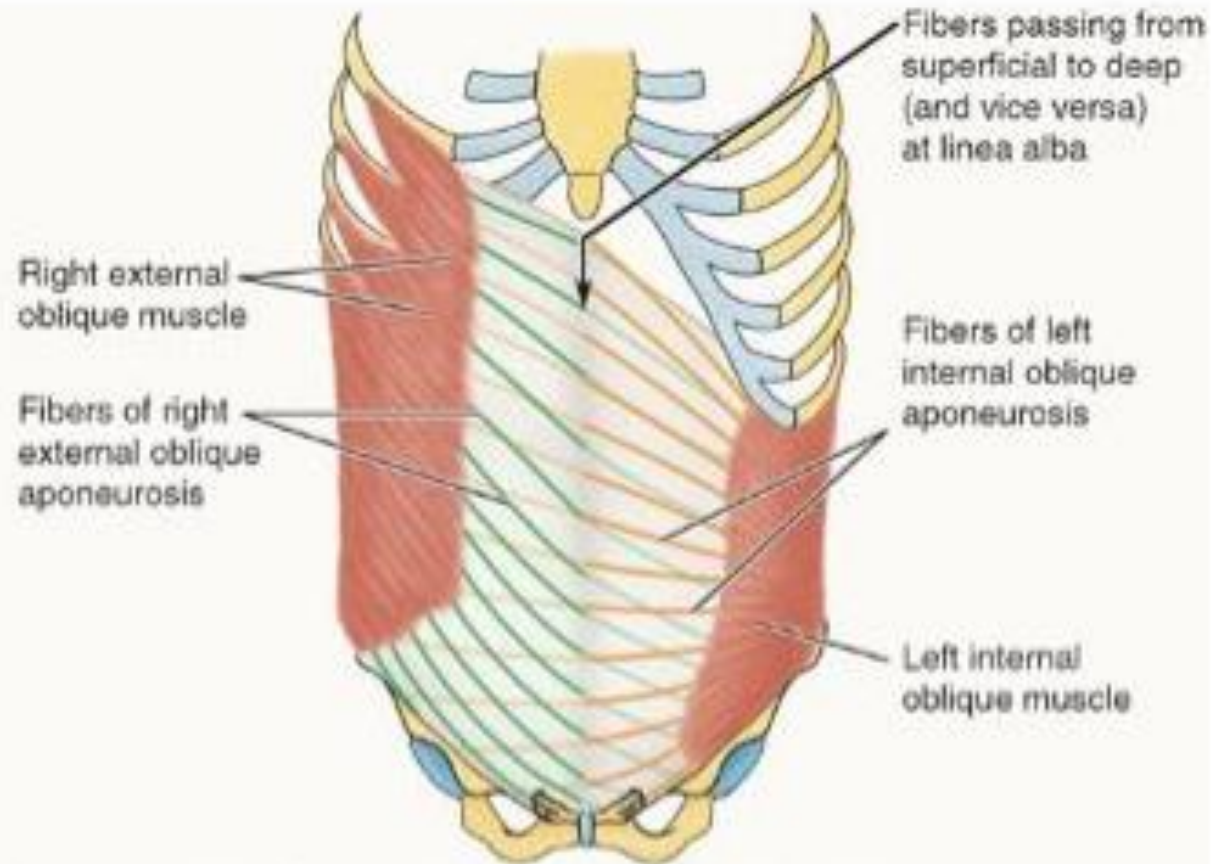


Intramuscular exchange of superficial and deep fibers within aponeuroses of contralateral external oblique muscles.

(A) Anterior views

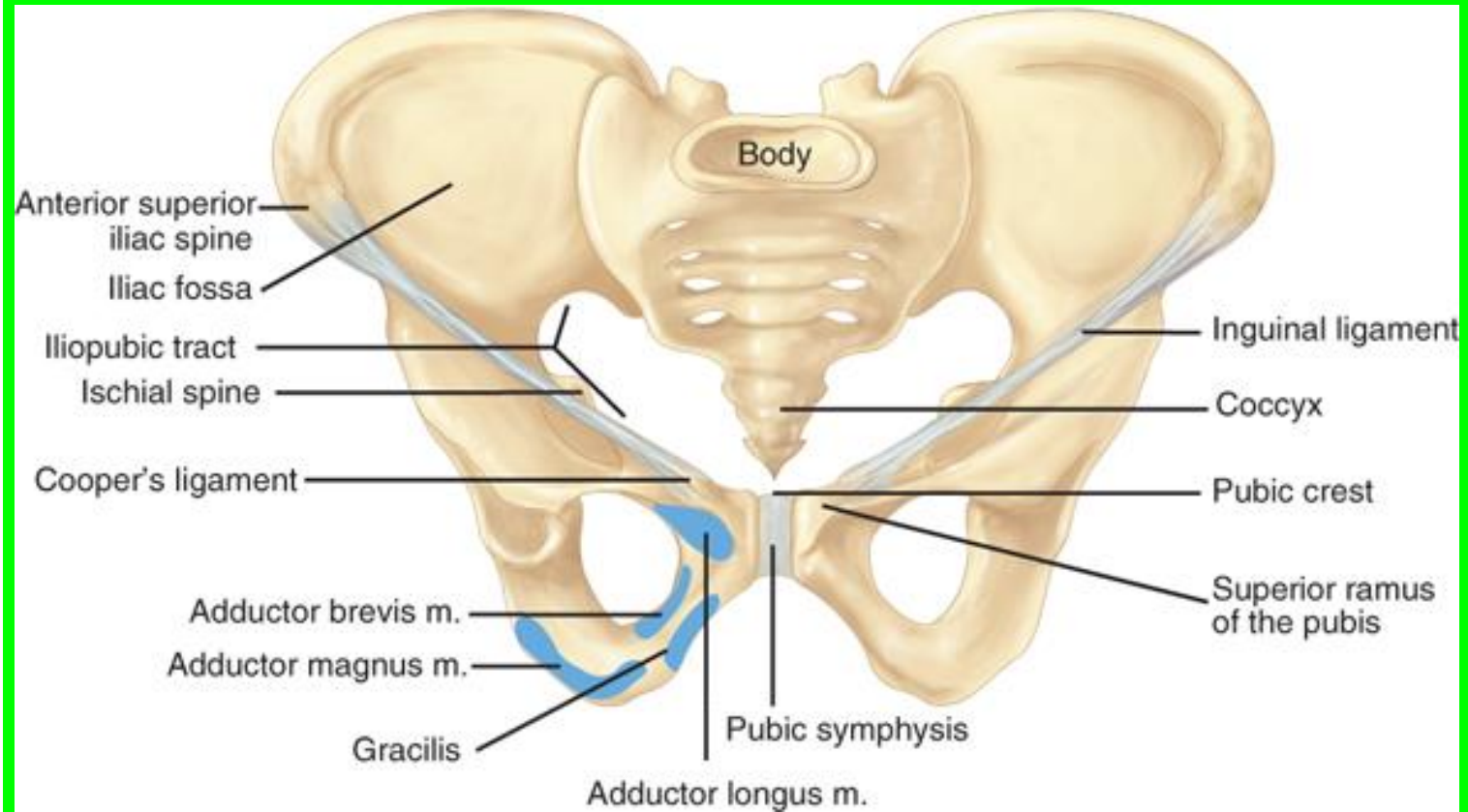
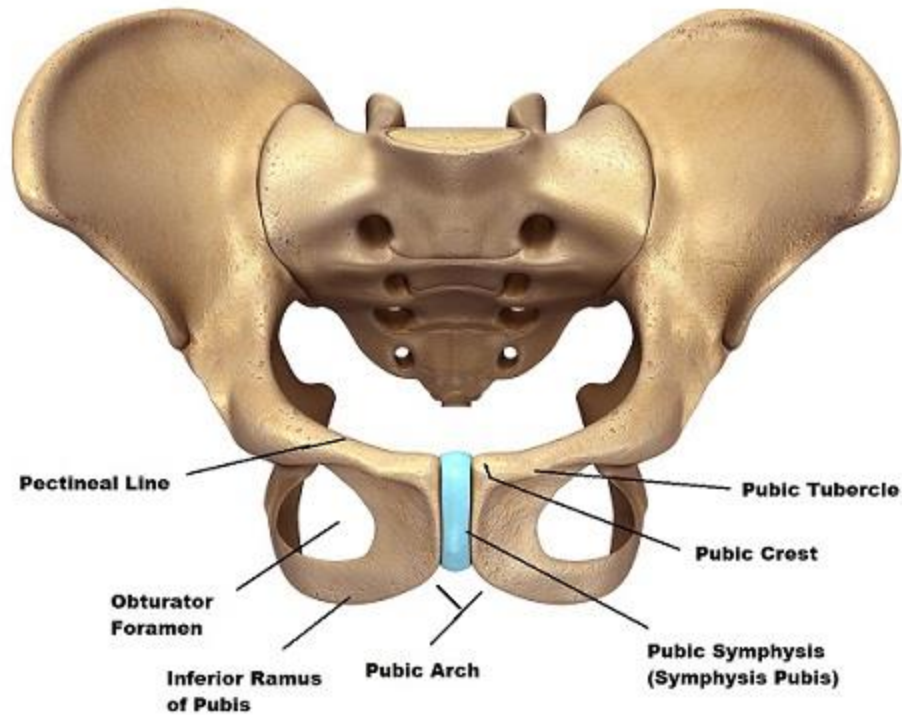


