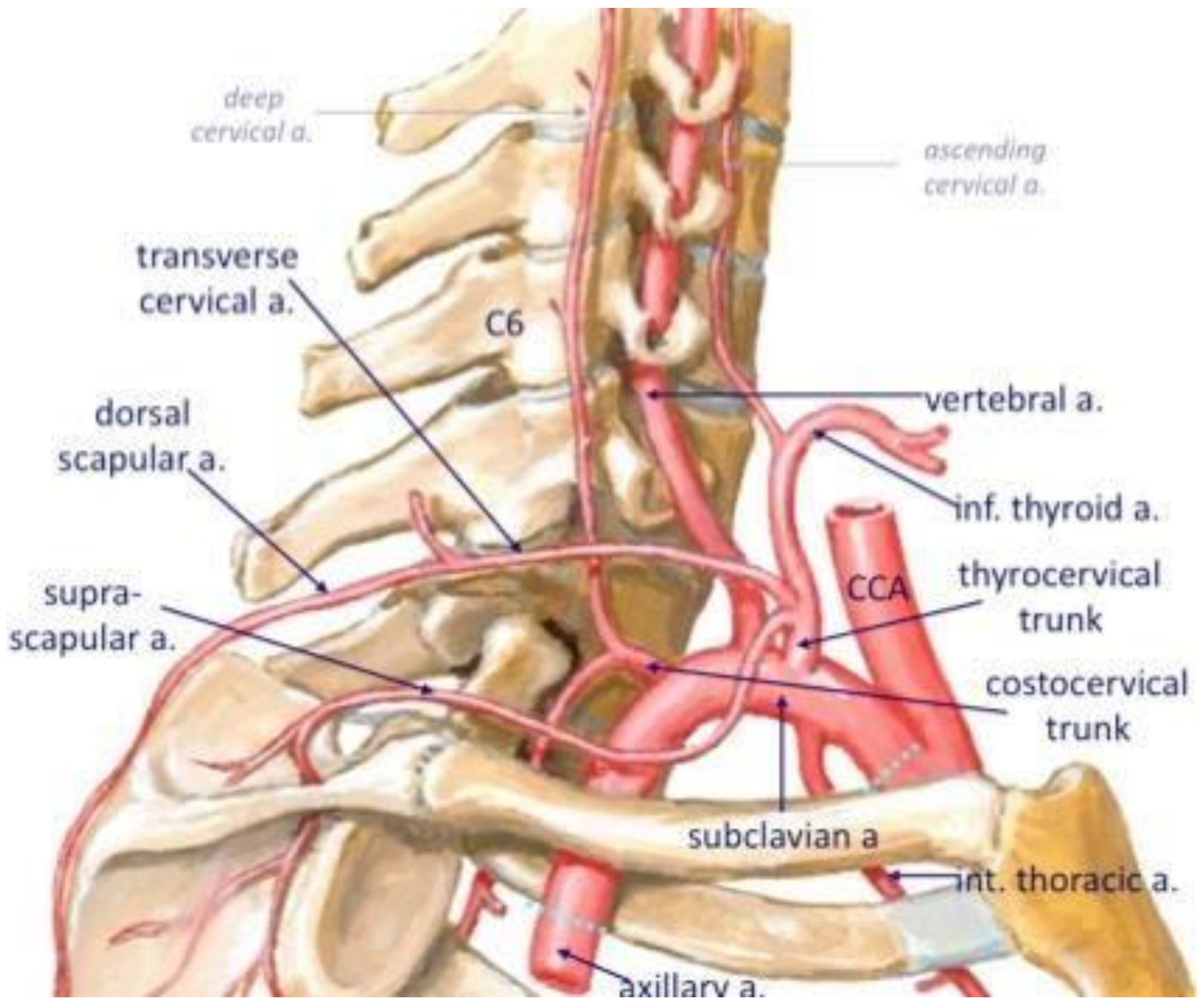
INFERIOR
THYROID
VEIN

INT.

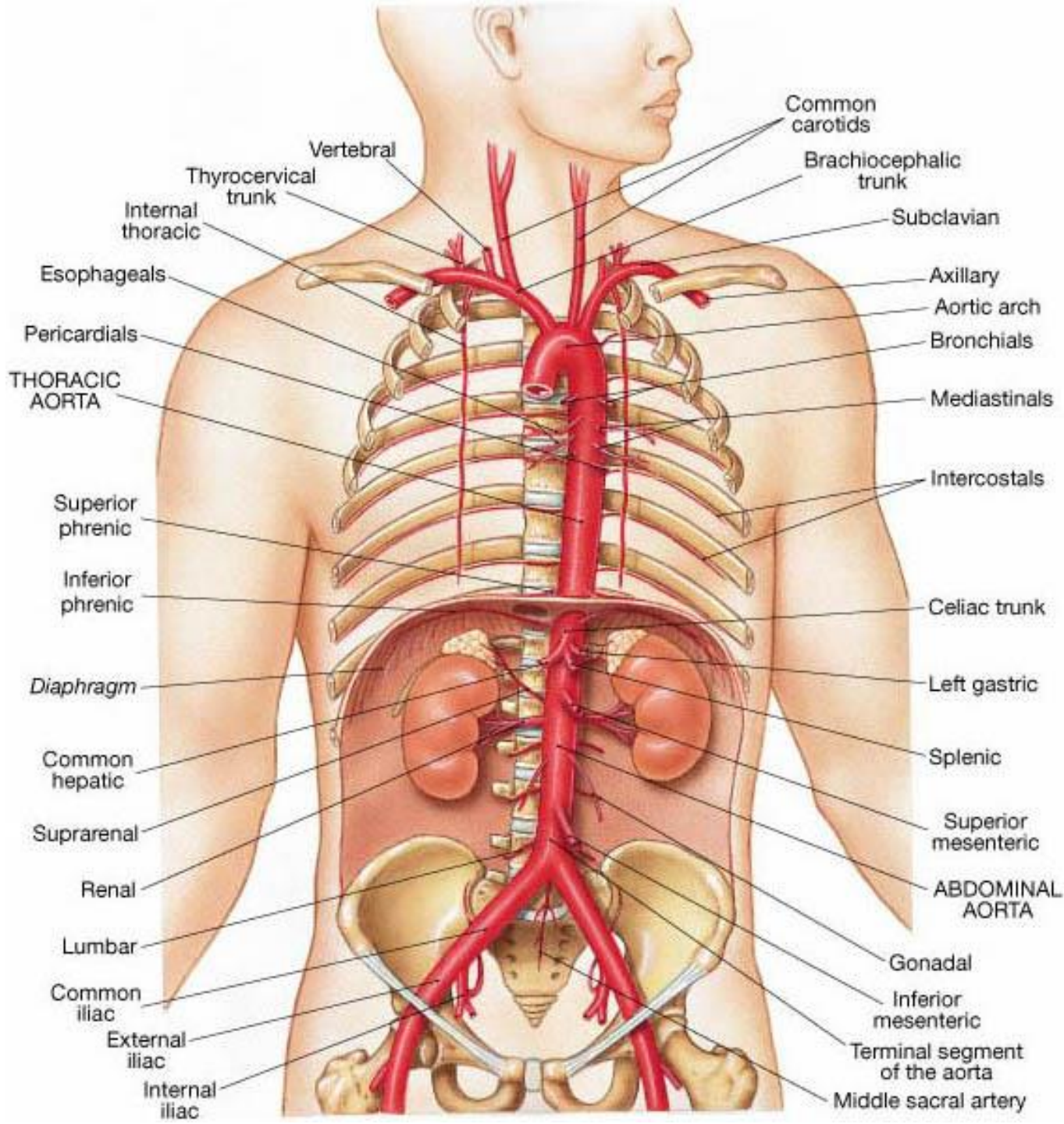
COM.

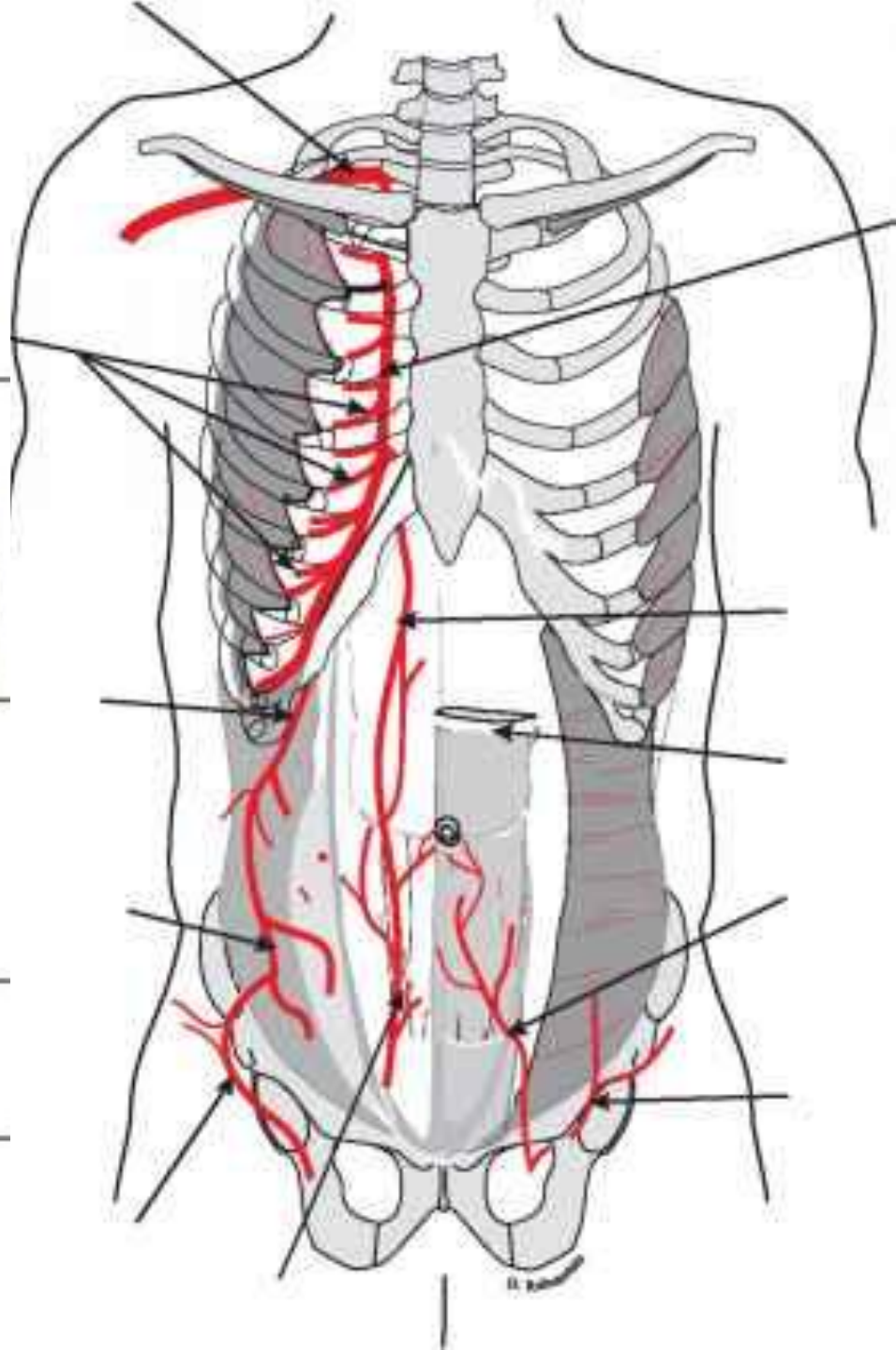
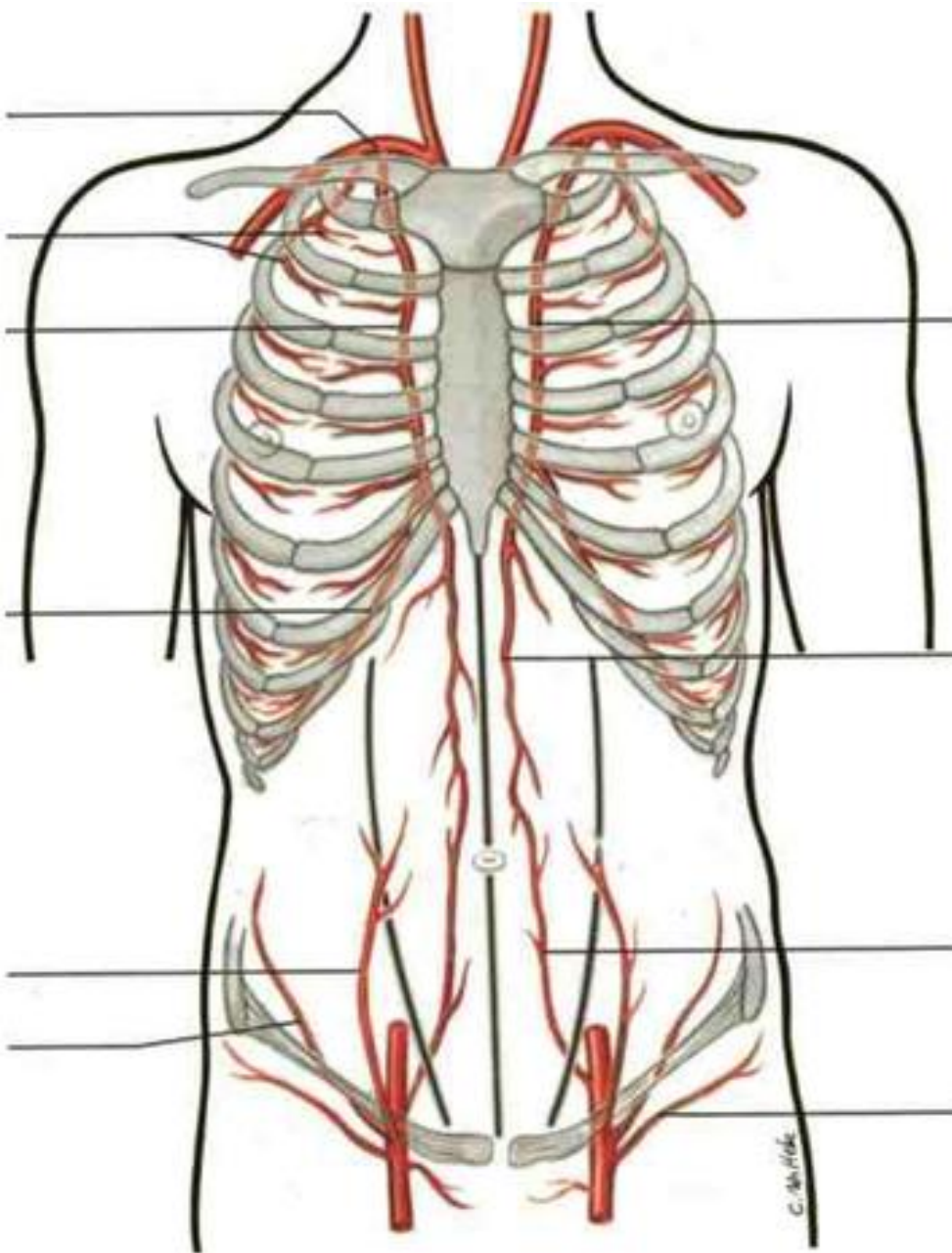
JUGULAR
CAROTID