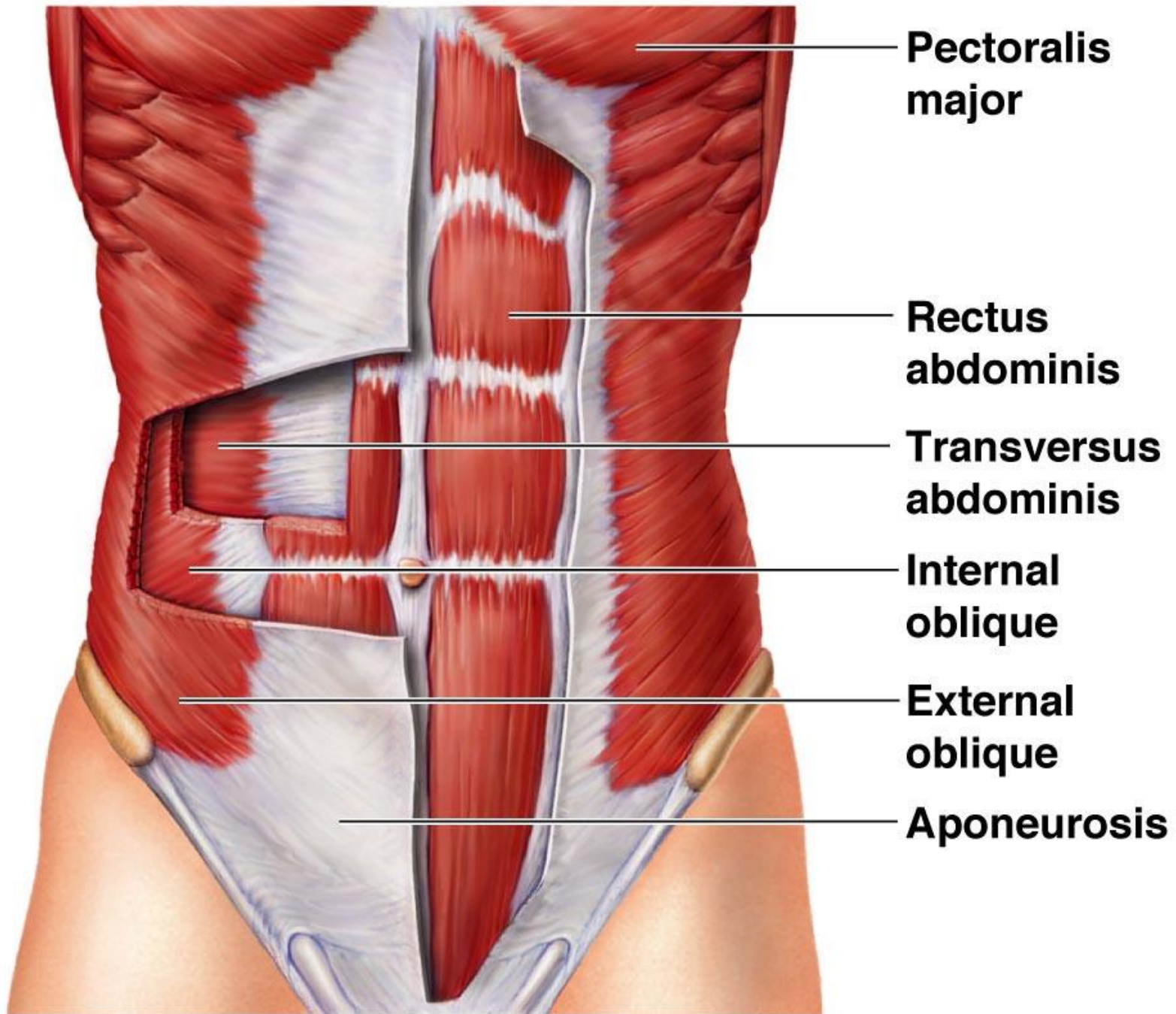
Intermuscular exchange of fibers between aponeuroses of contralateral external and internal oblique muscles.

Rectus sheath

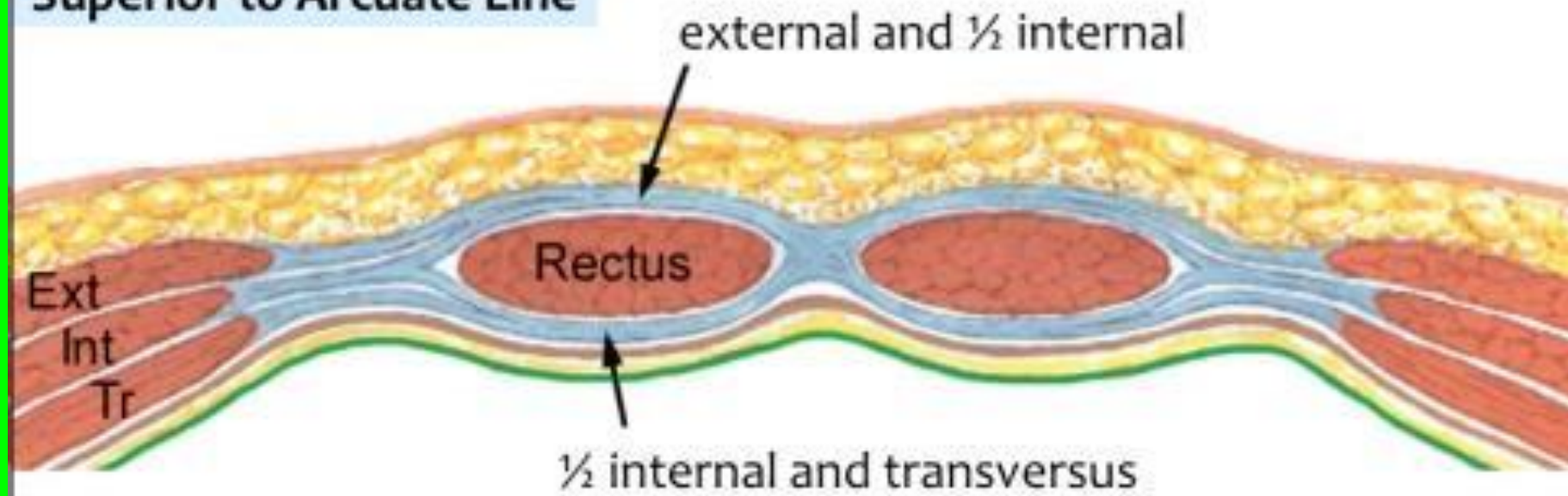
Aponeurosis of transversus

Bony Pelvis (Anterior View)

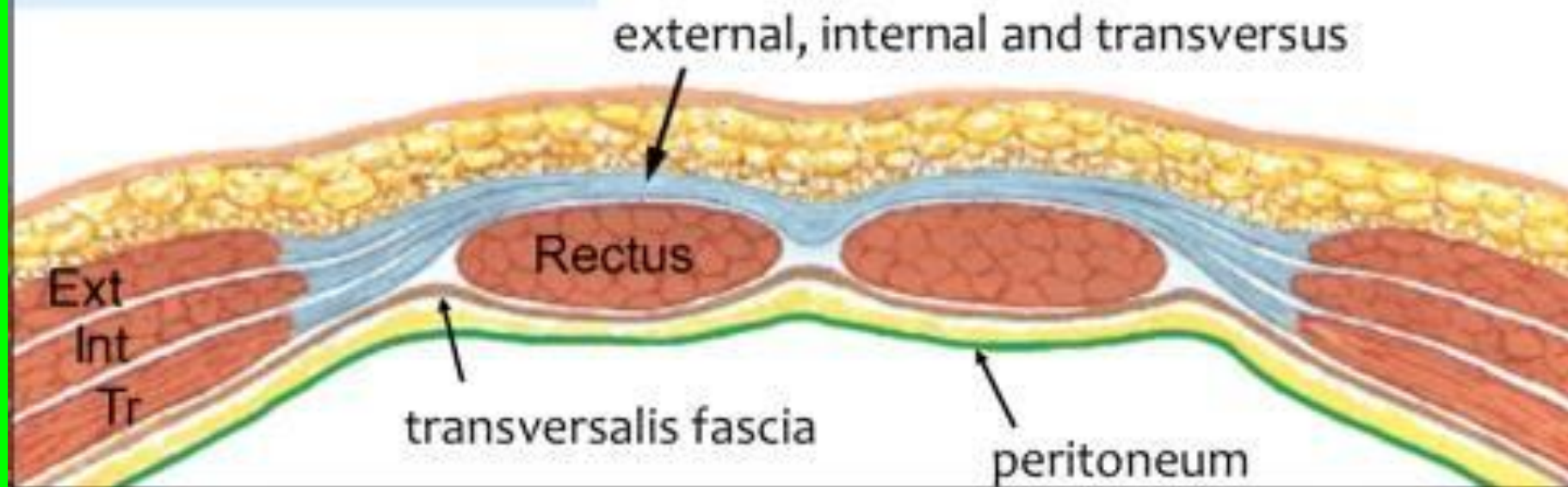




Superior to Arcuate Line



Inferior to Arcuate Line



Sagittal section

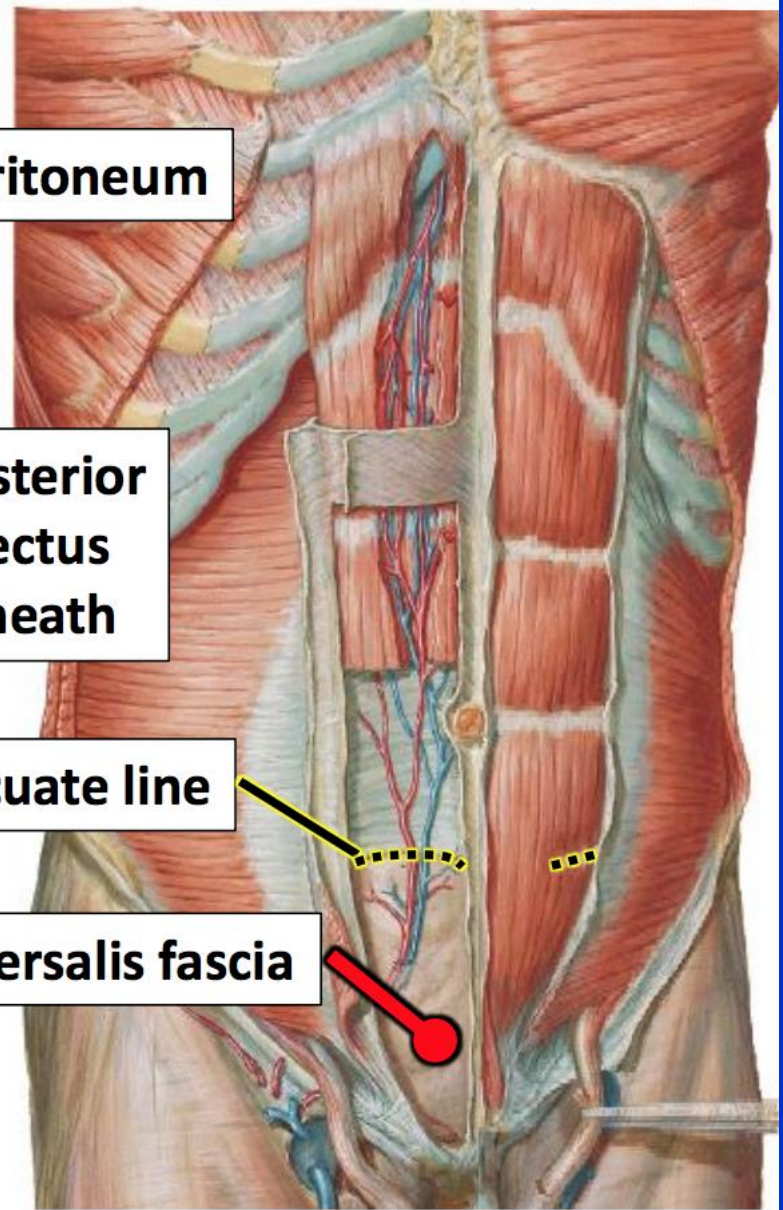
Anterior rectus sheath