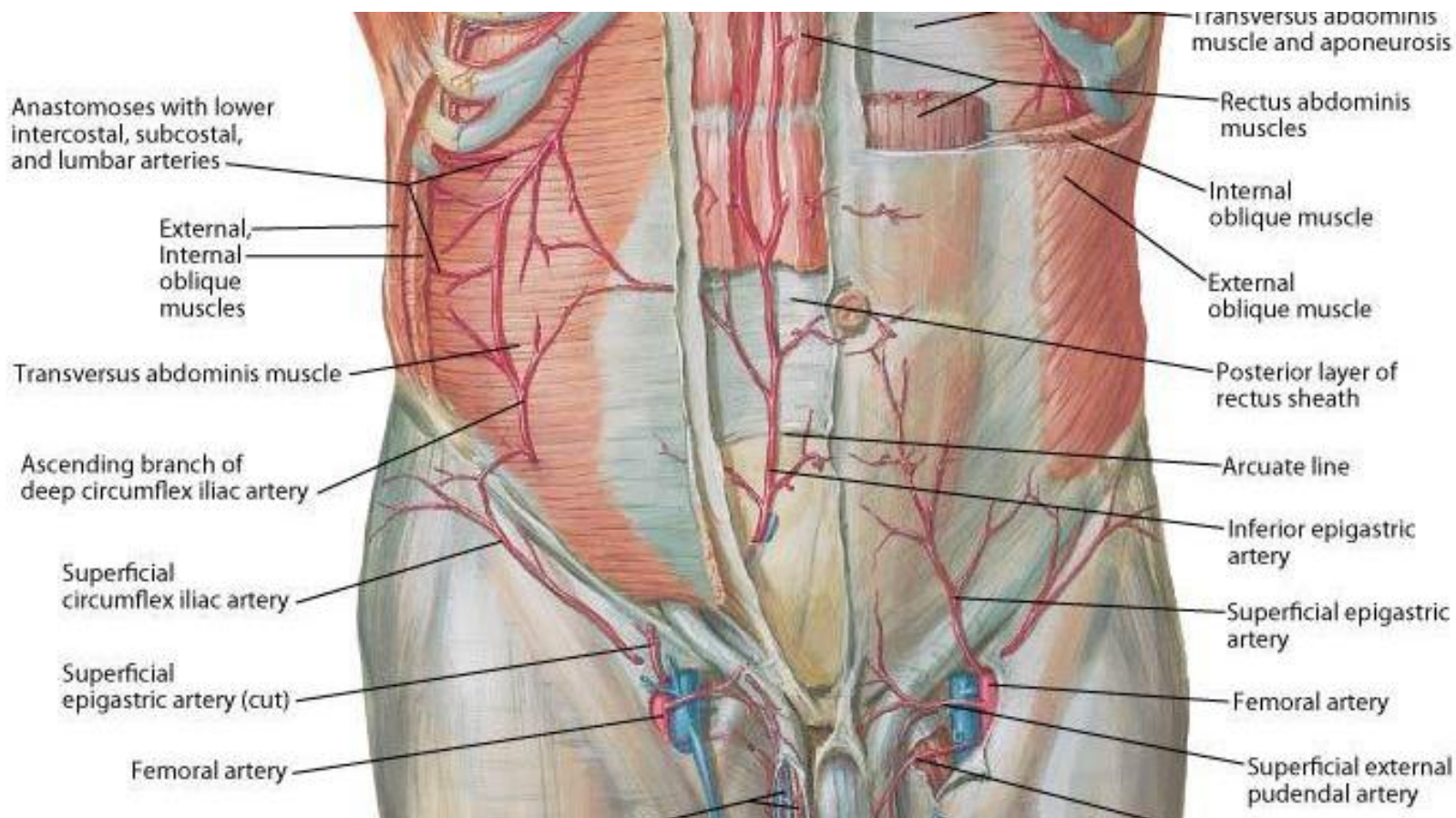
LEFT INNOMINATE

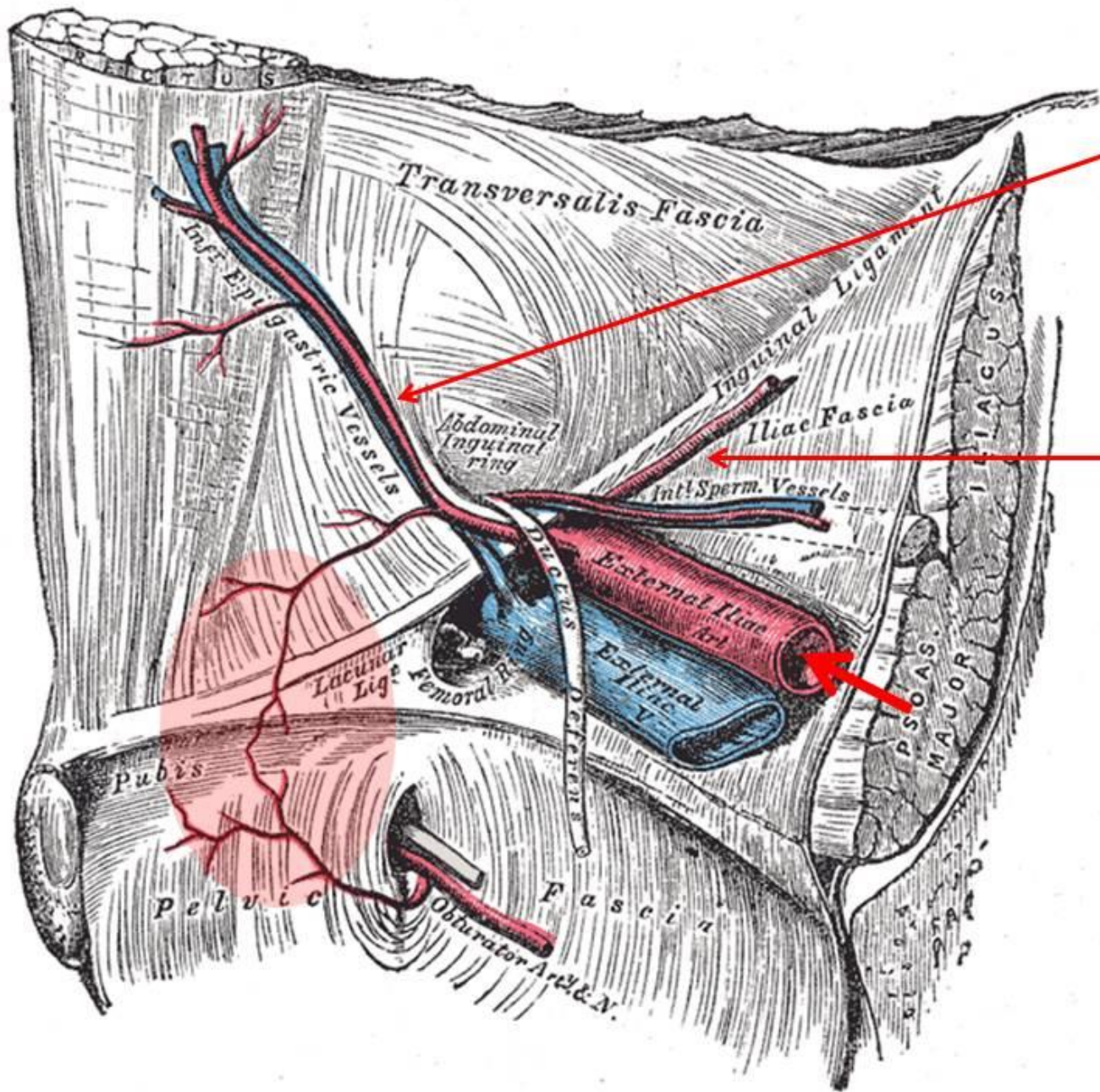


**Draw the aorta & its
main tributaries.**



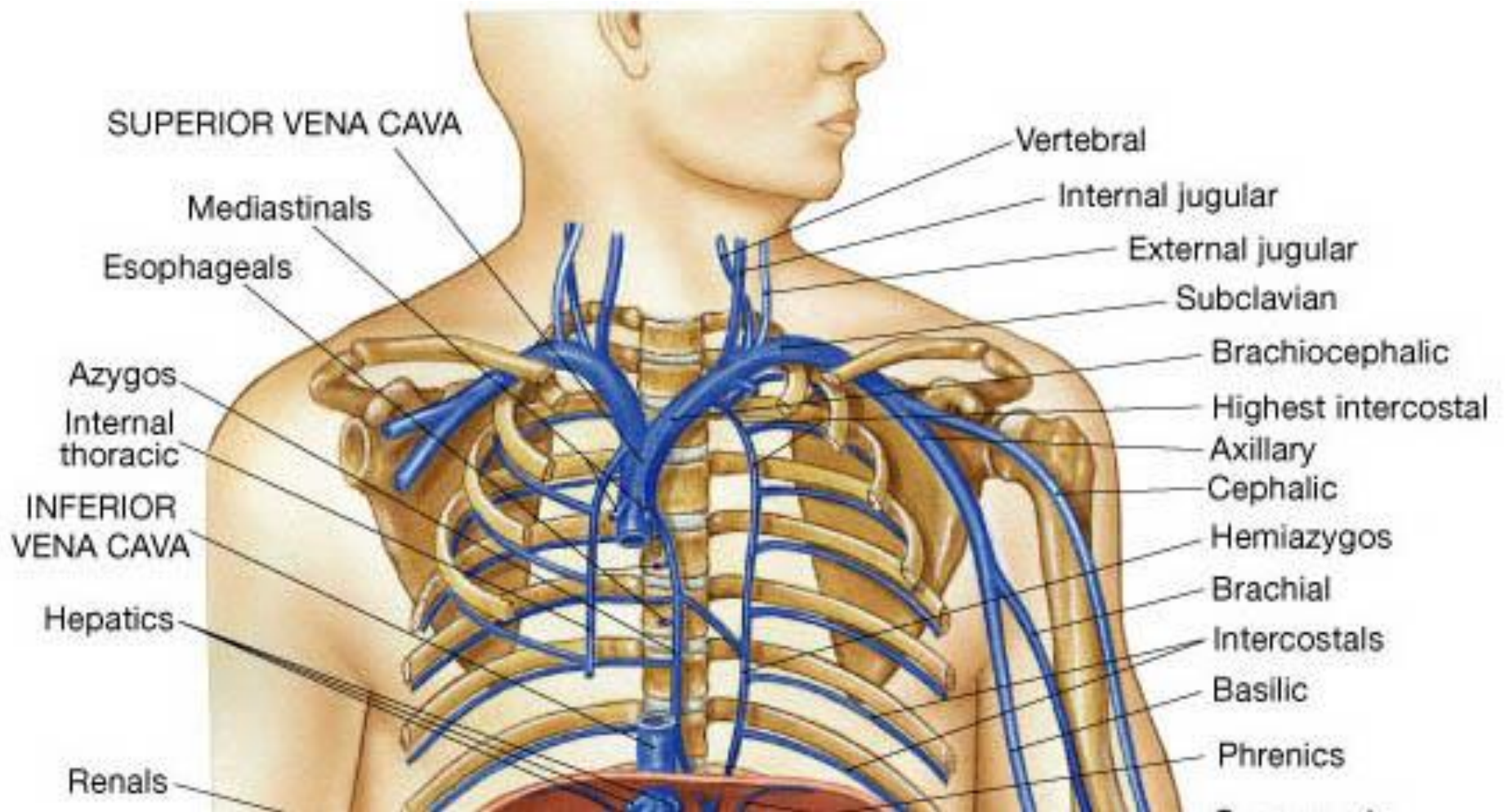




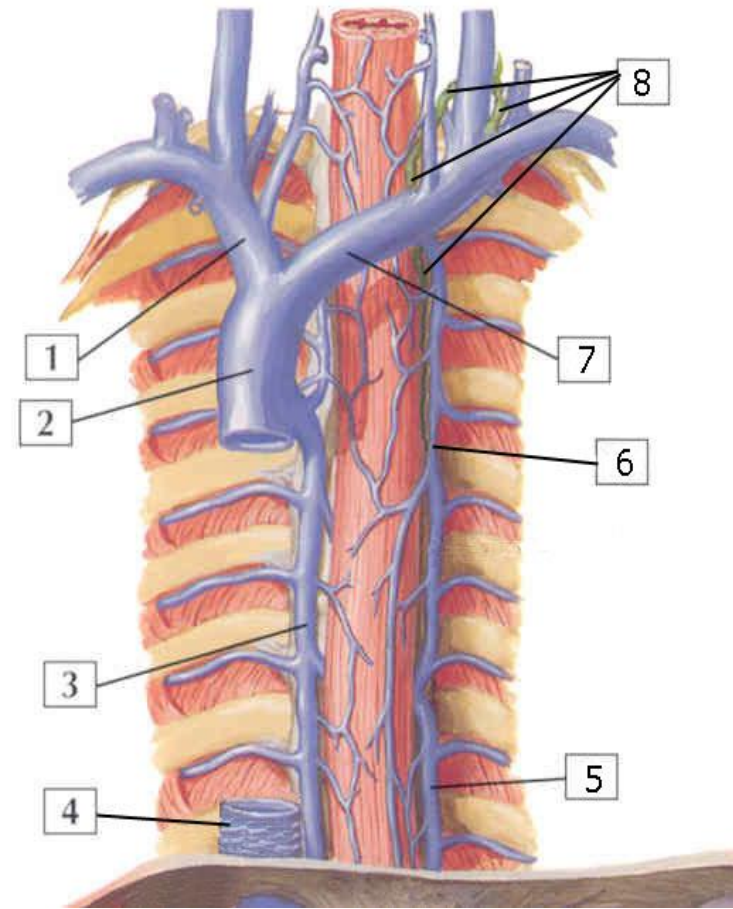
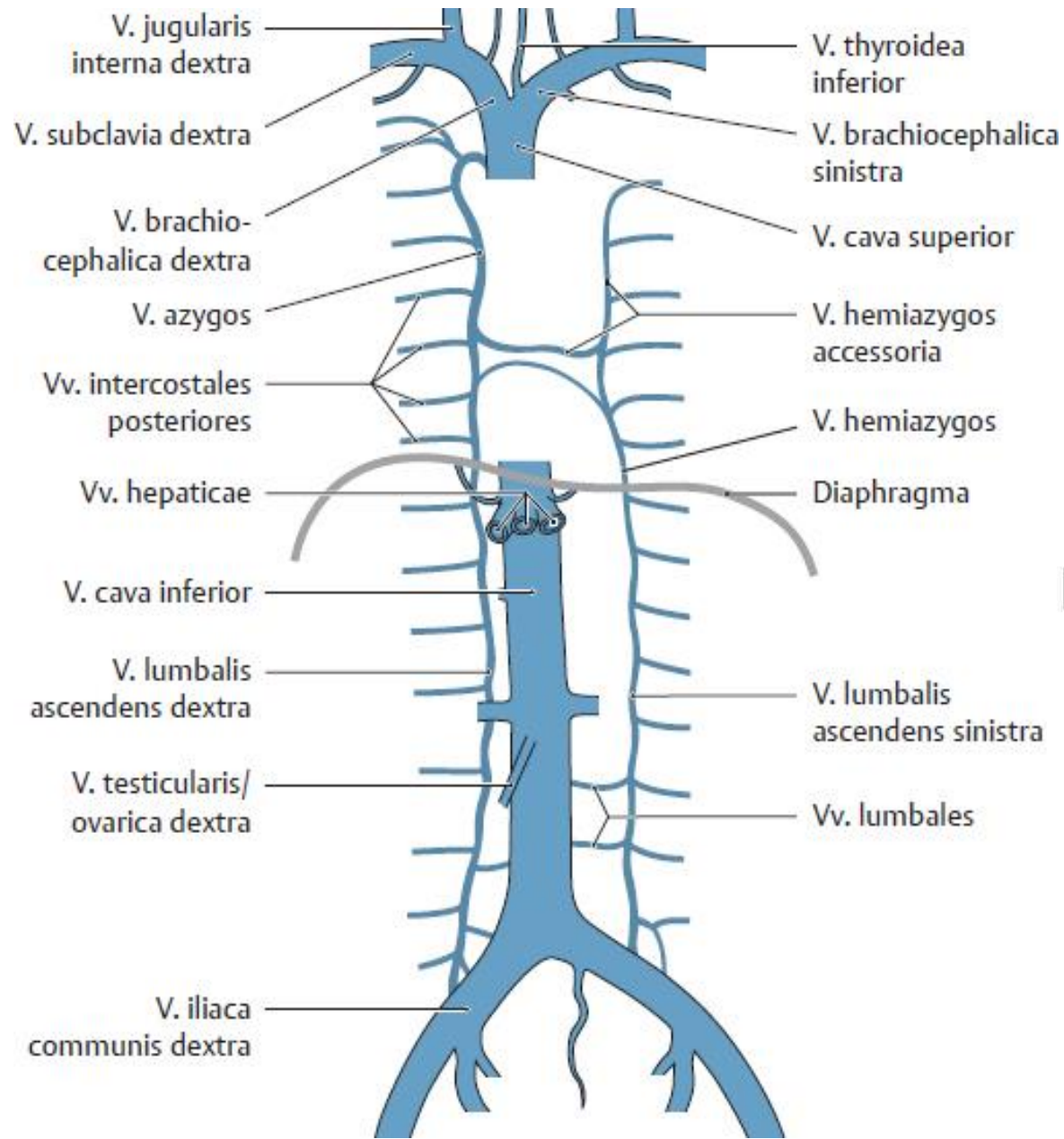