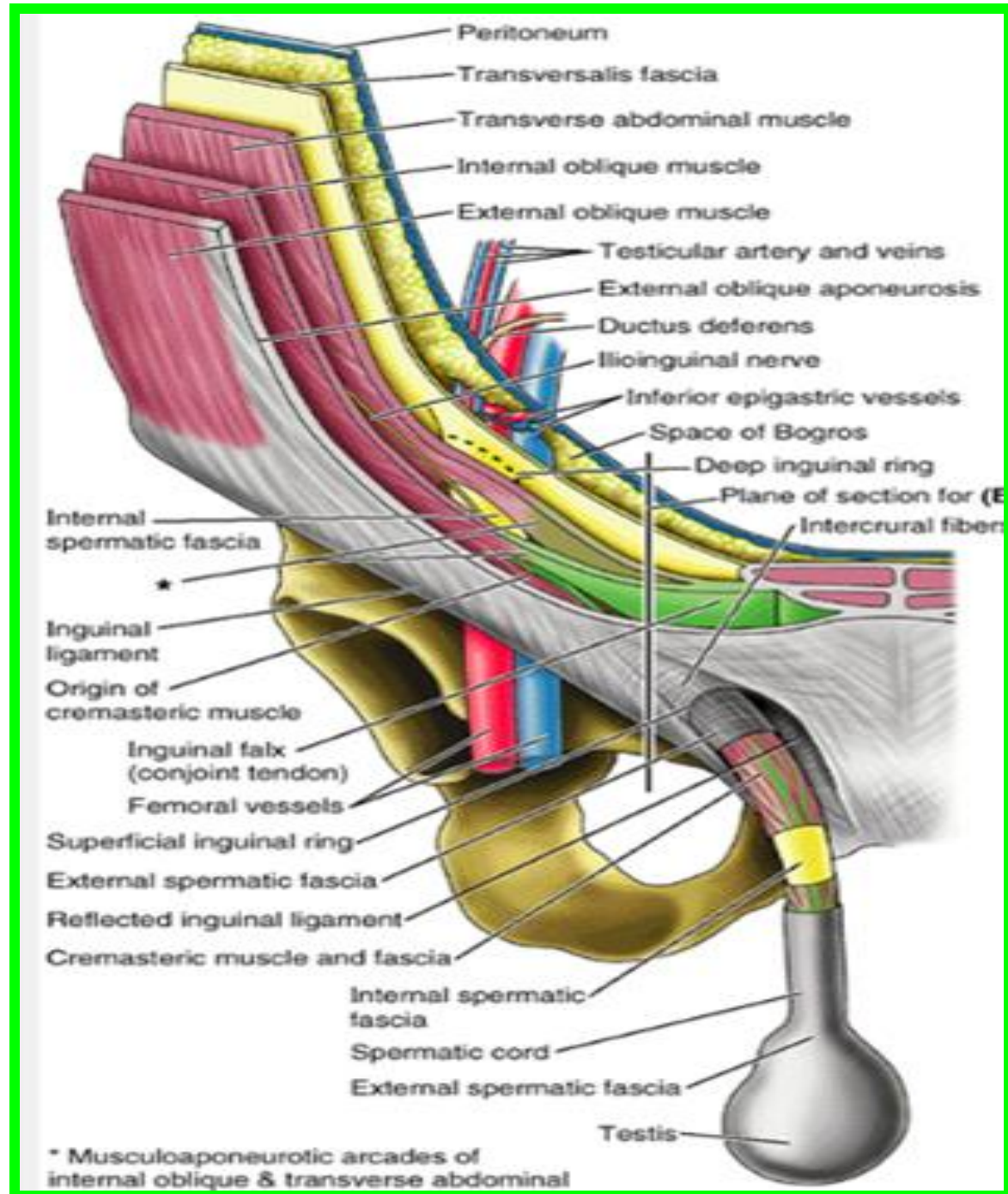
Peritoneum

Posterior rectus sheath

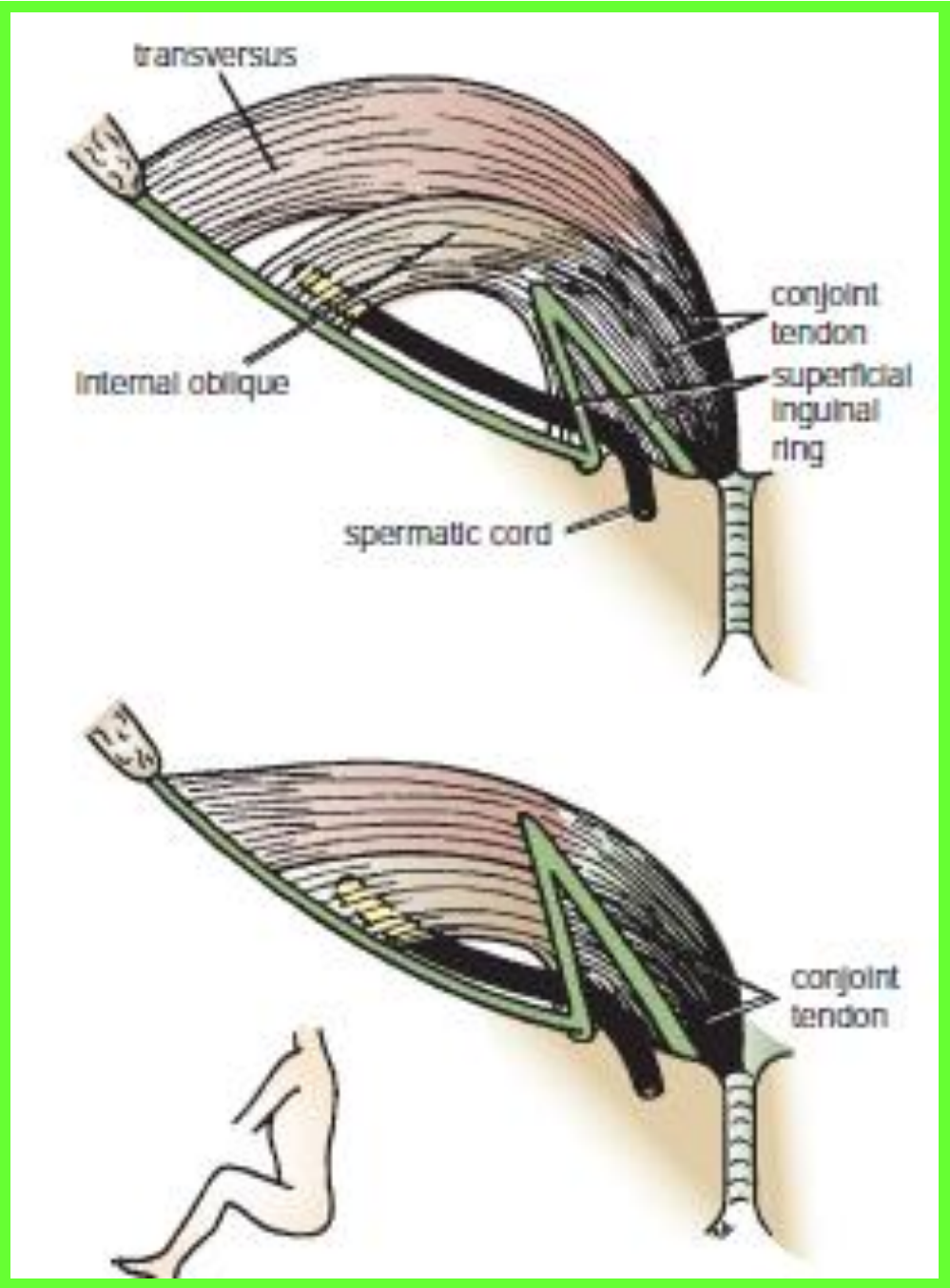
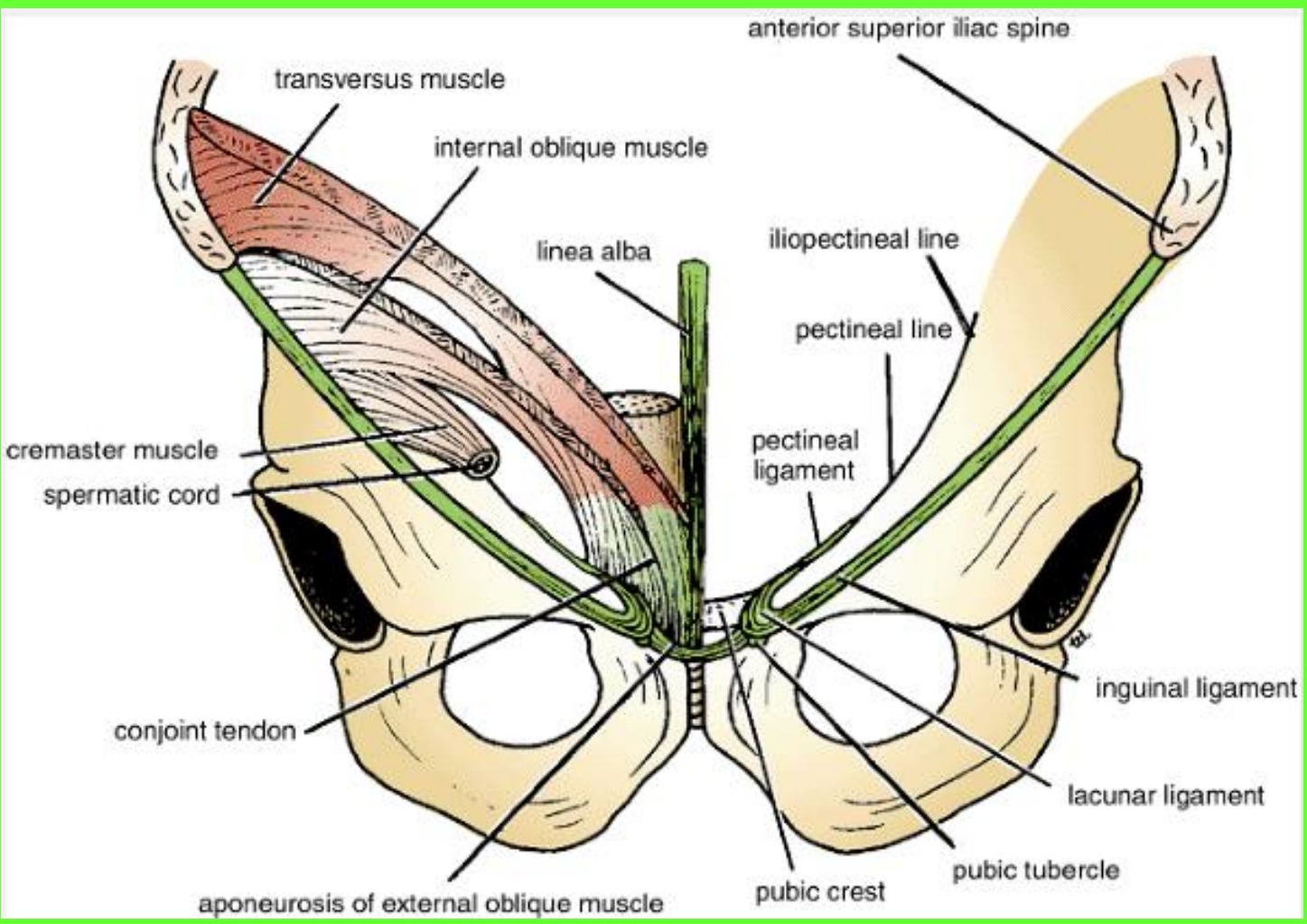
Arcuate line