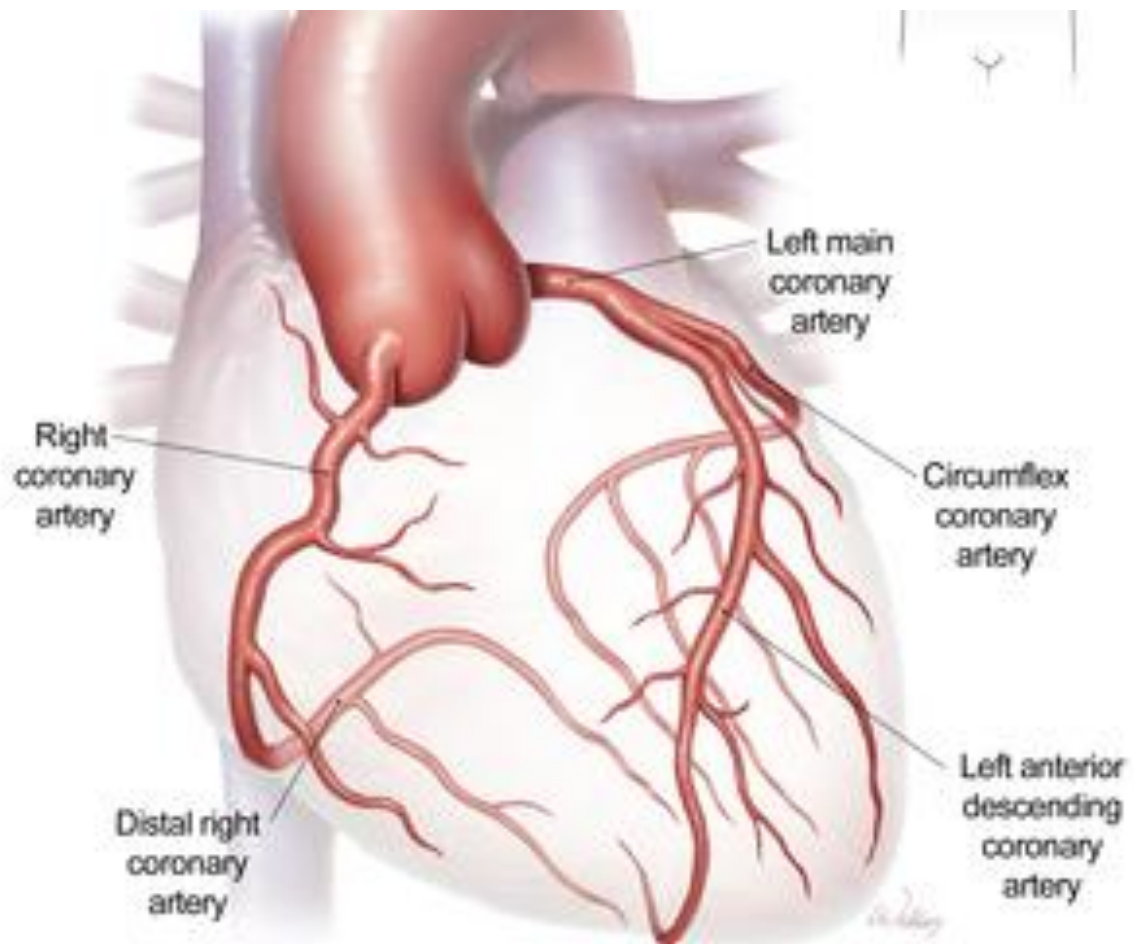
Inferior epigastric artery

Deep iliac circumflex artery



Draw **cavo-caval** anatomises





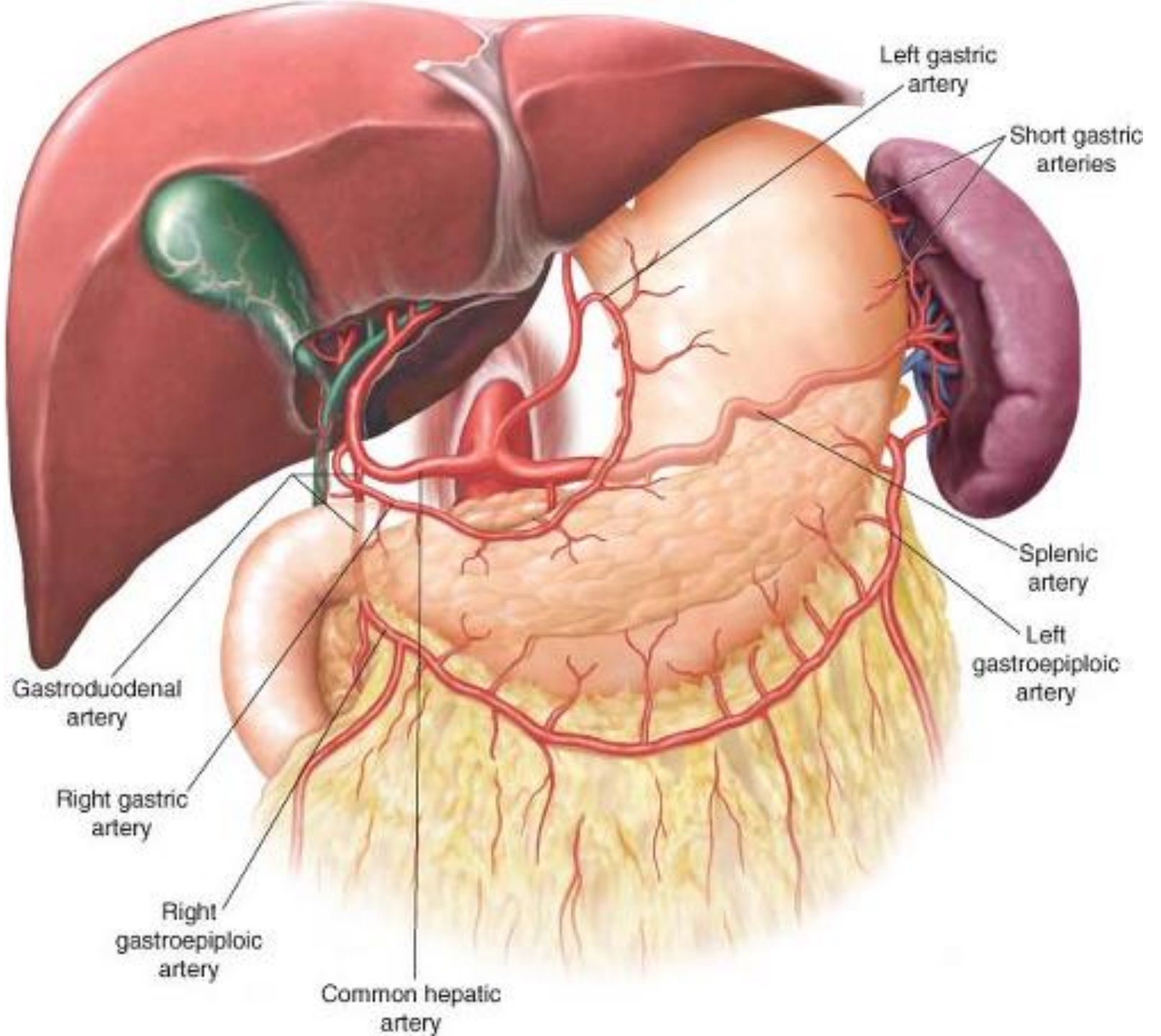
Right coronary artery

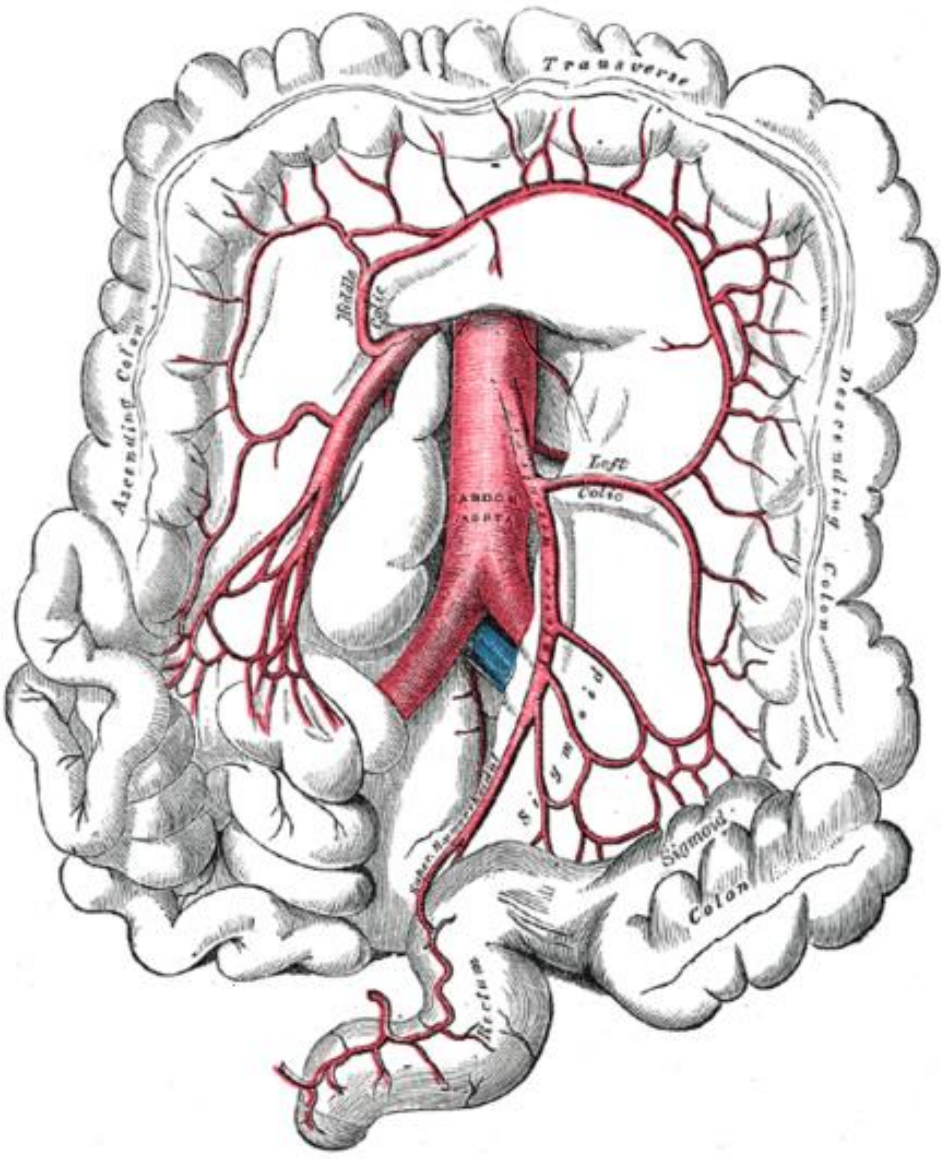
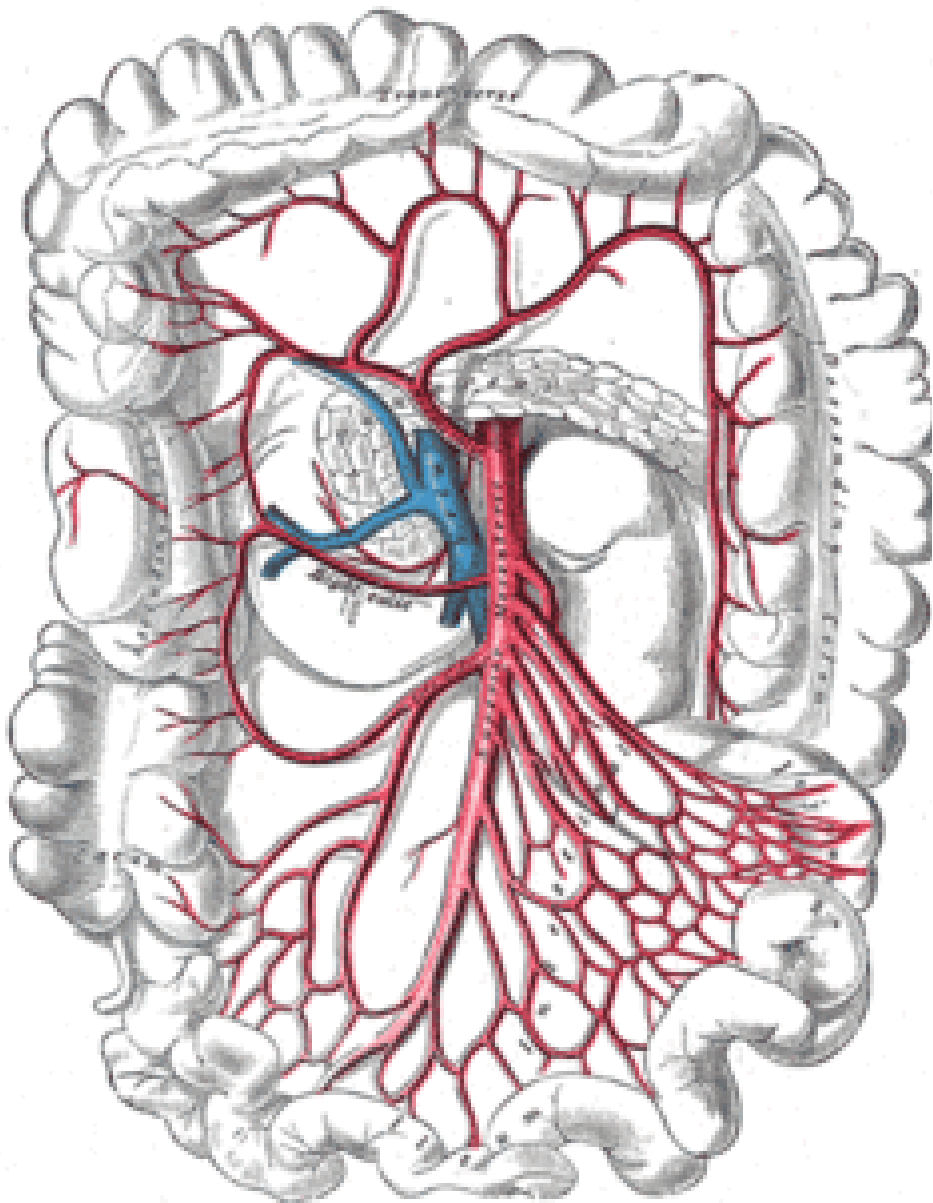
Distal right coronary artery

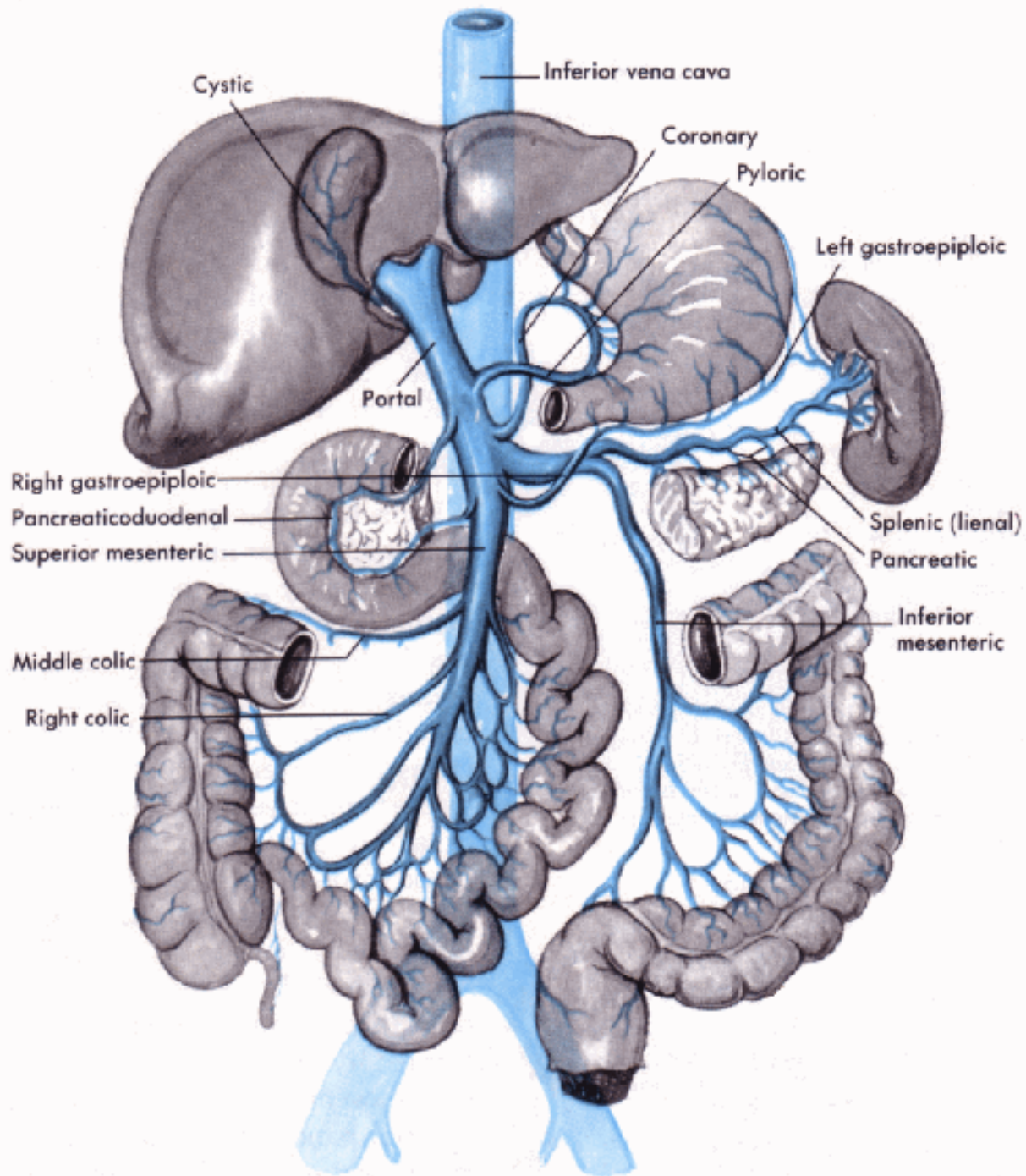
Left main coronary artery

Circumflex coronary artery

Left anterior descending coronary artery



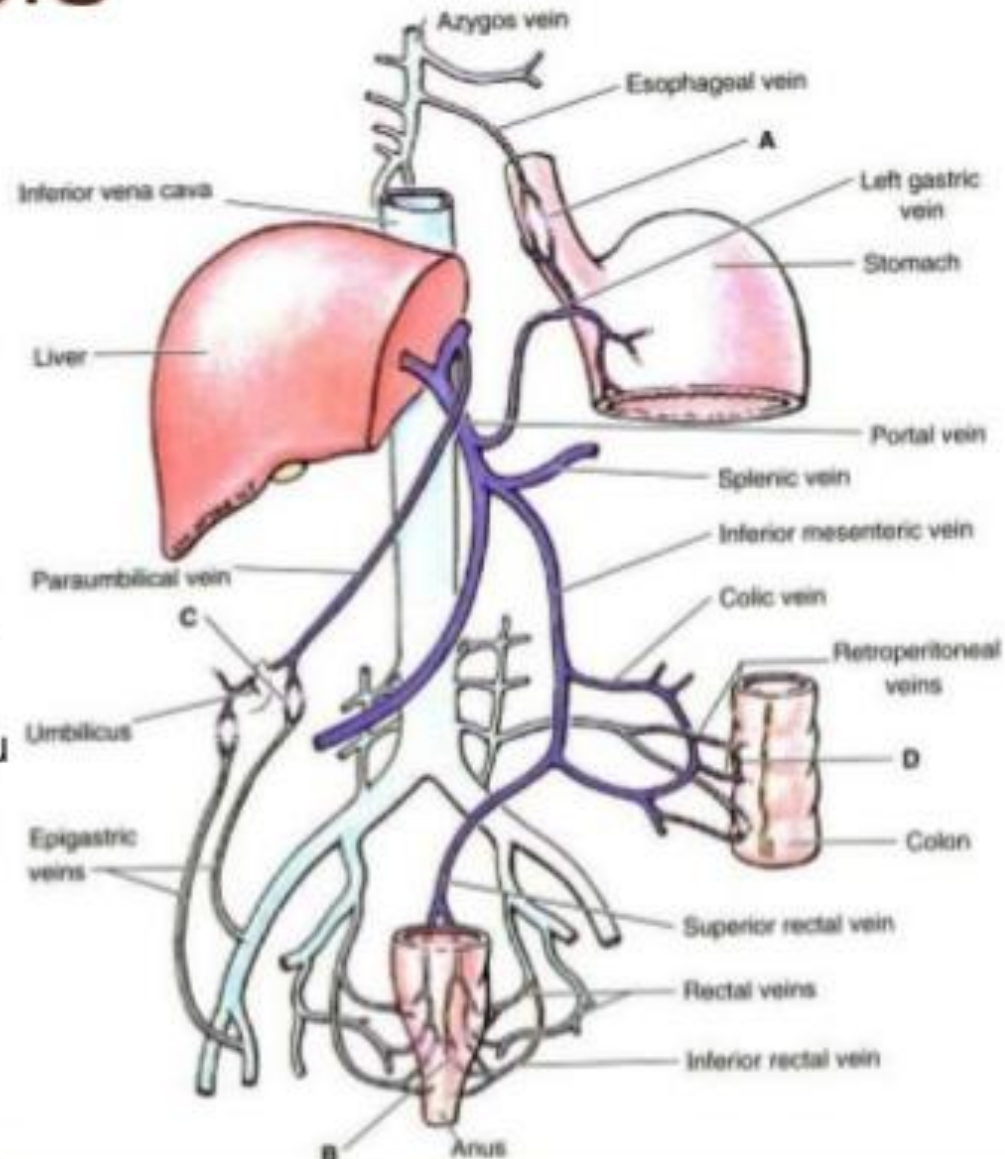




SITES OF PORTACAVAL ANASTOMOSIS

Five sites of portal/systemic circulation :