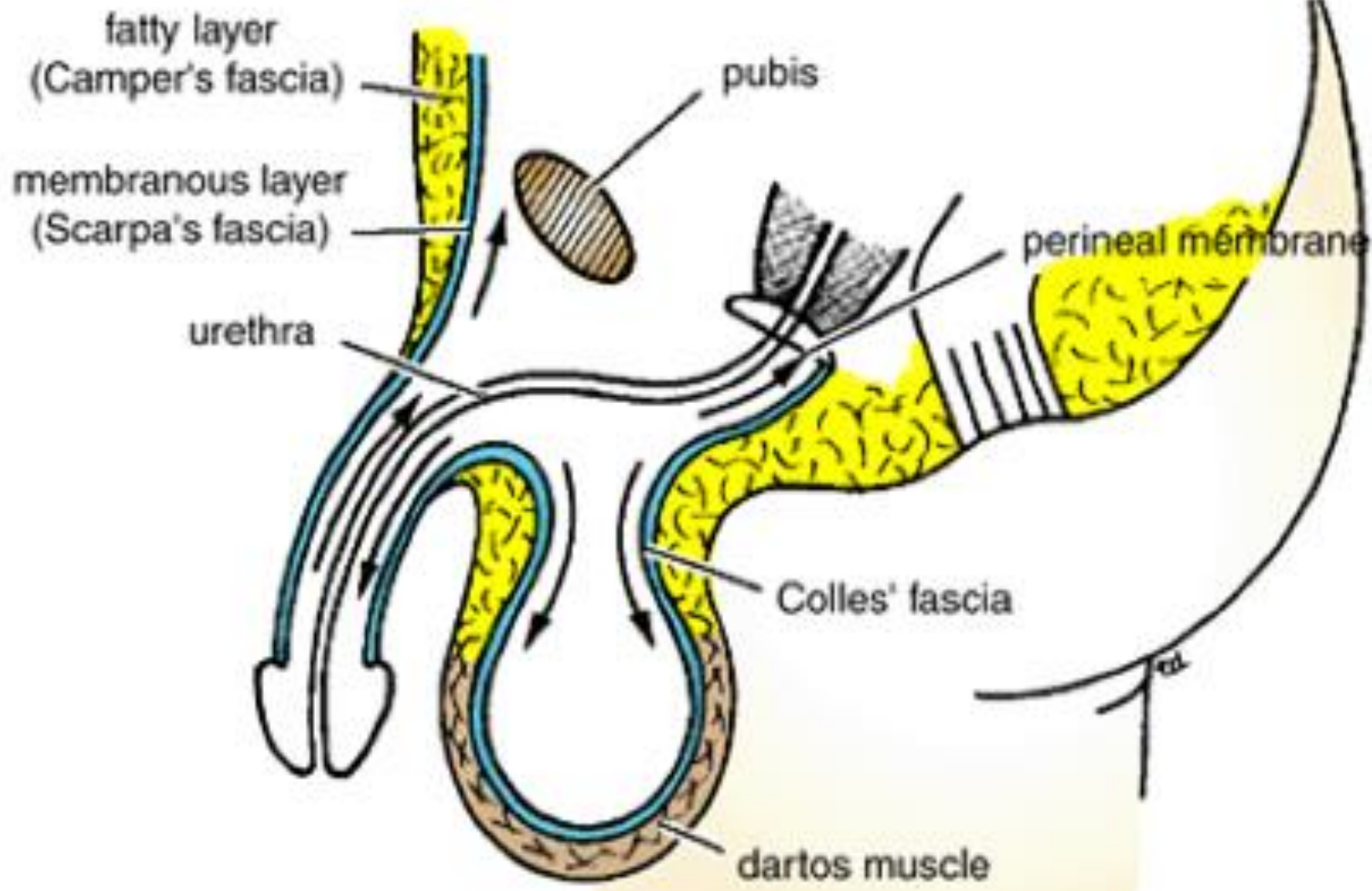
Transversalis fascia



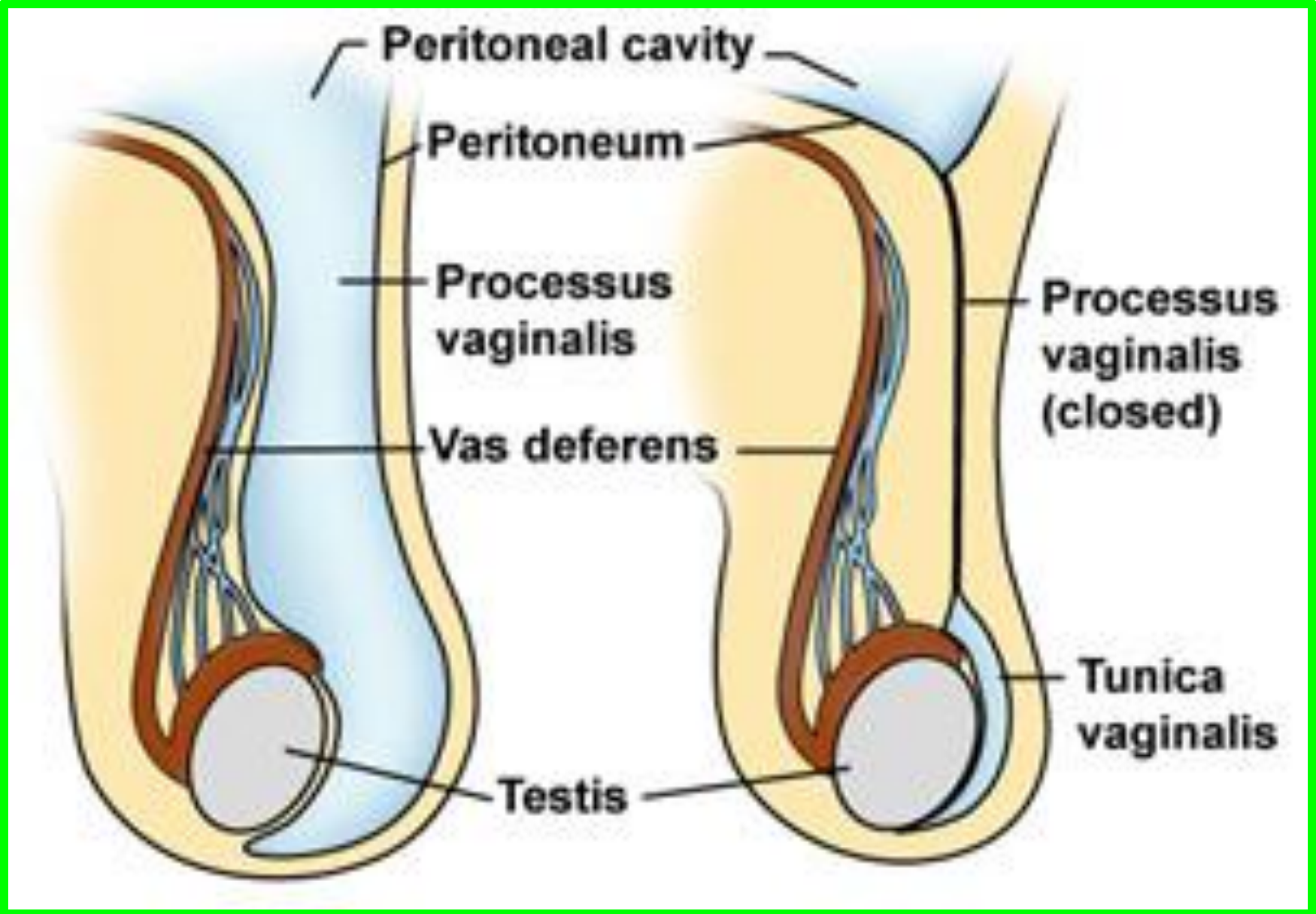


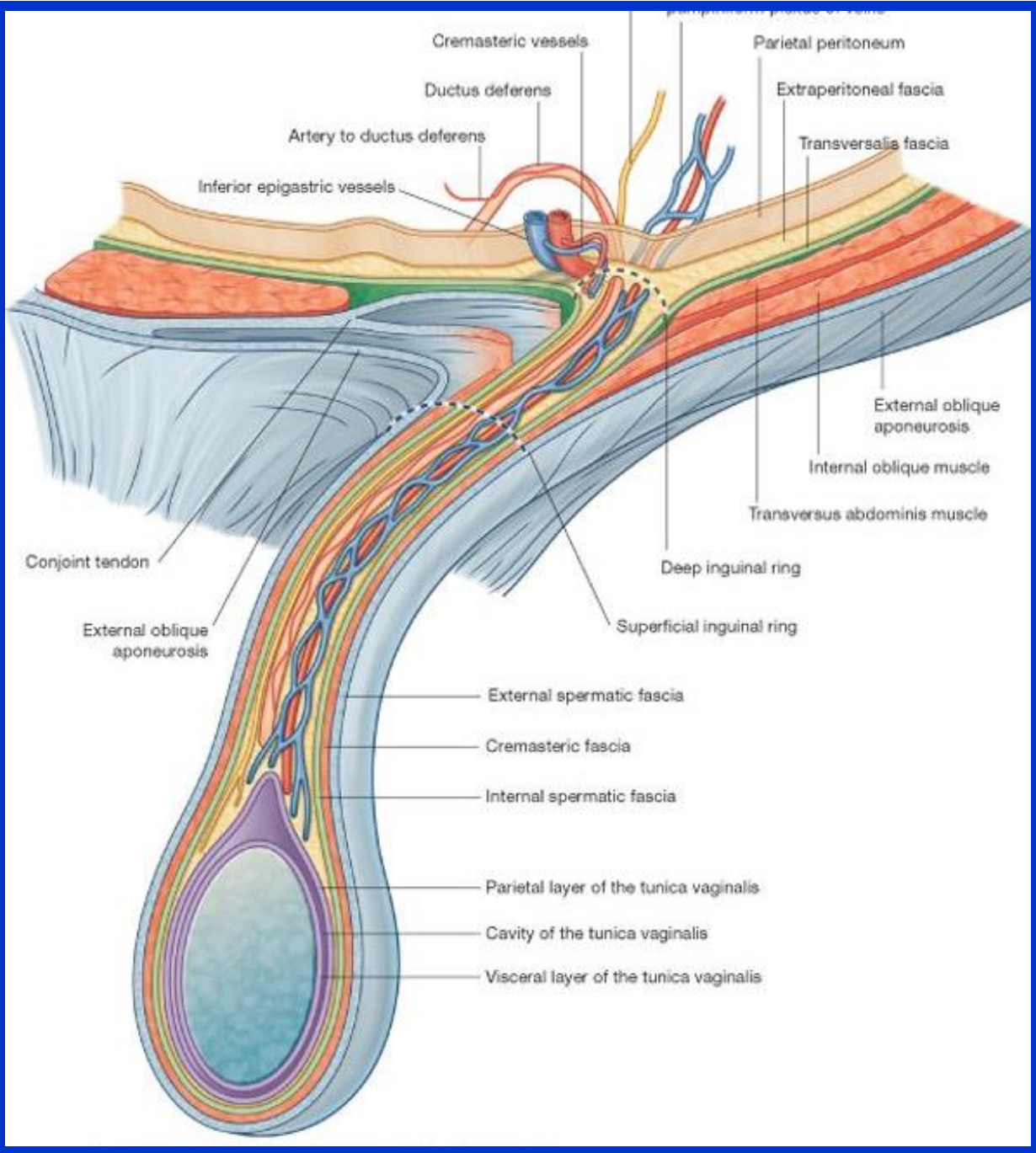
* Musculoaponeurotic arcades of internal oblique & transverse abdominal