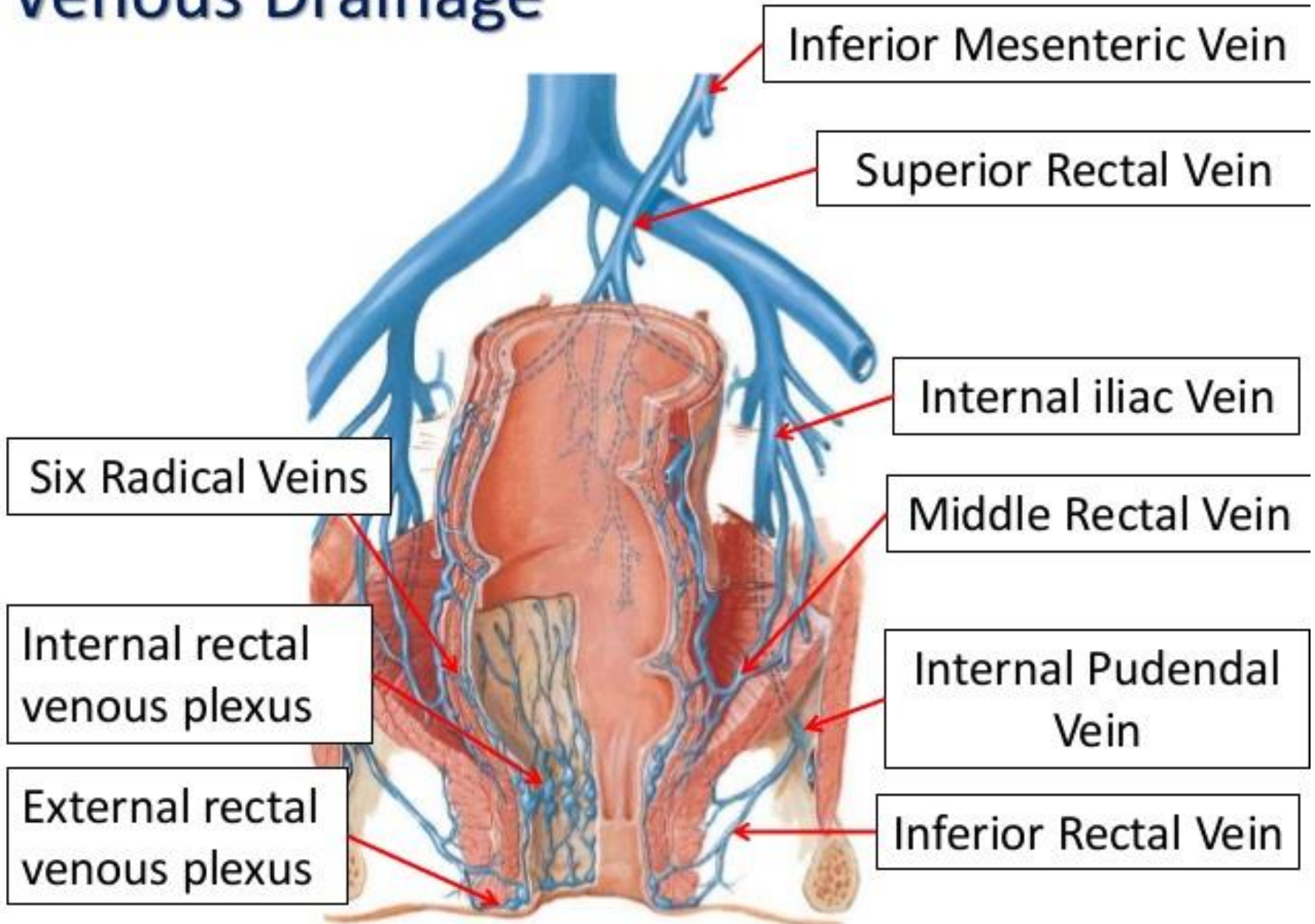
1. Lower third of the Esophagu
2. Paraumbilical Area
3. Upper end of Anal canal
4. Retroperitoneal
5. Bare area of liver

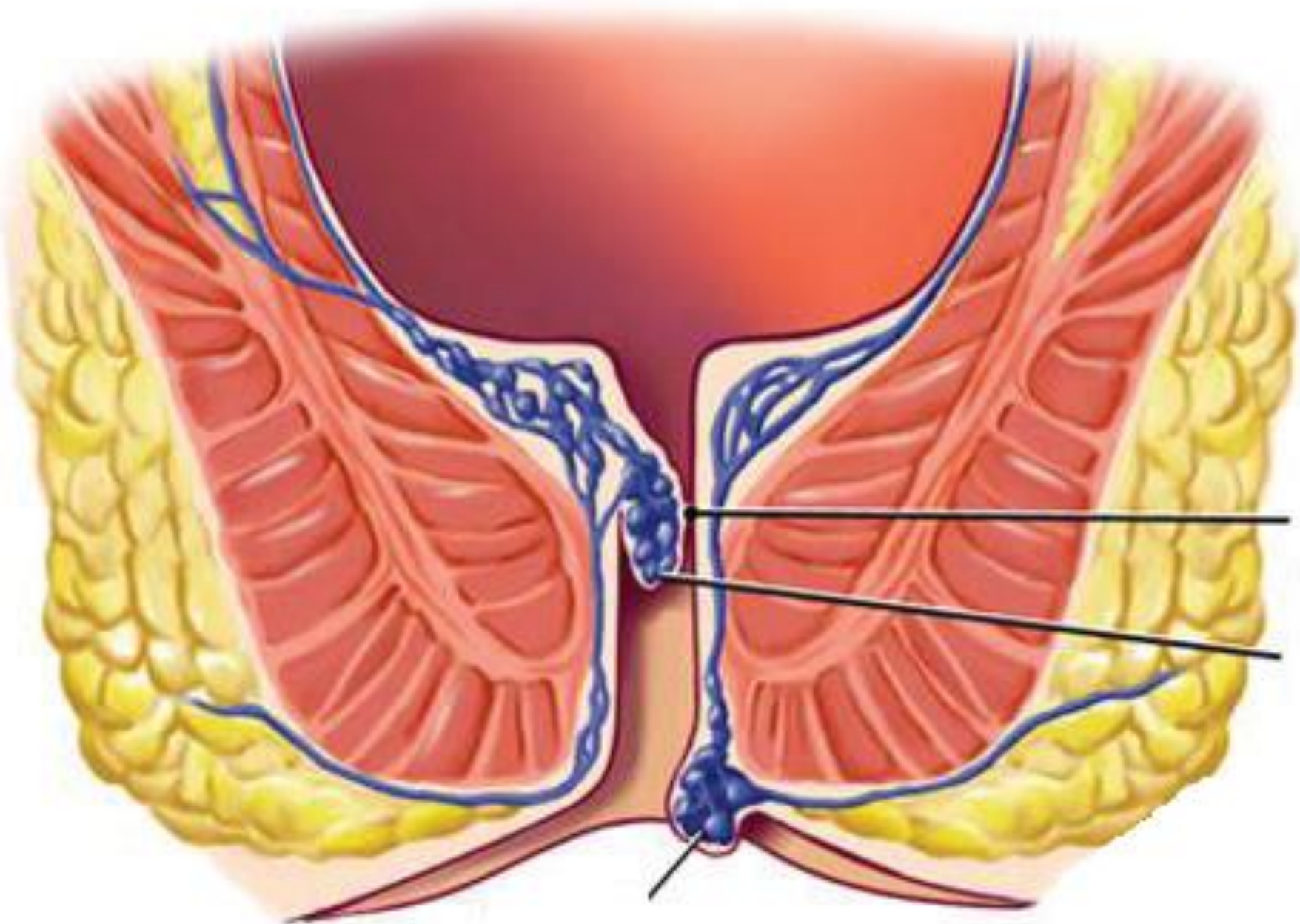


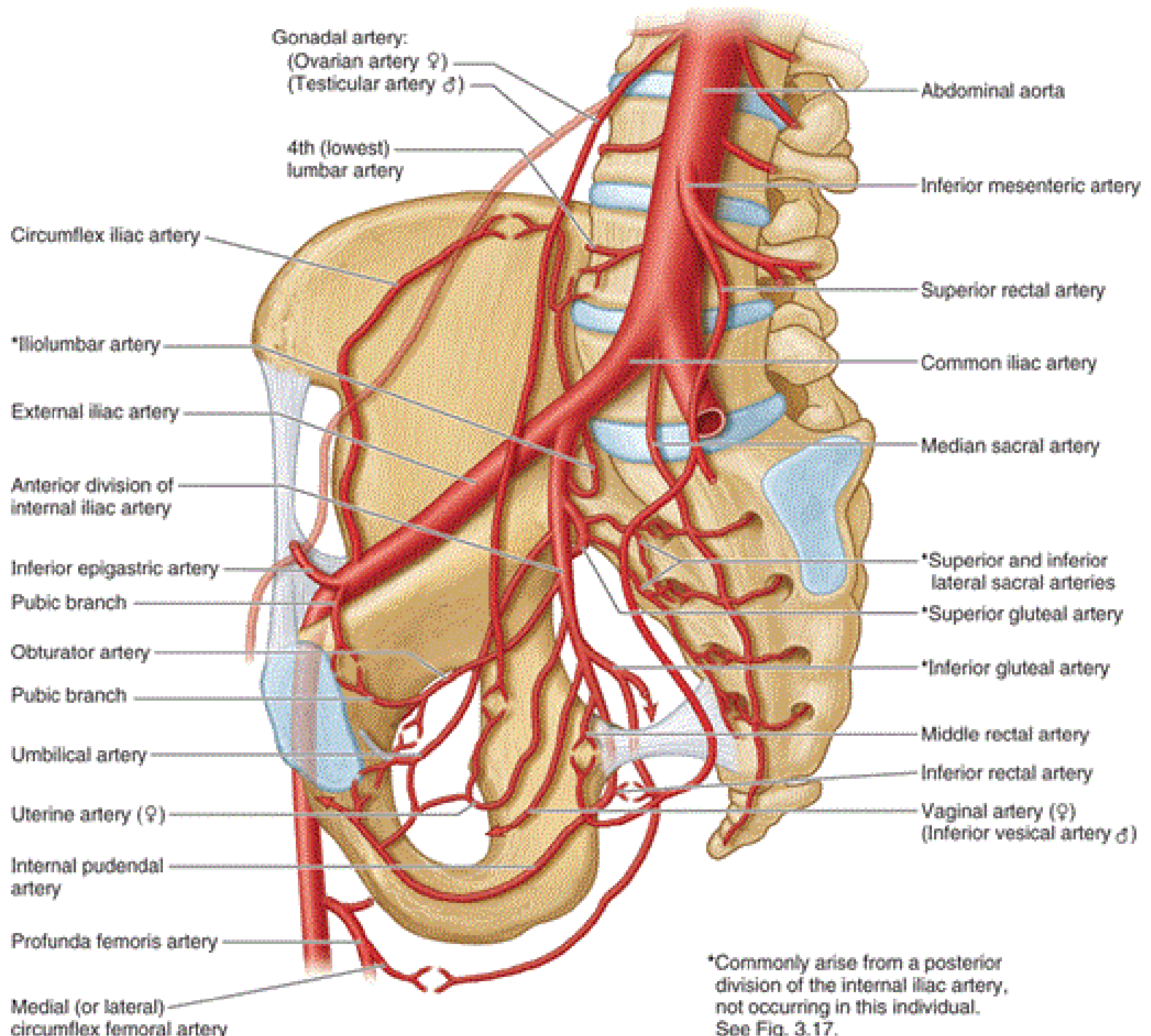
Caput medusae



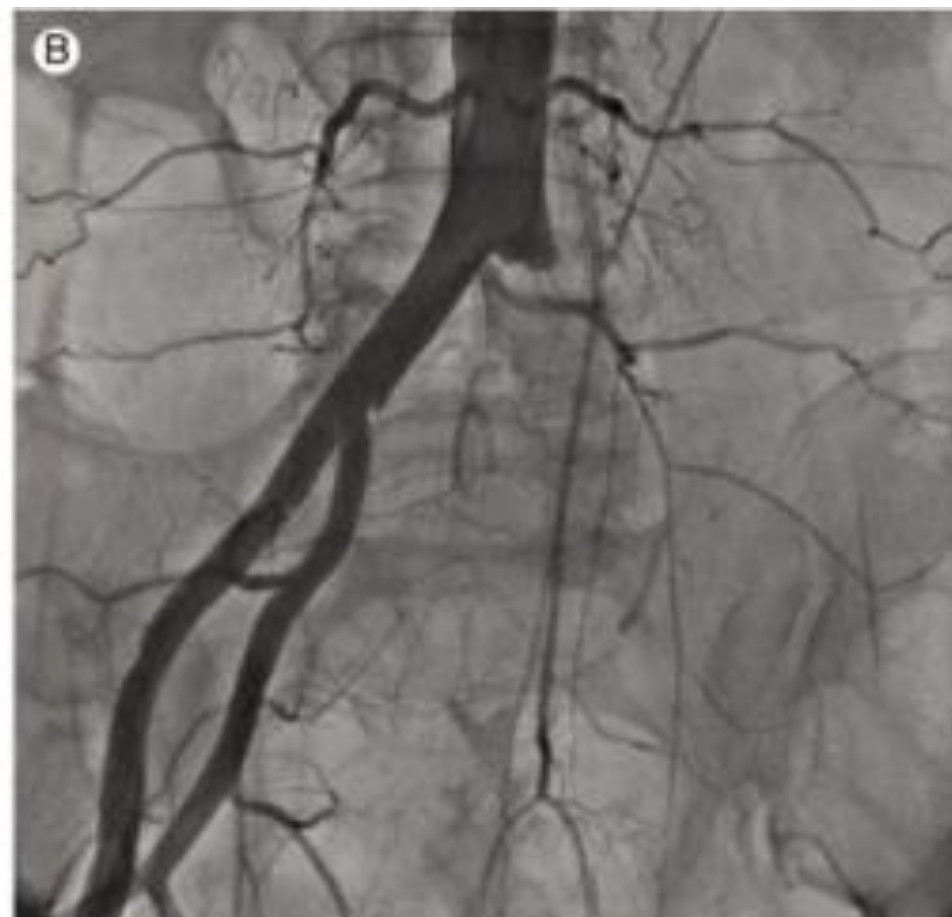
Venous Drainage







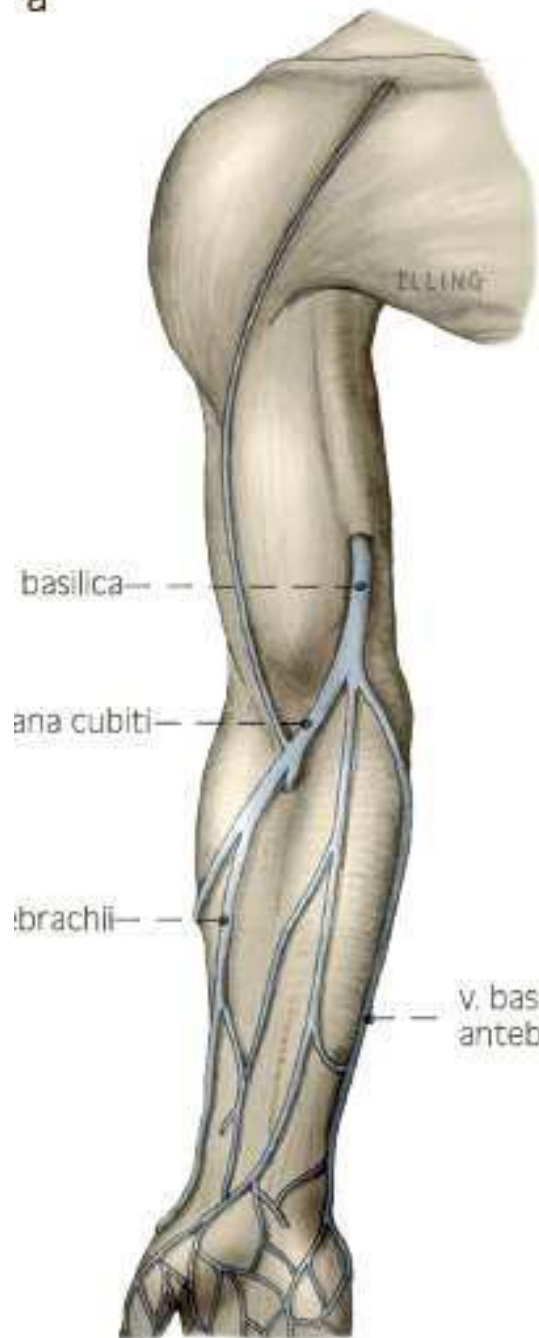
*Commonly arise from a posterior division of the internal iliac artery, not occurring in this individual. See Fig. 3.17.