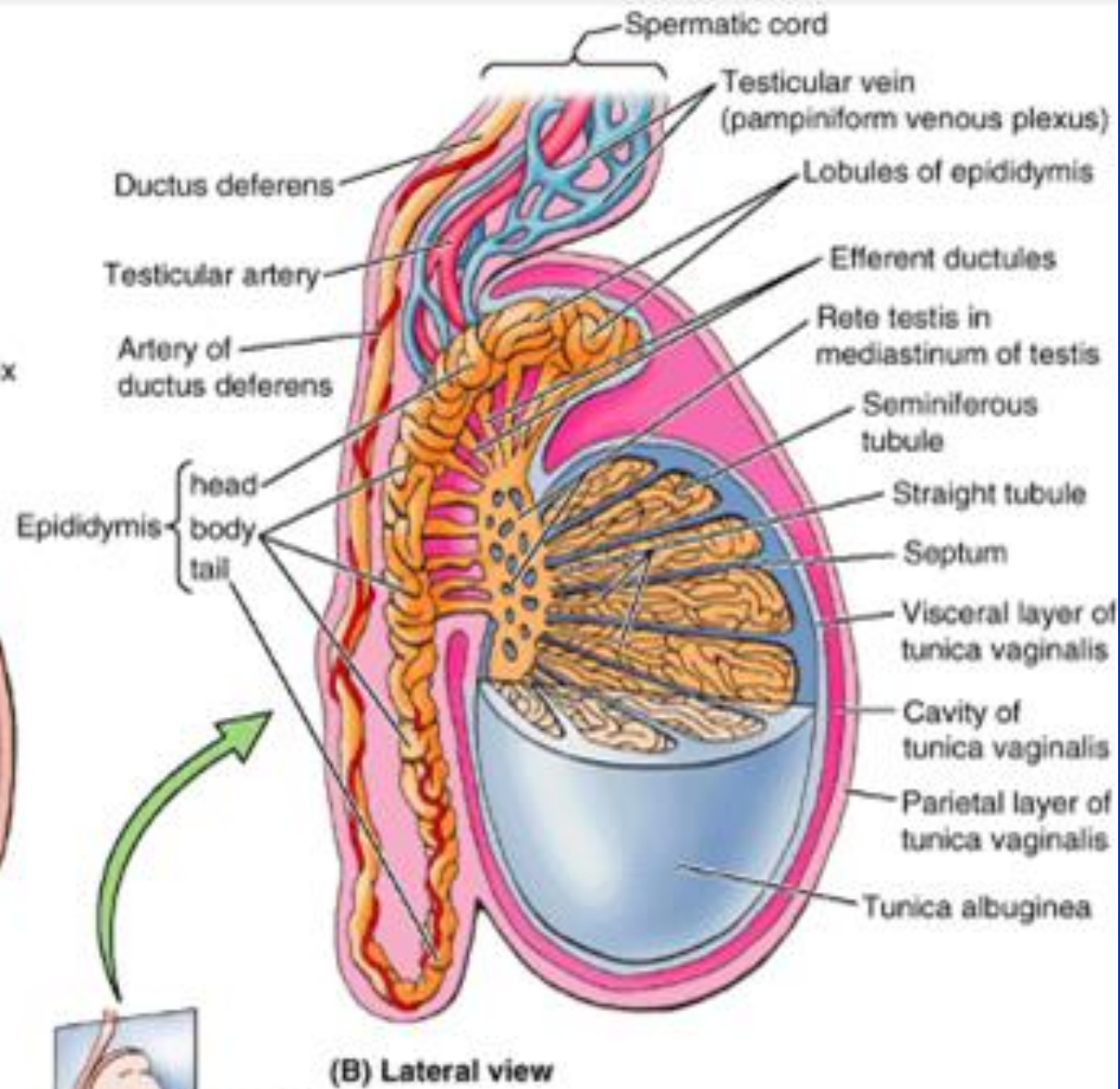
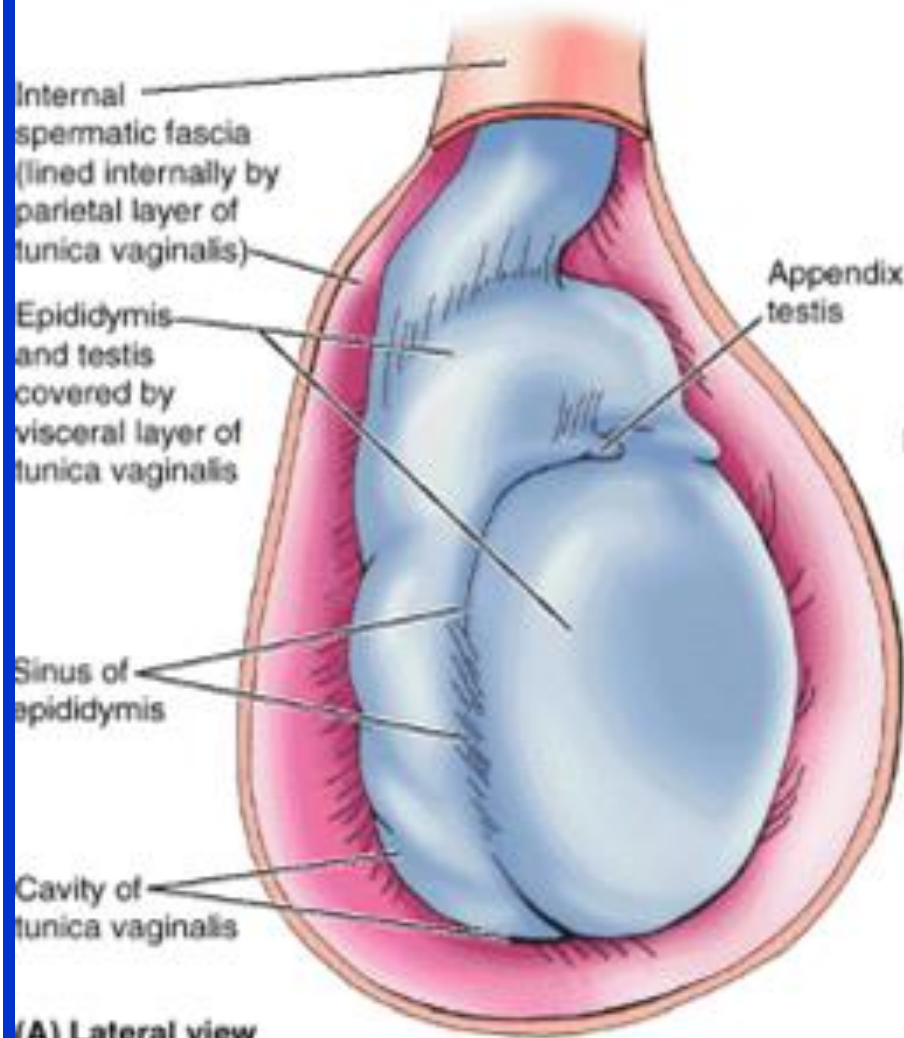


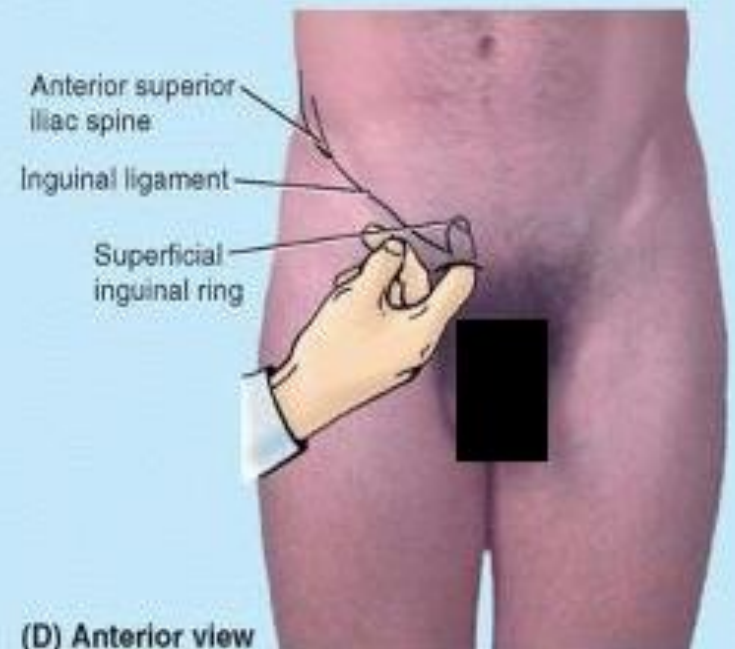
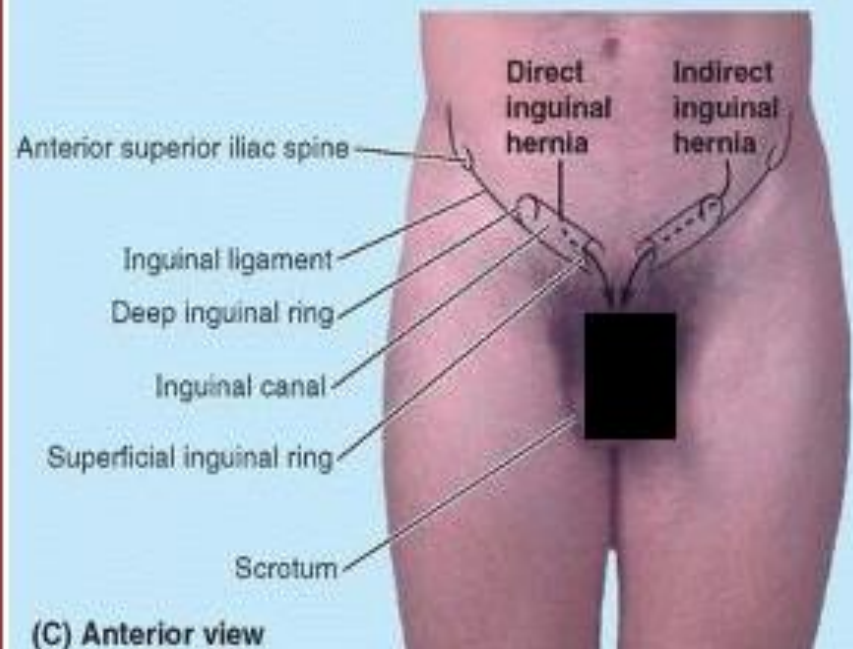
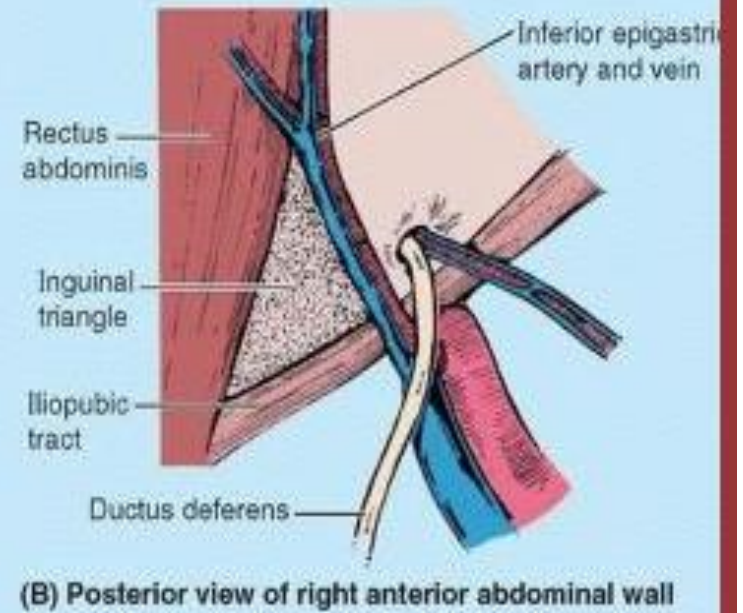
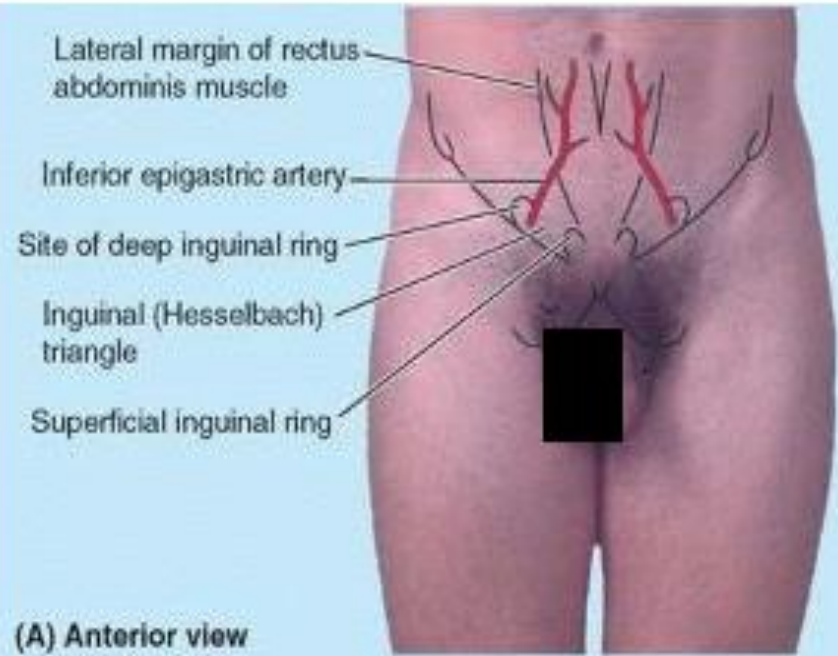


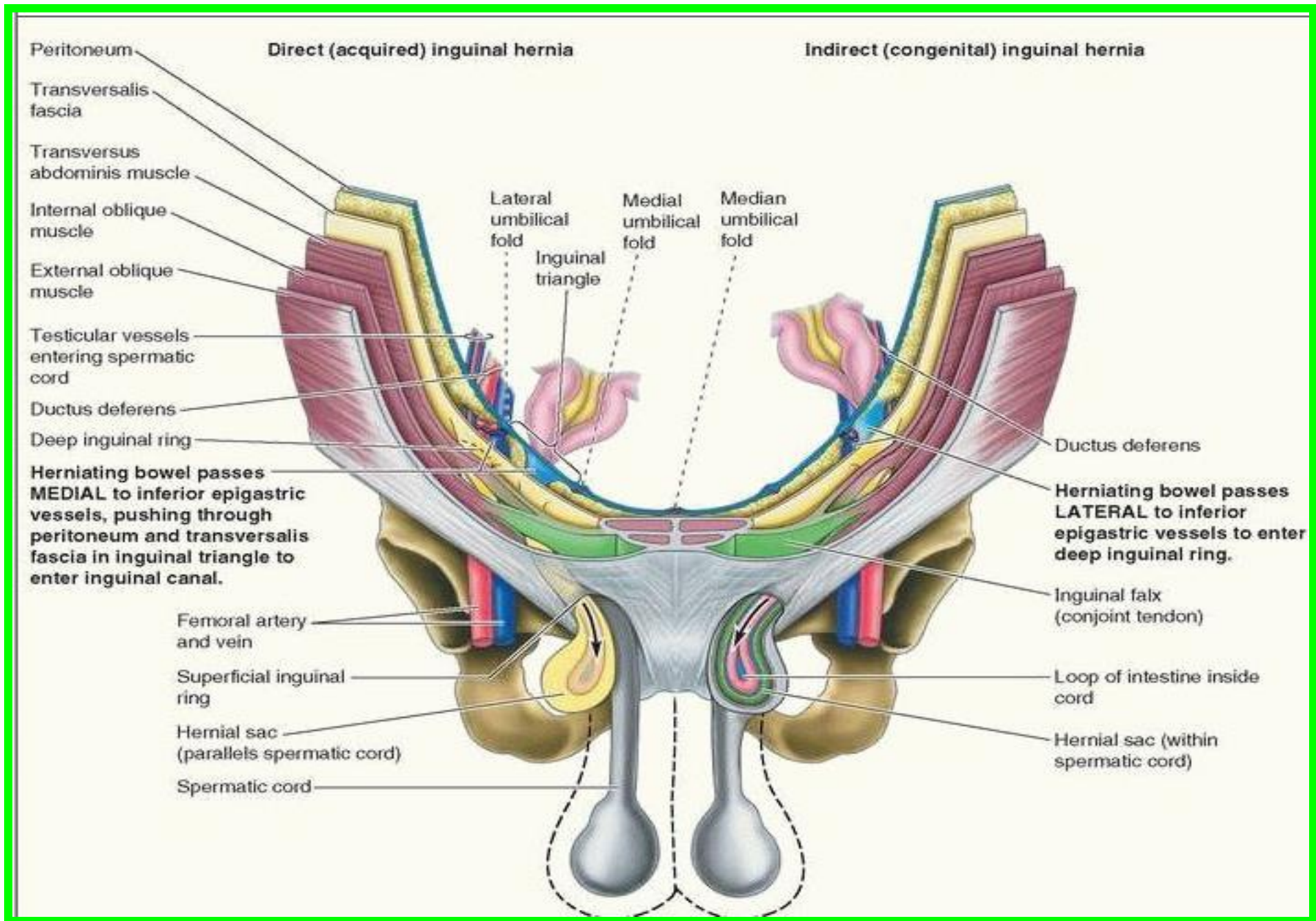
B











Direct (acquired) inguinal hernia

Indirect (congenital) inguinal hernia

- Peritoneum
- Transversalis fascia
- Transversus abdominis muscle
- Internal oblique muscle
- External oblique muscle
- Testicular vessels entering spermatic cord
- Ductus deferens
- Deep inguinal ring

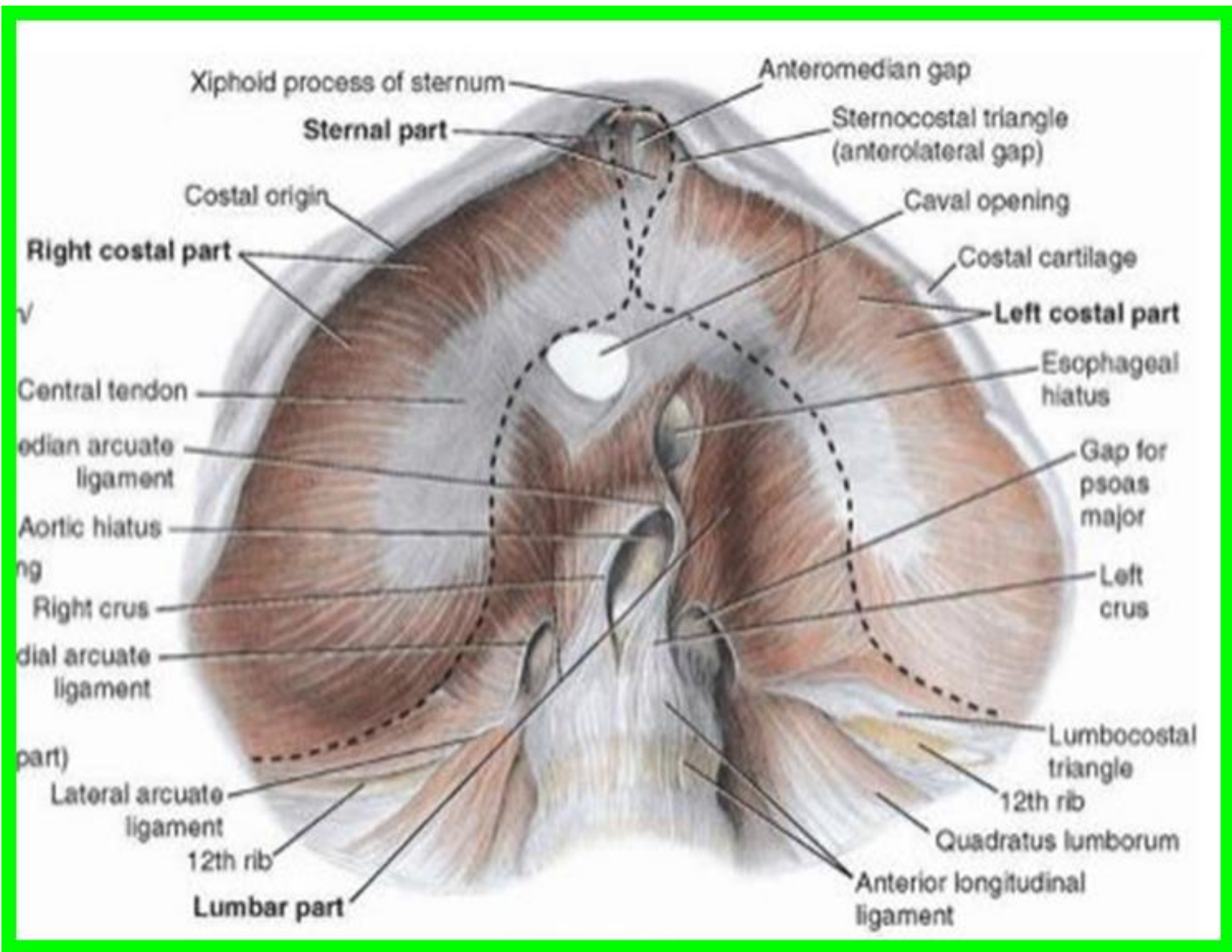
- Lateral umbilical fold
- Inguinal triangle
- Medial umbilical fold
- Median umbilical fold

Herniating bowel passes MEDIAL to inferior epigastric vessels, pushing through peritoneum and transversalis fascia in inguinal triangle to enter inguinal canal.