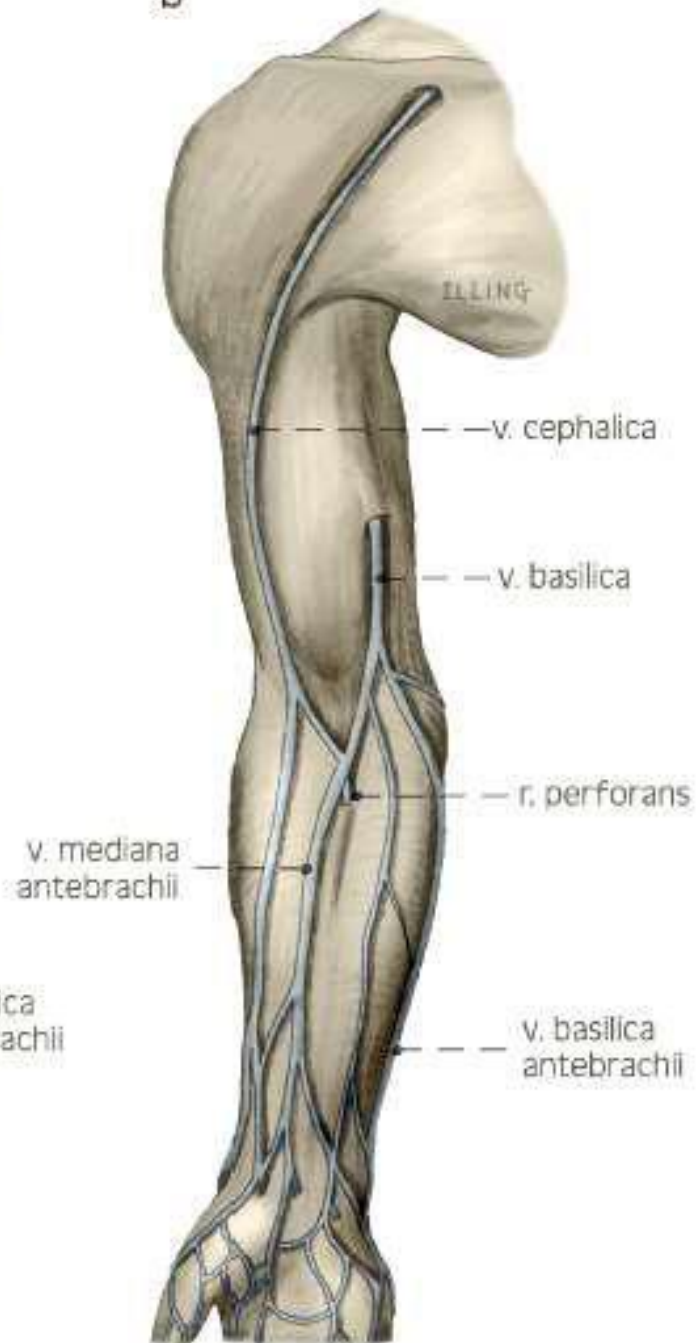
What is the blood supply and drainage of the **upper limb**?

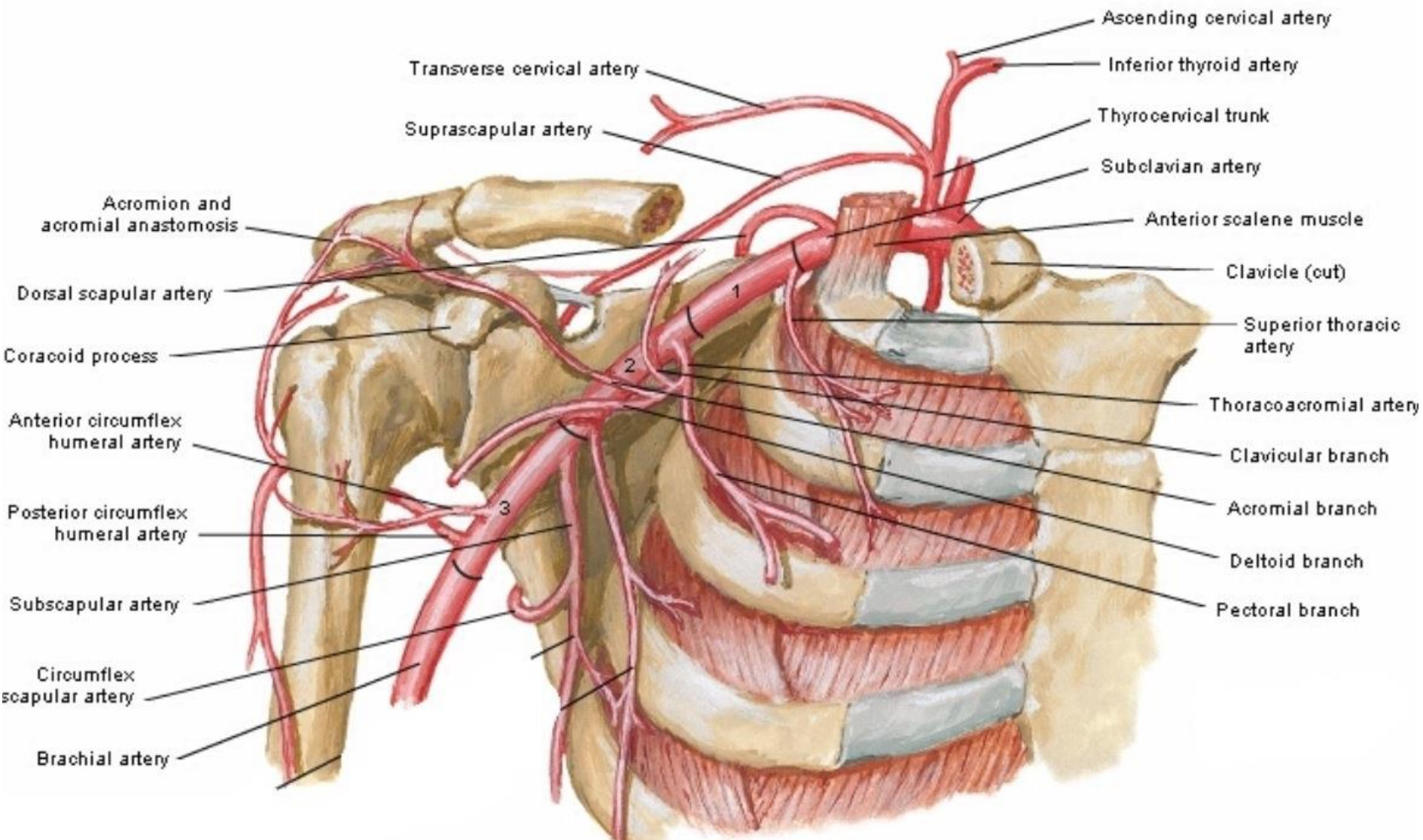
*(Draw it)

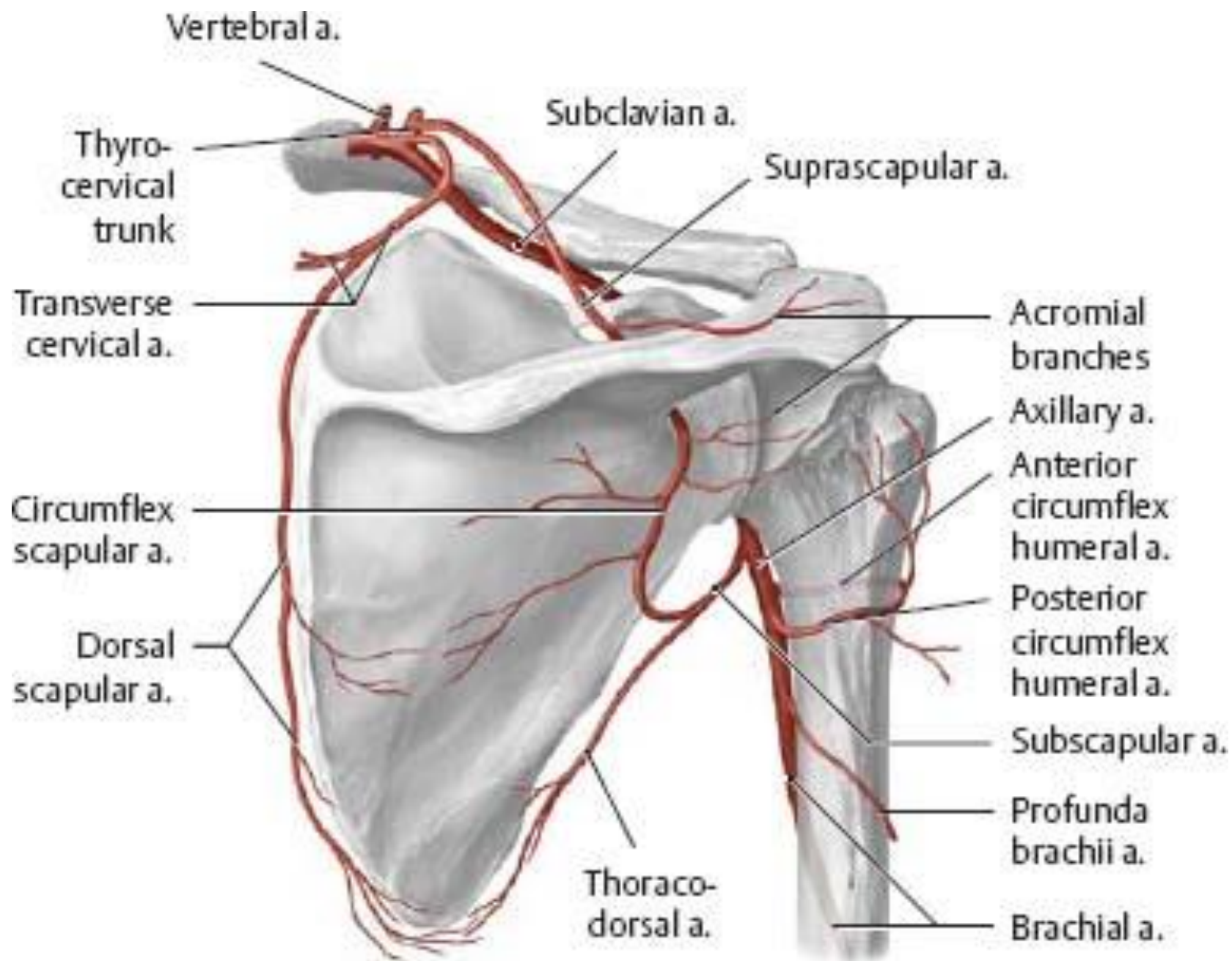
a



b





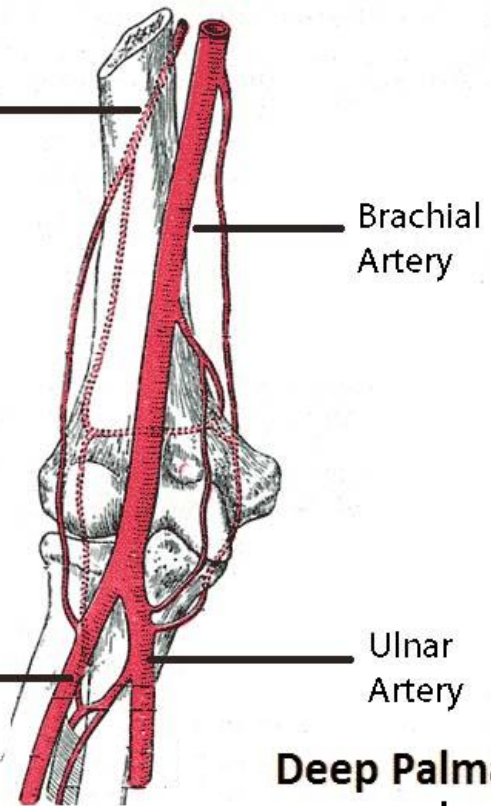




RIGHT



Profunda
Brachii

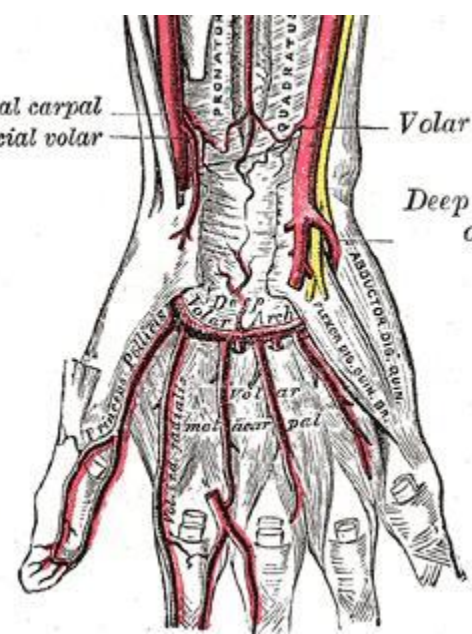


Brachial
Artery

Radial
Artery

Ulnar
Artery

Volar radial carpal
Superficial volar

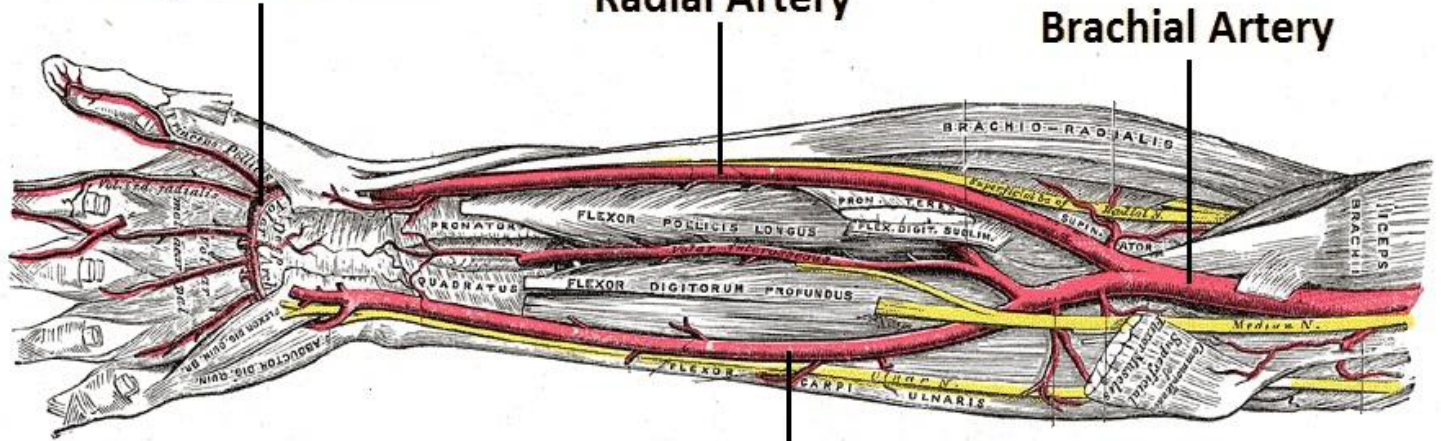


Volar ulnar carpal
Deep volar branch
of ulnar

Deep Palmar Arch

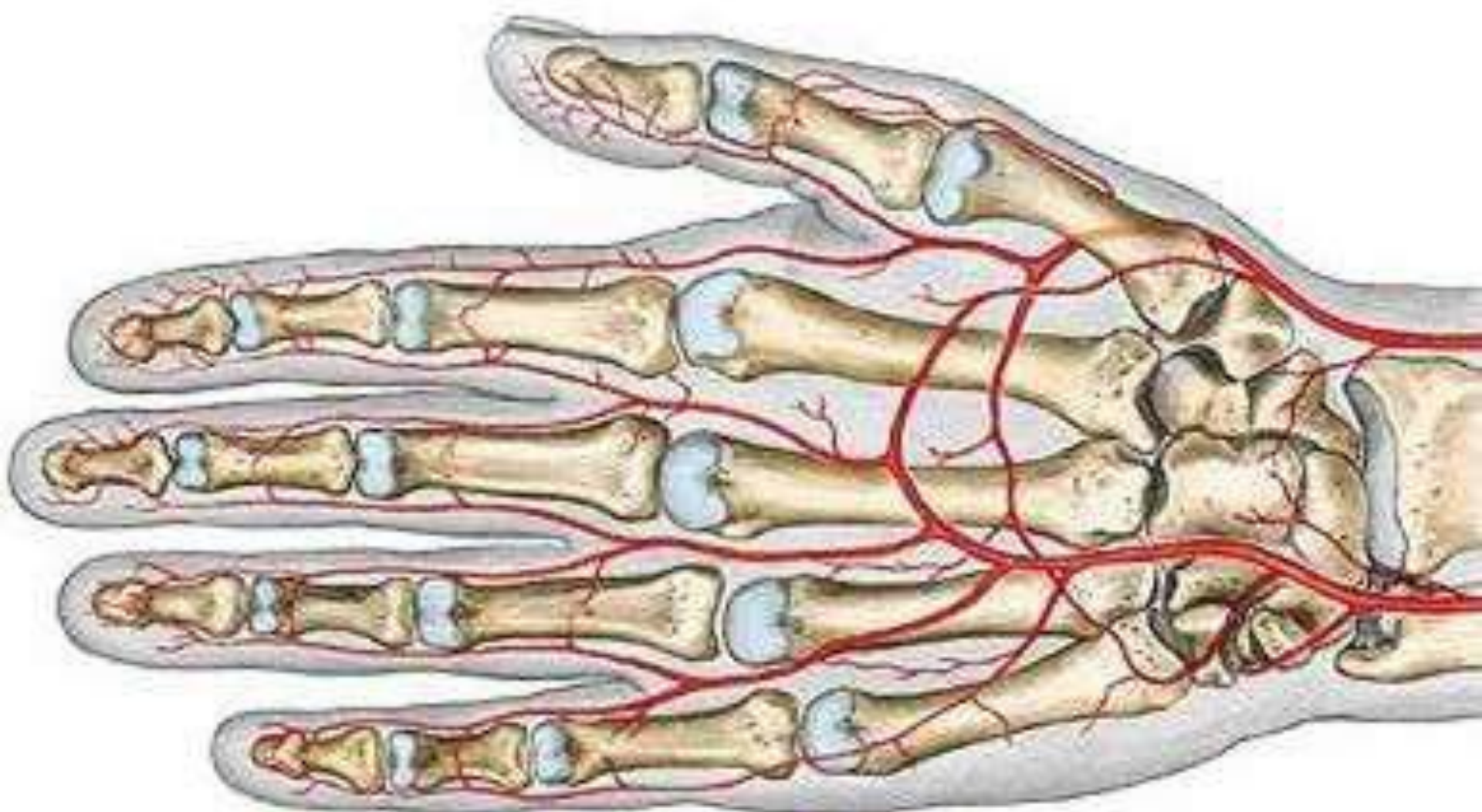
Radial Artery

Brachial Artery



Ulnar Artery







P-21170

right

LACT
BENTONITE
SM

14.0cm

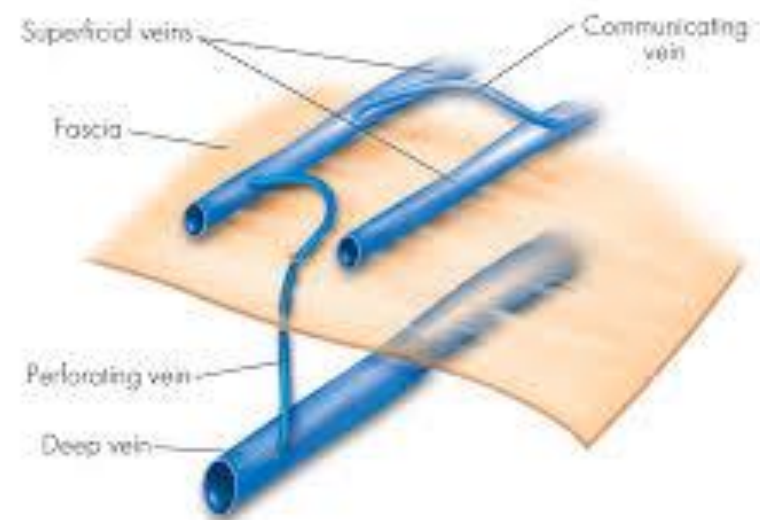
L-2048
W:4096



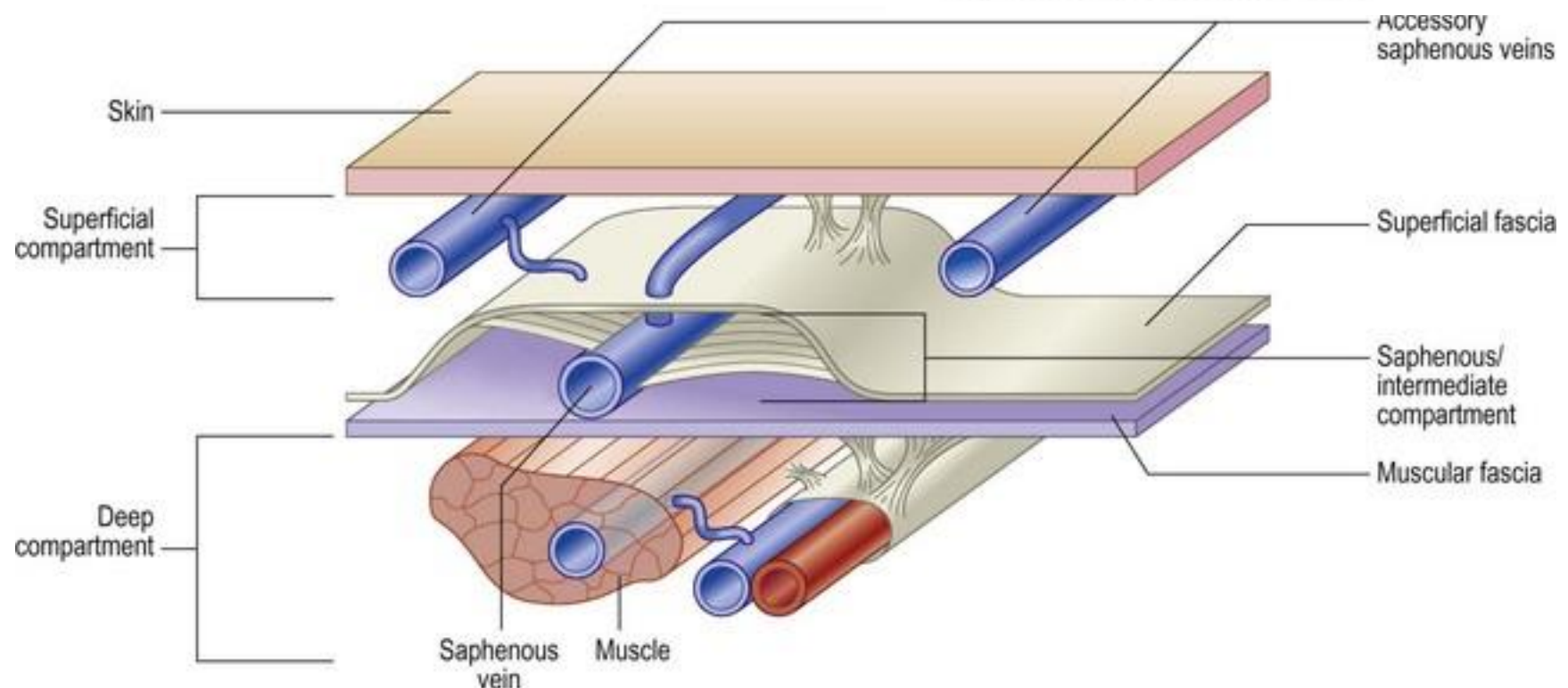
What is the blood supply and drainage of the **lower limb**?

*(Draw it)

FIGURE 1



SUPERFICIAL, PERFORATING AND DEEP VEINS



Veins of Lower Limb

1) Superficial Veins

① Great saphenous V

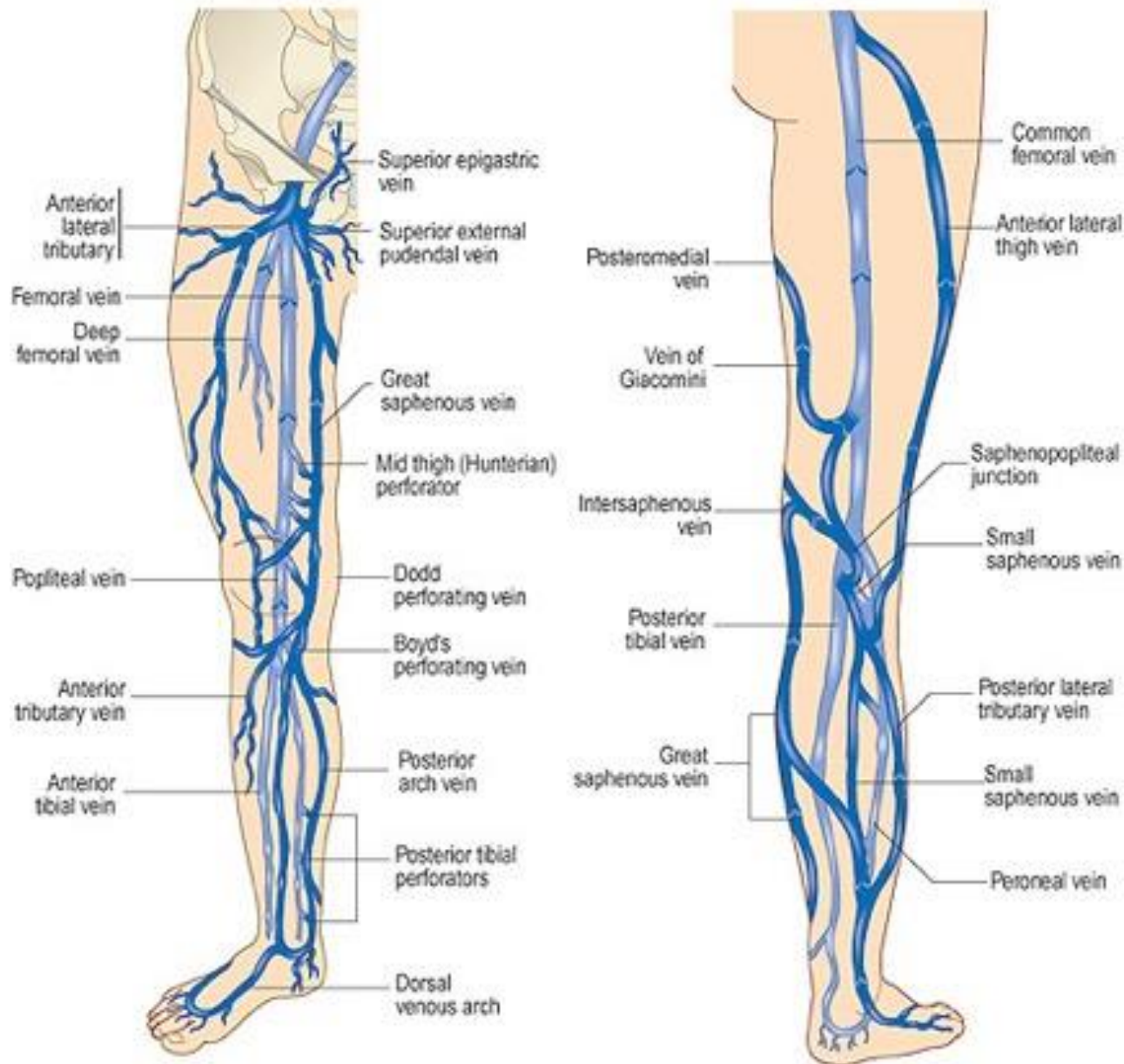
-----5 tributaries:

- a) Superficial epigastric V
- b) Superficial iliac circumflex V
- c) External pudendal V
- d) Superficial medial femoral V
- e) Superficial lateral femoral V

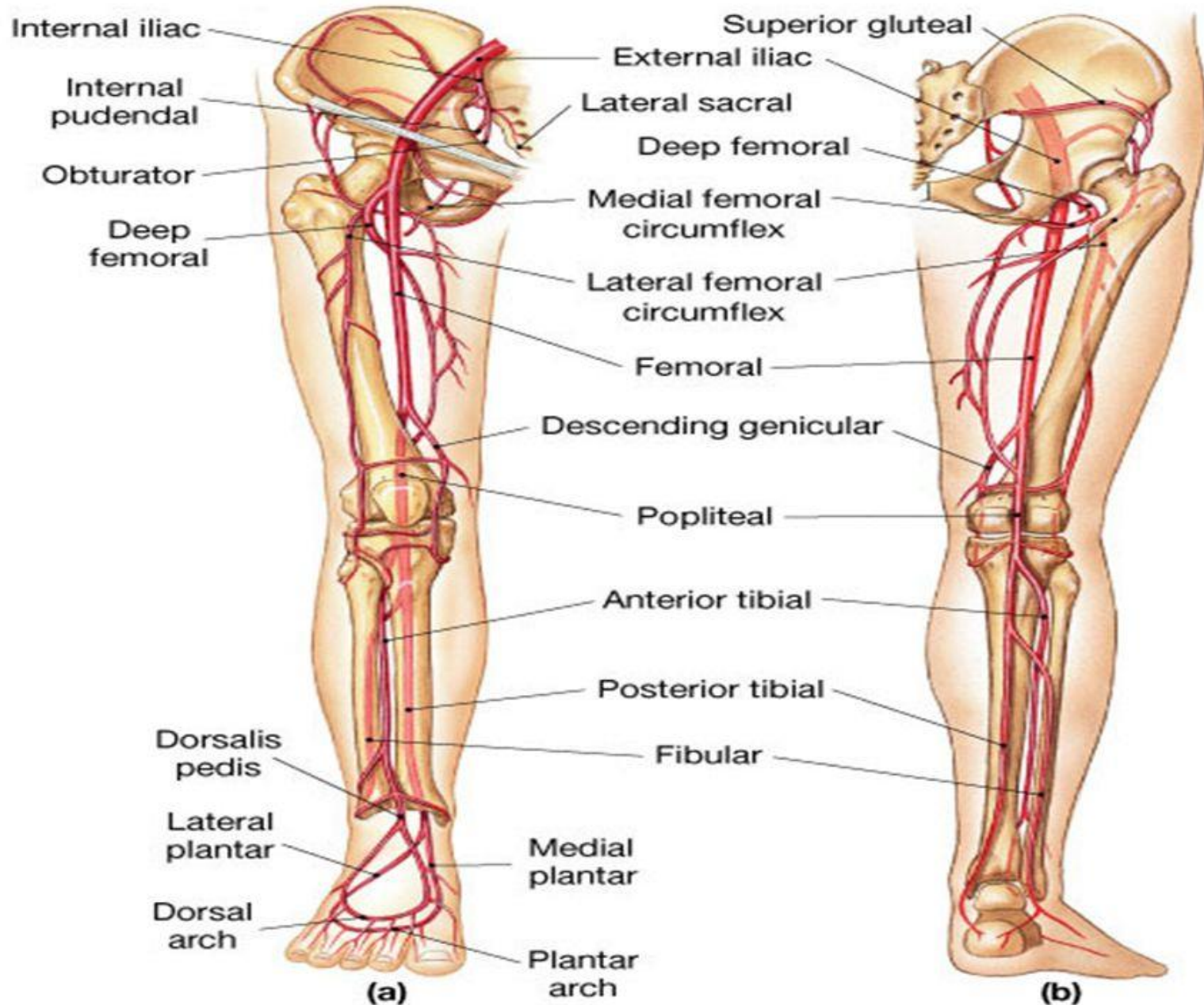
② Small saphenous V

(origin,route,ending)





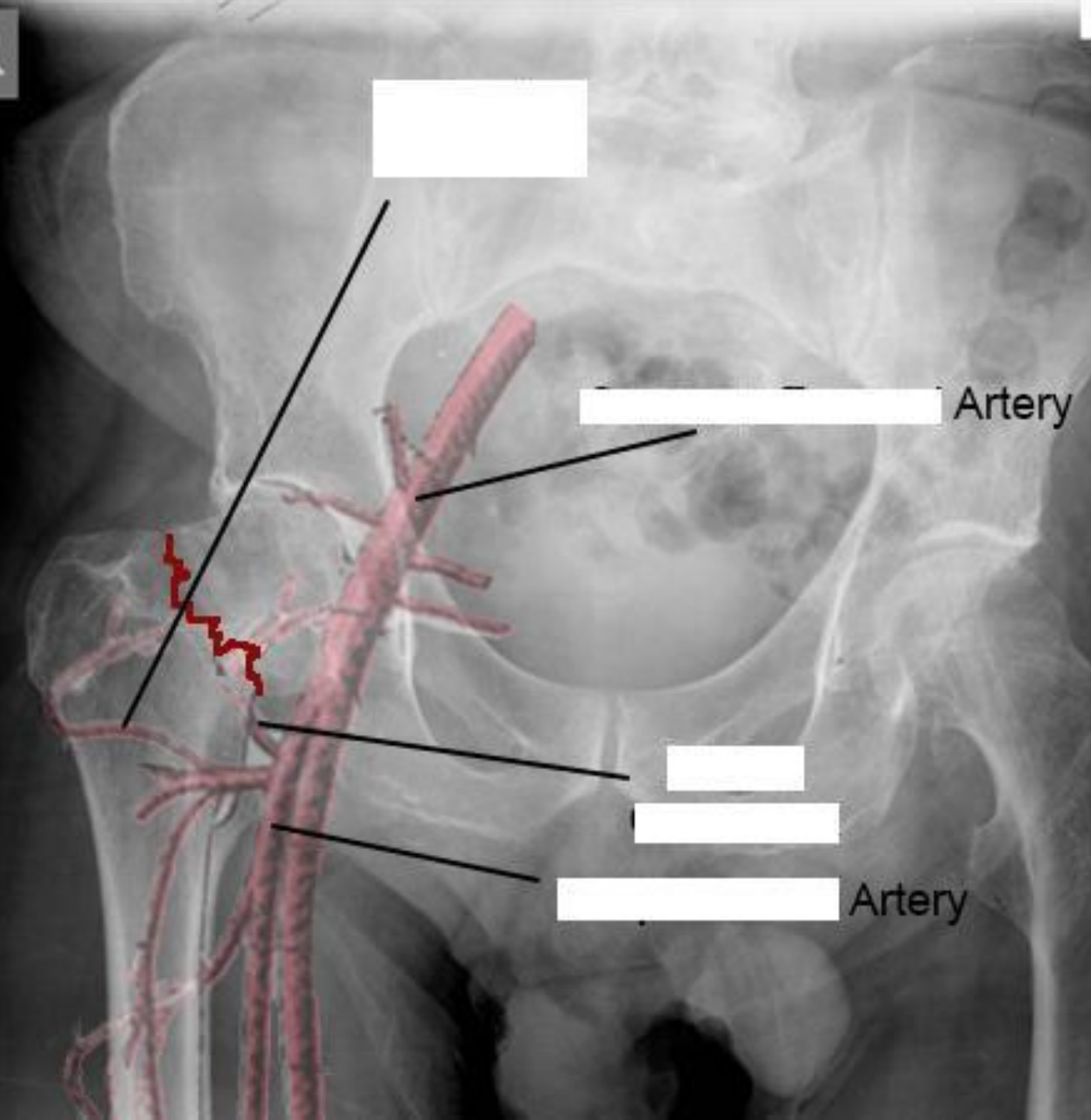
The Venous Anatomy of the Legs
 Deep System - light blue Superficial System - dark blue

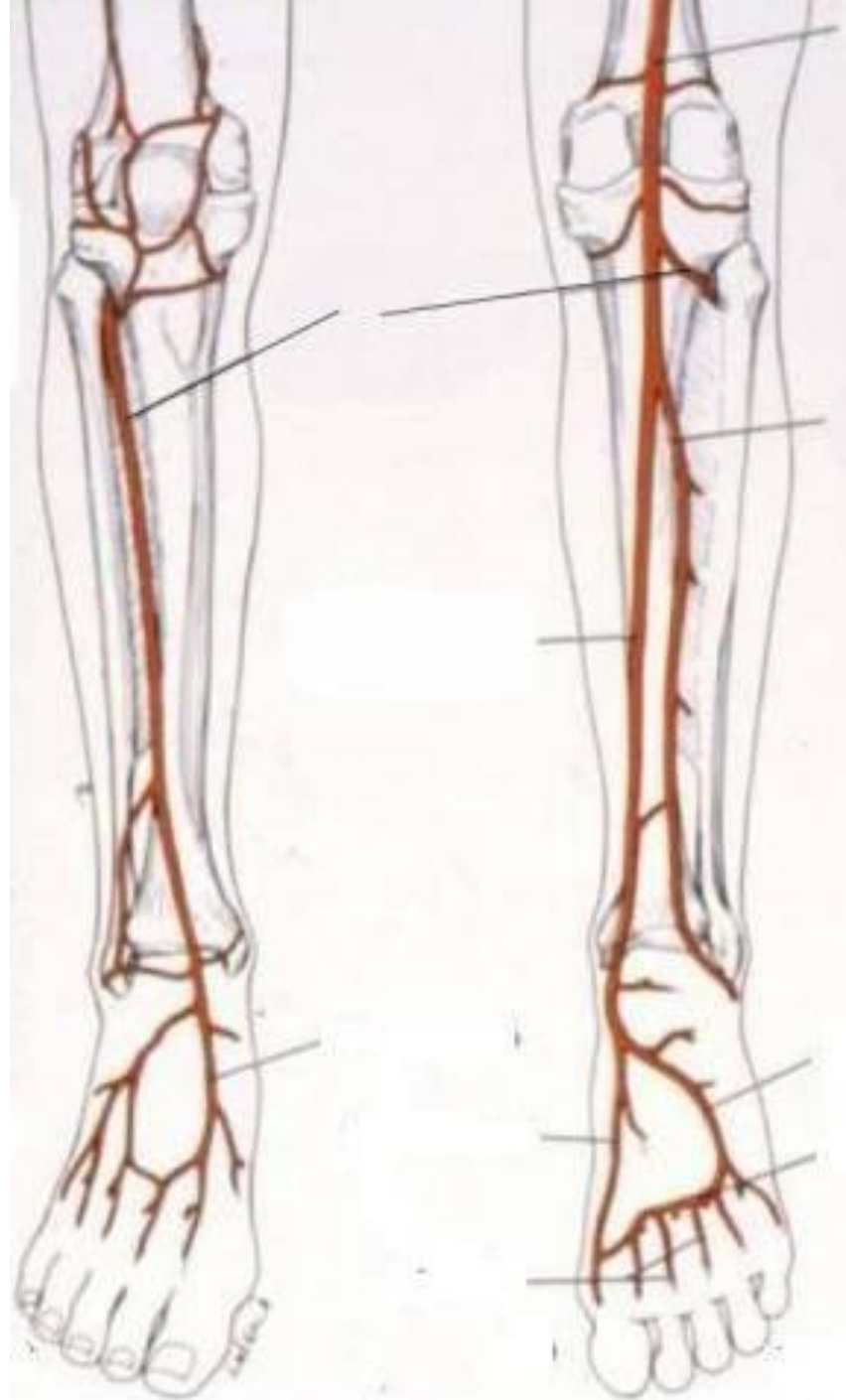




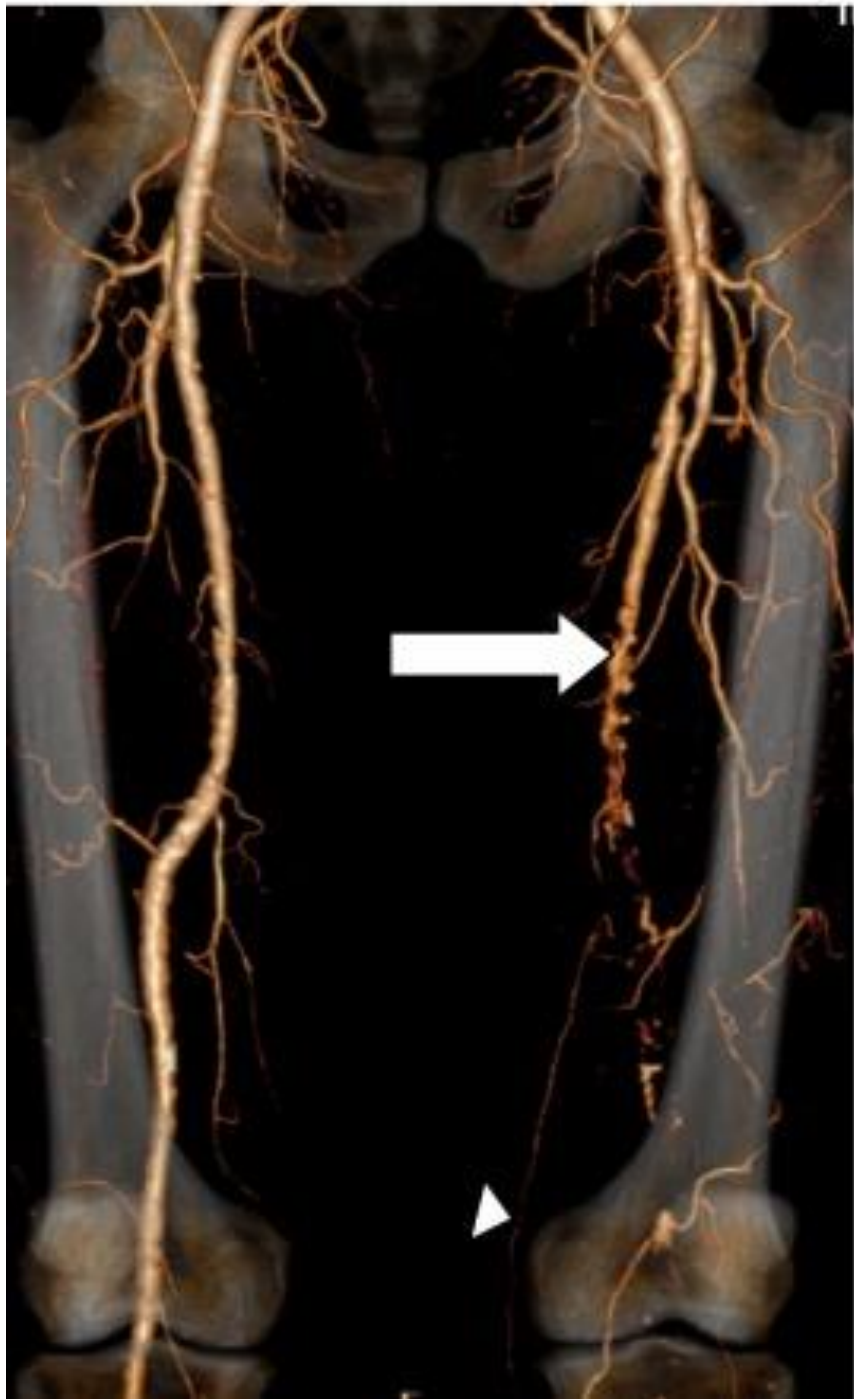
BoneAndSpine.com

R









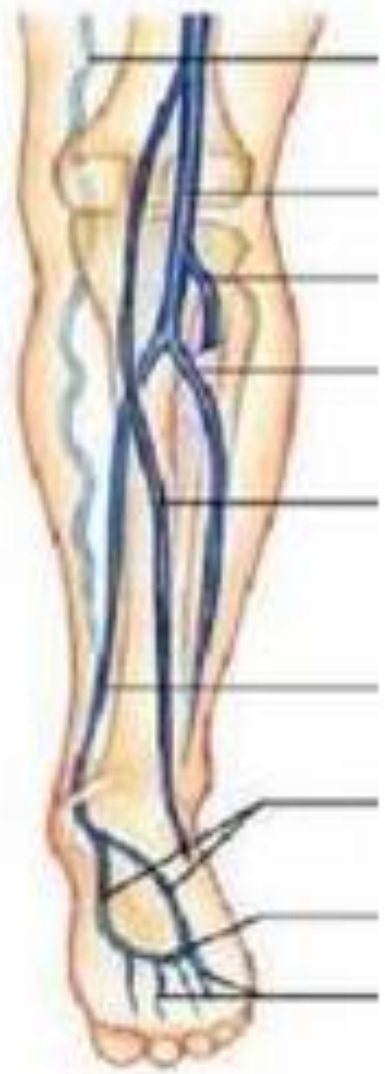
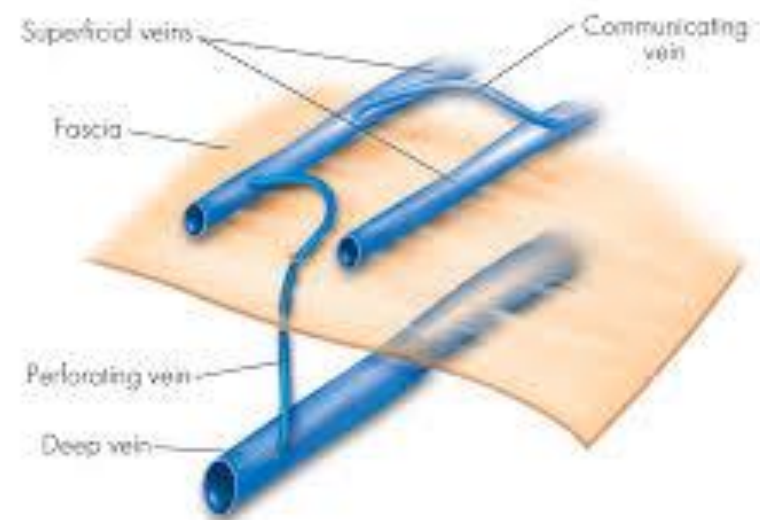
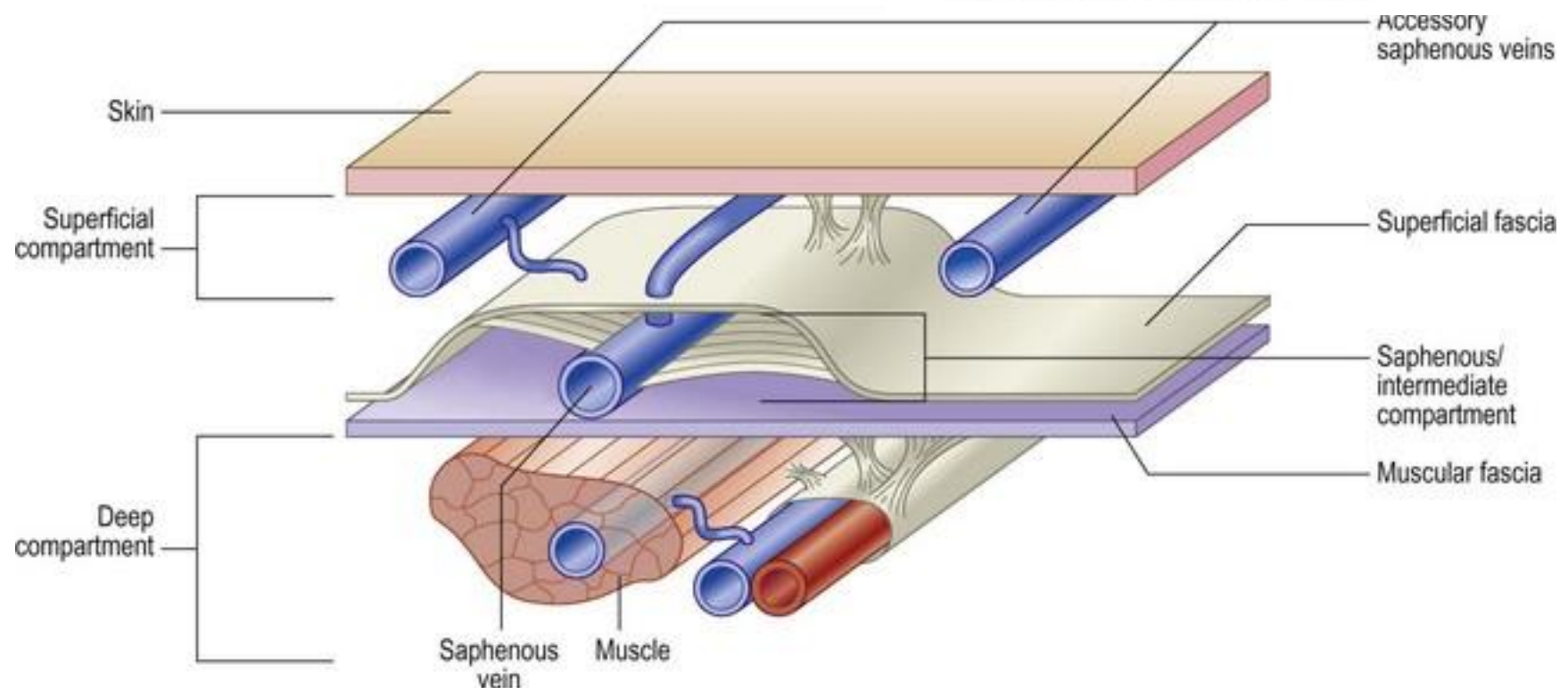
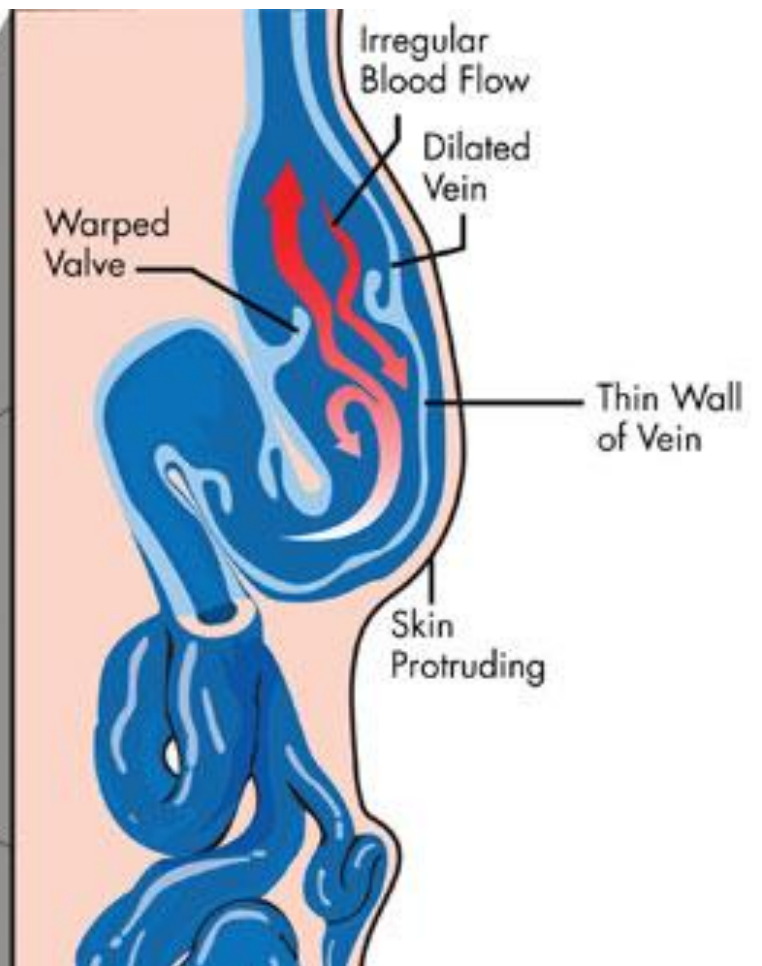
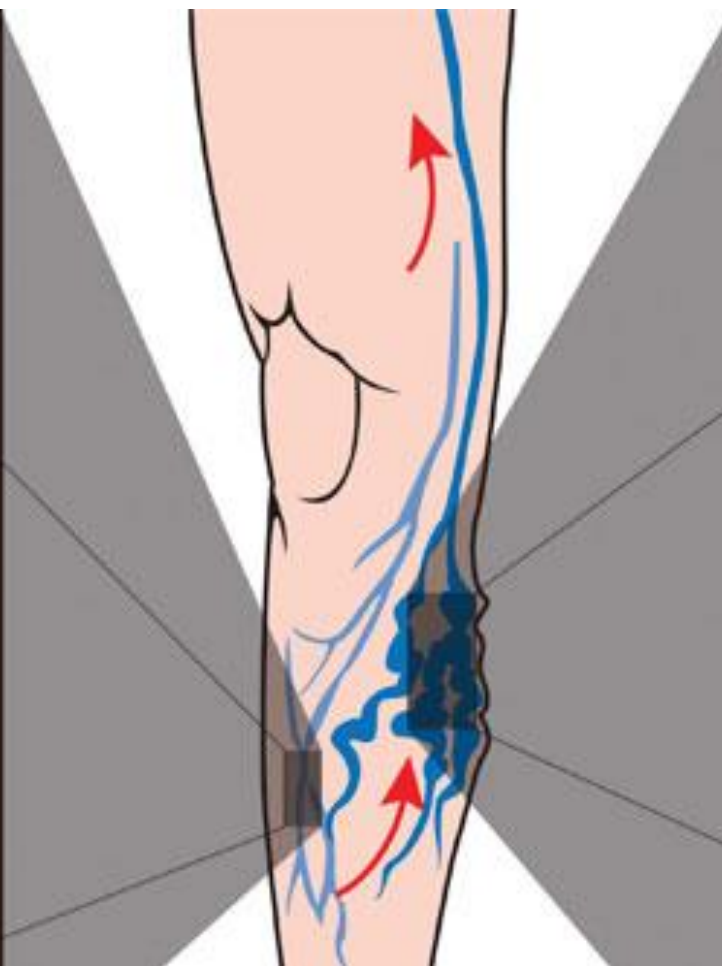
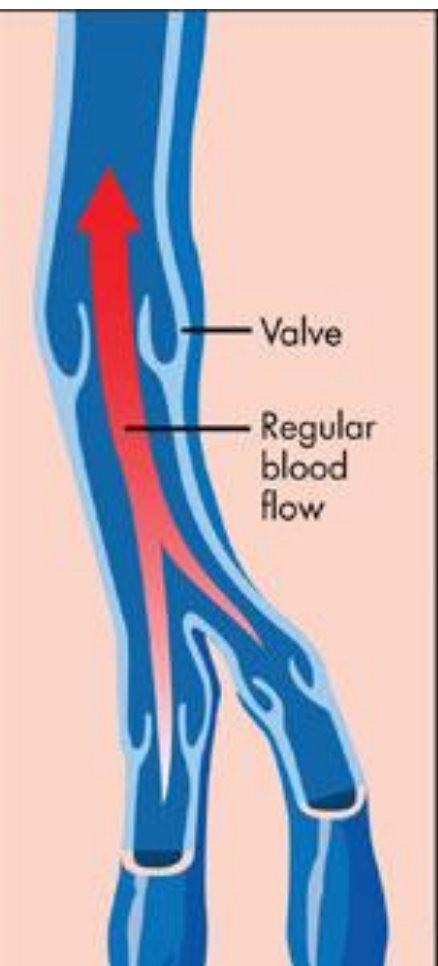


FIGURE 1

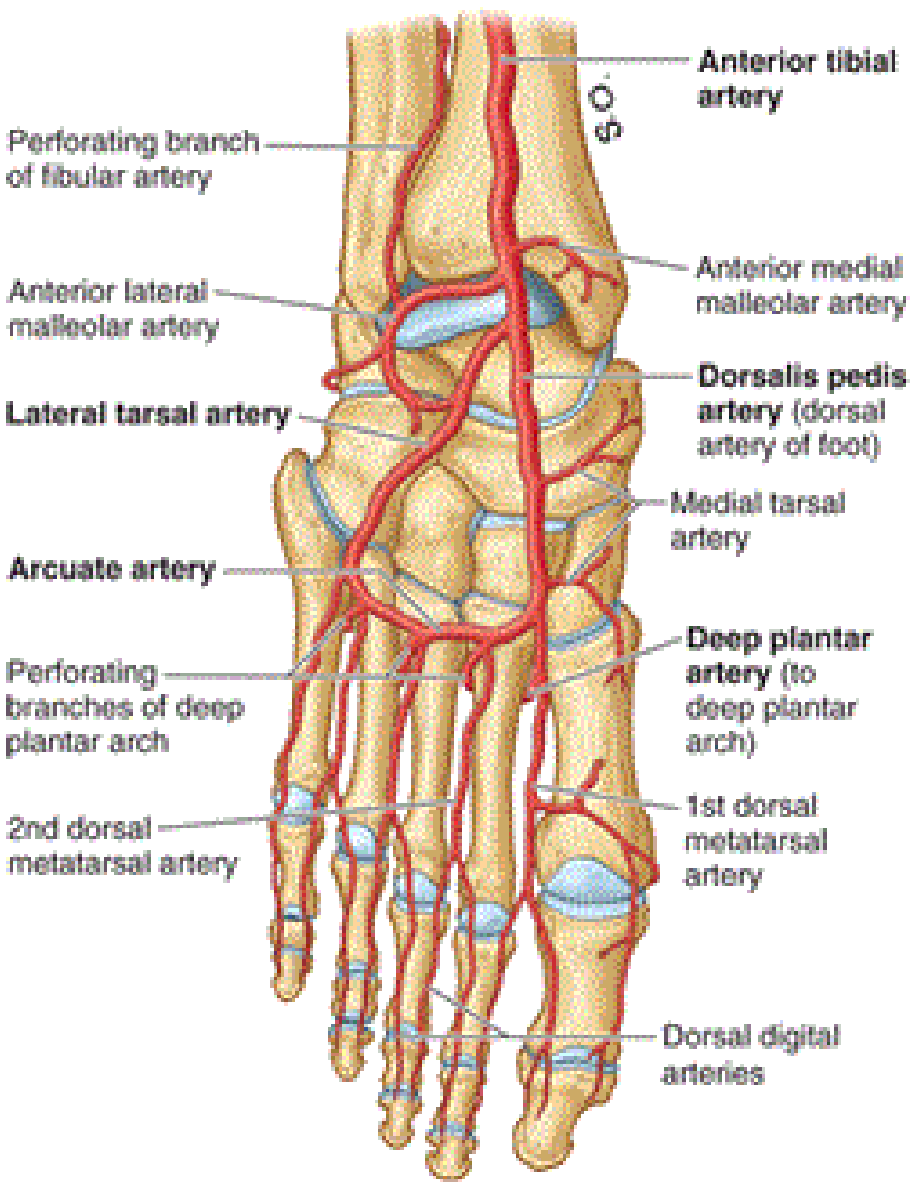


SUPERFICIAL, PERFORATING AND DEEP VEINS

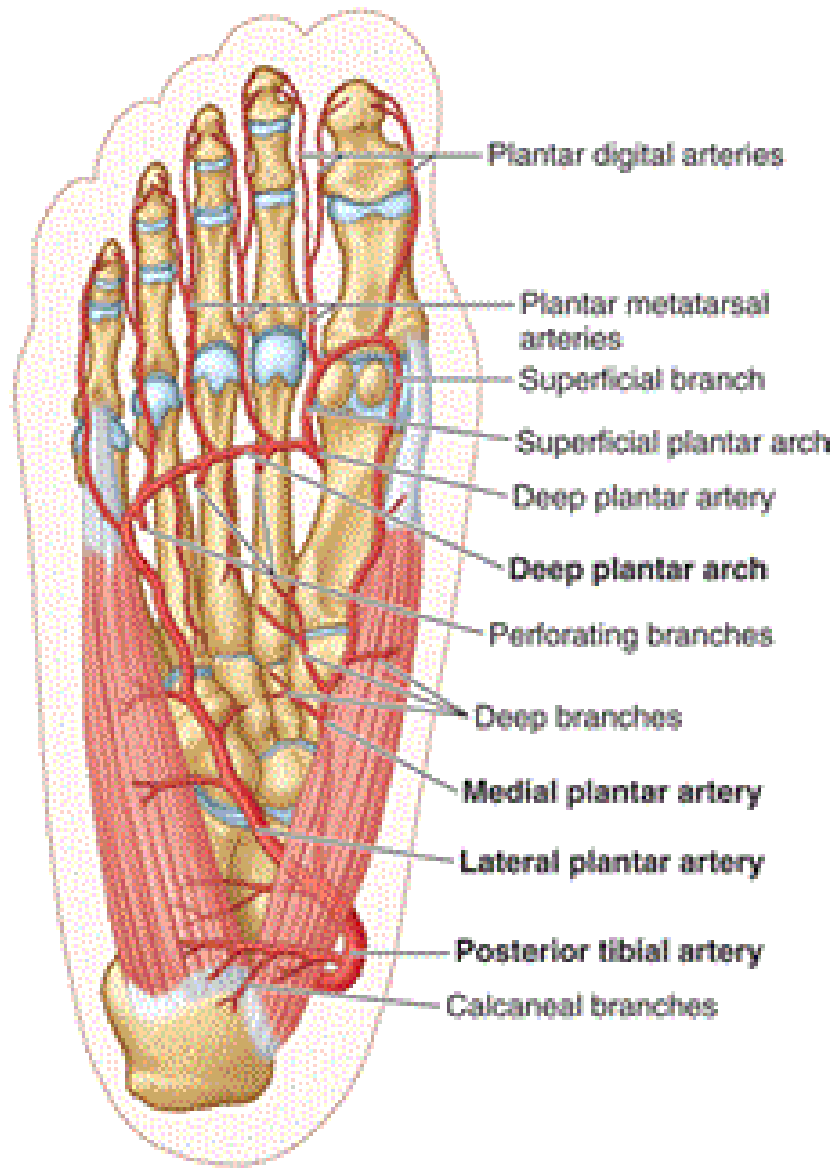




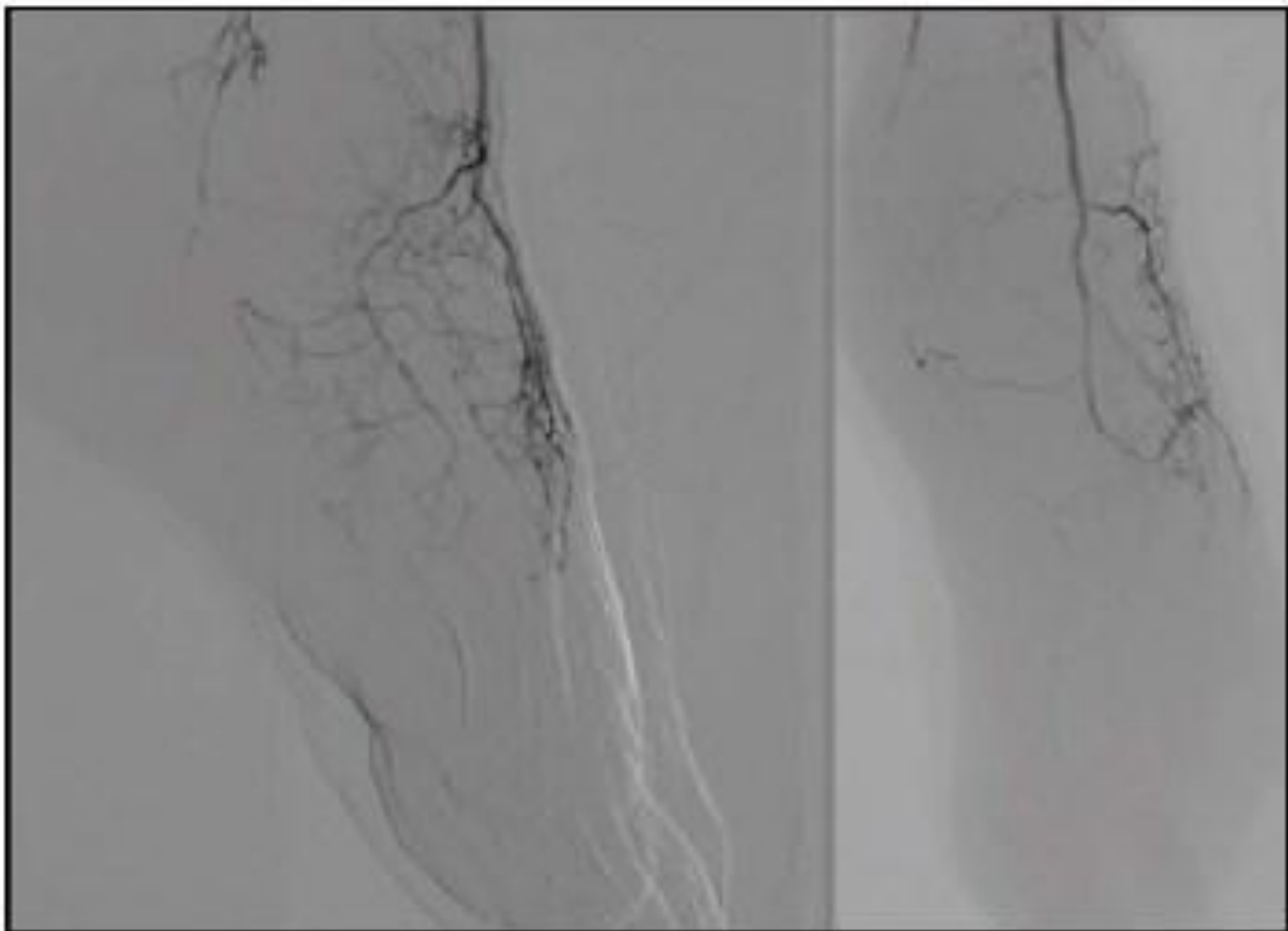


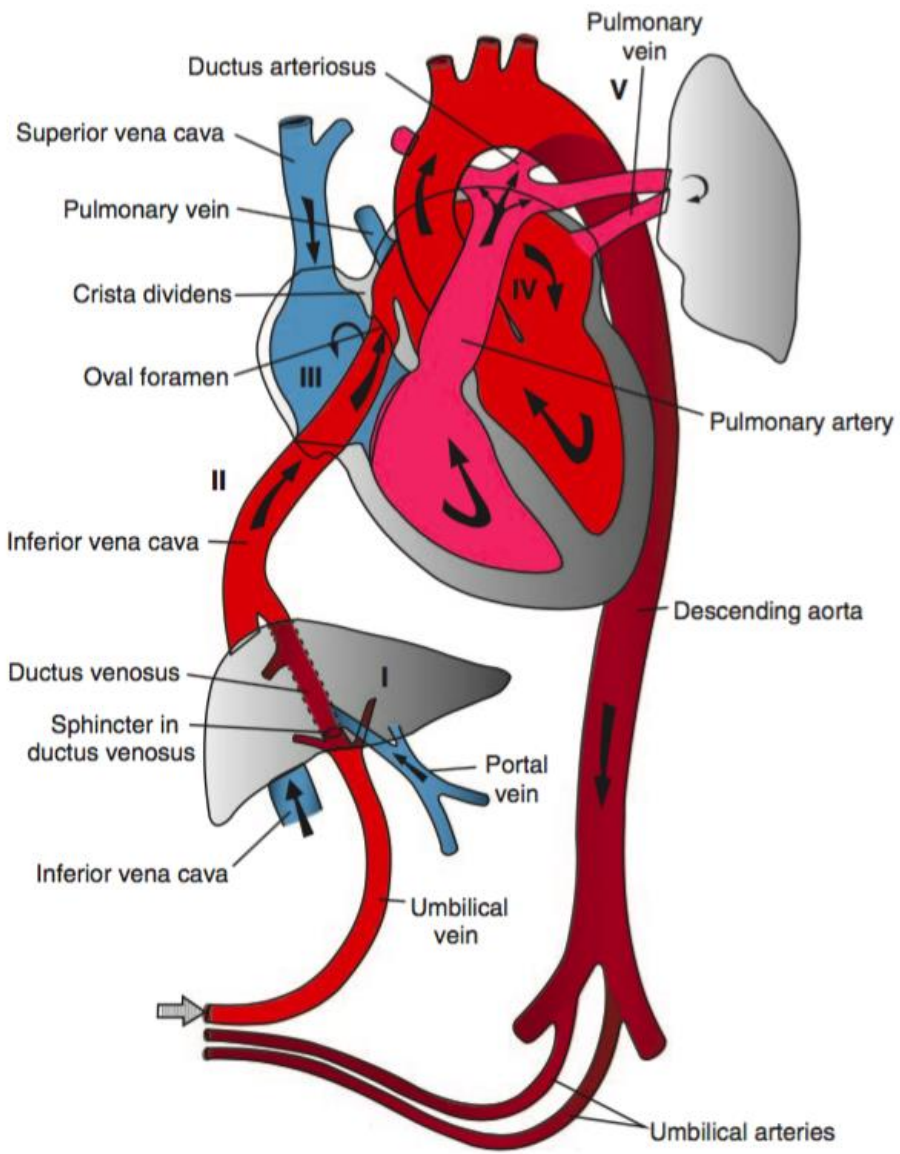


(A) Dorsum of foot

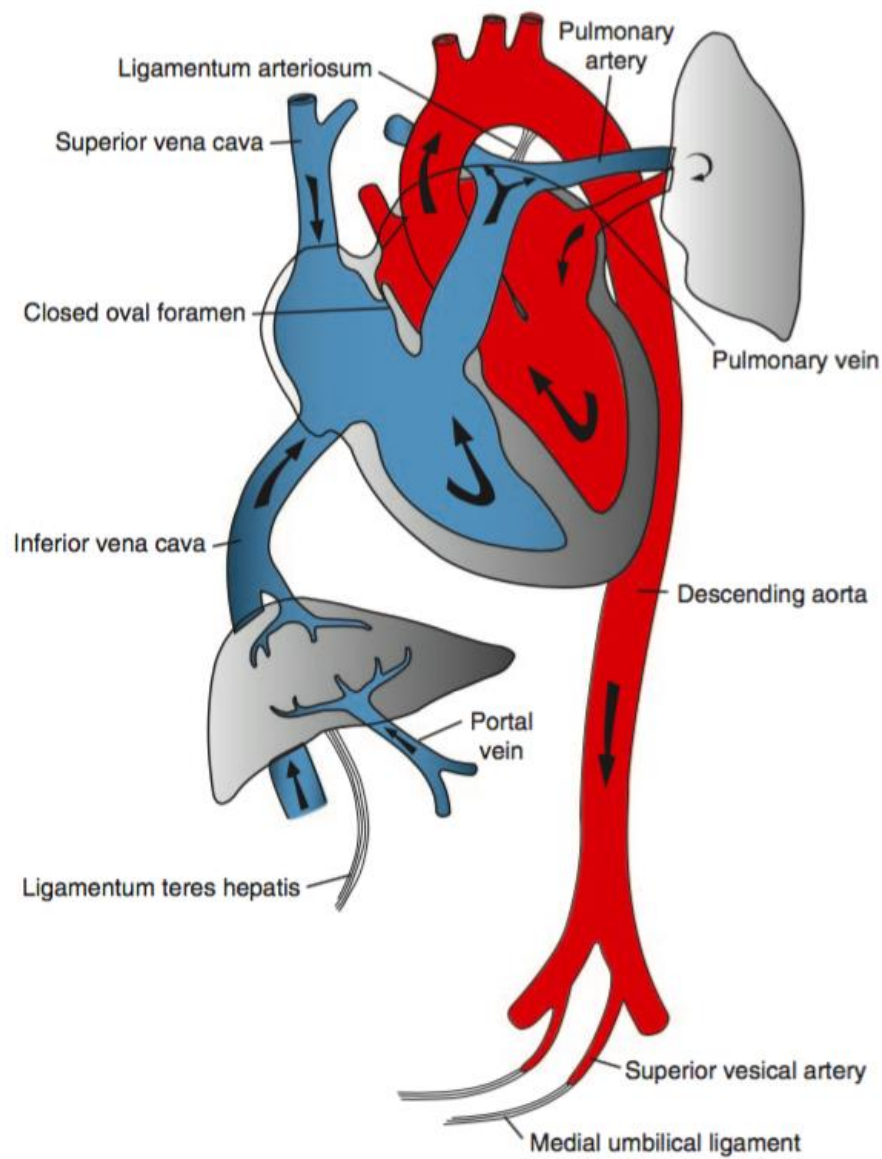


(B) Plantar aspect of foot





Fetal Circulation



Post Transition Circulation