- Femoral artery and vein
- Superficial inguinal ring
- Hernial sac (parallels spermatic cord)
- Spermatic cord

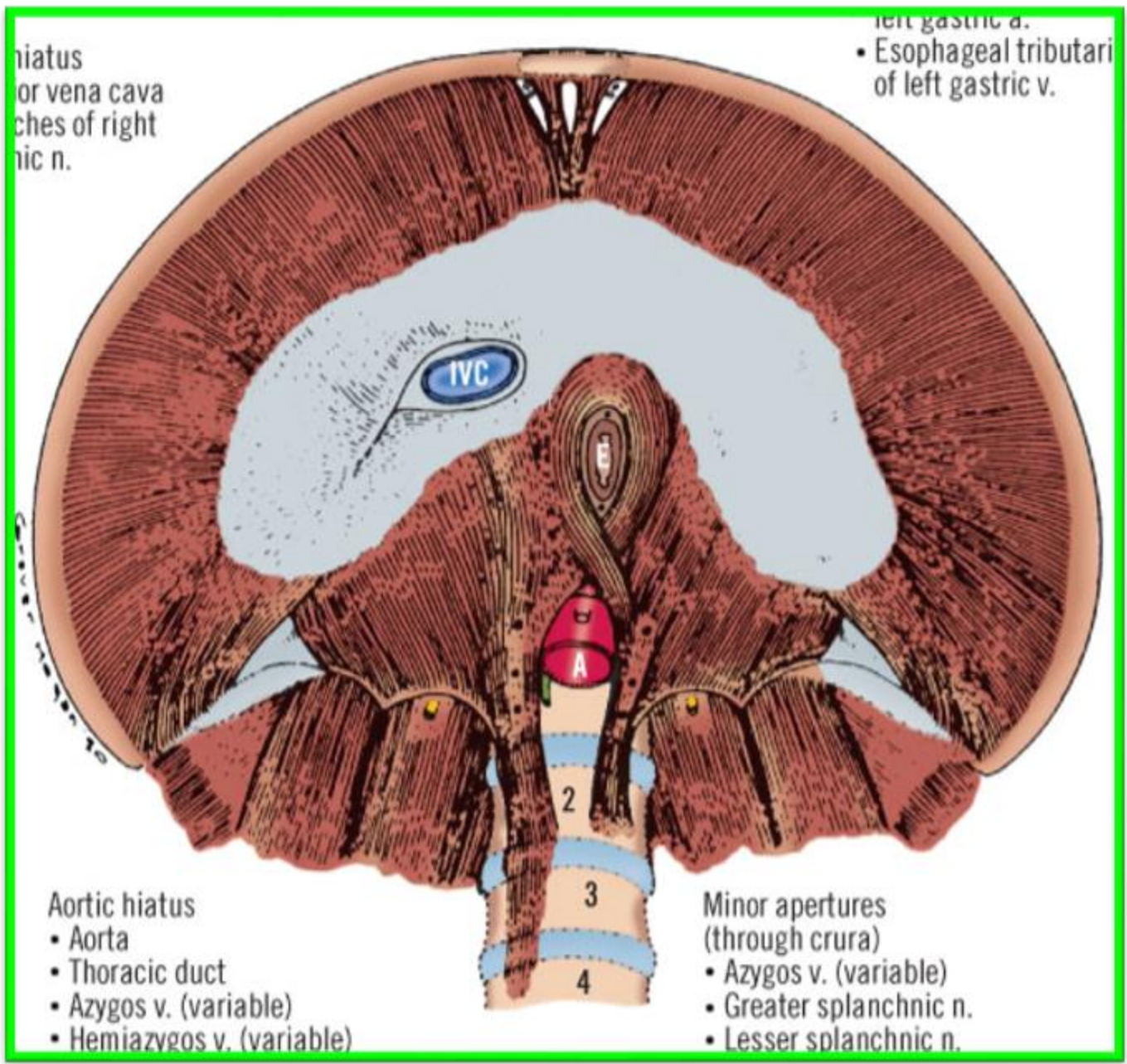
Herniating bowel passes LATERAL to inferior epigastric vessels to enter deep inguinal ring.

- Ductus deferens
- Inguinal falx (conjoint tendon)
- Loop of intestine inside cord
- Hernial sac (within spermatic cord)



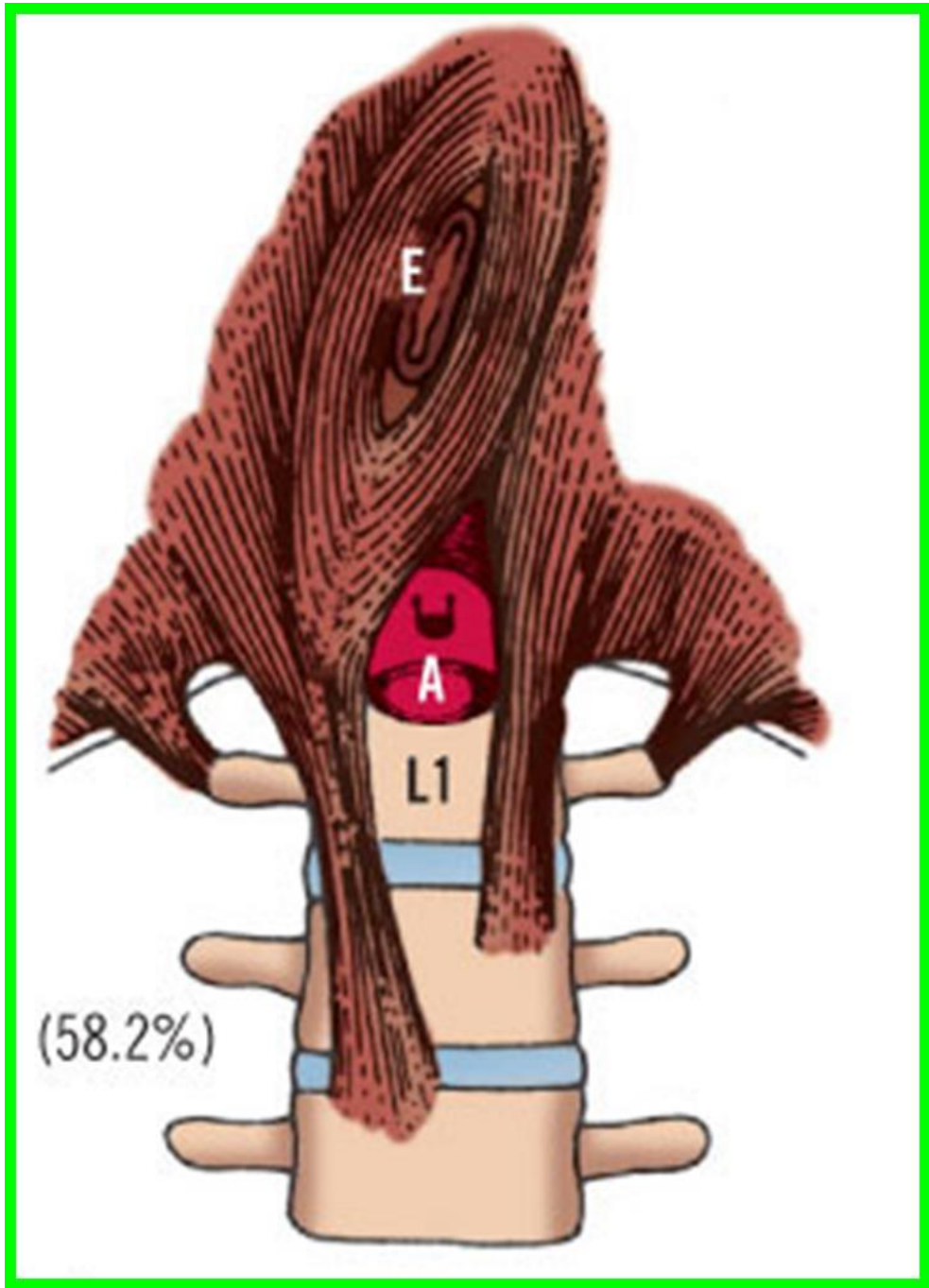
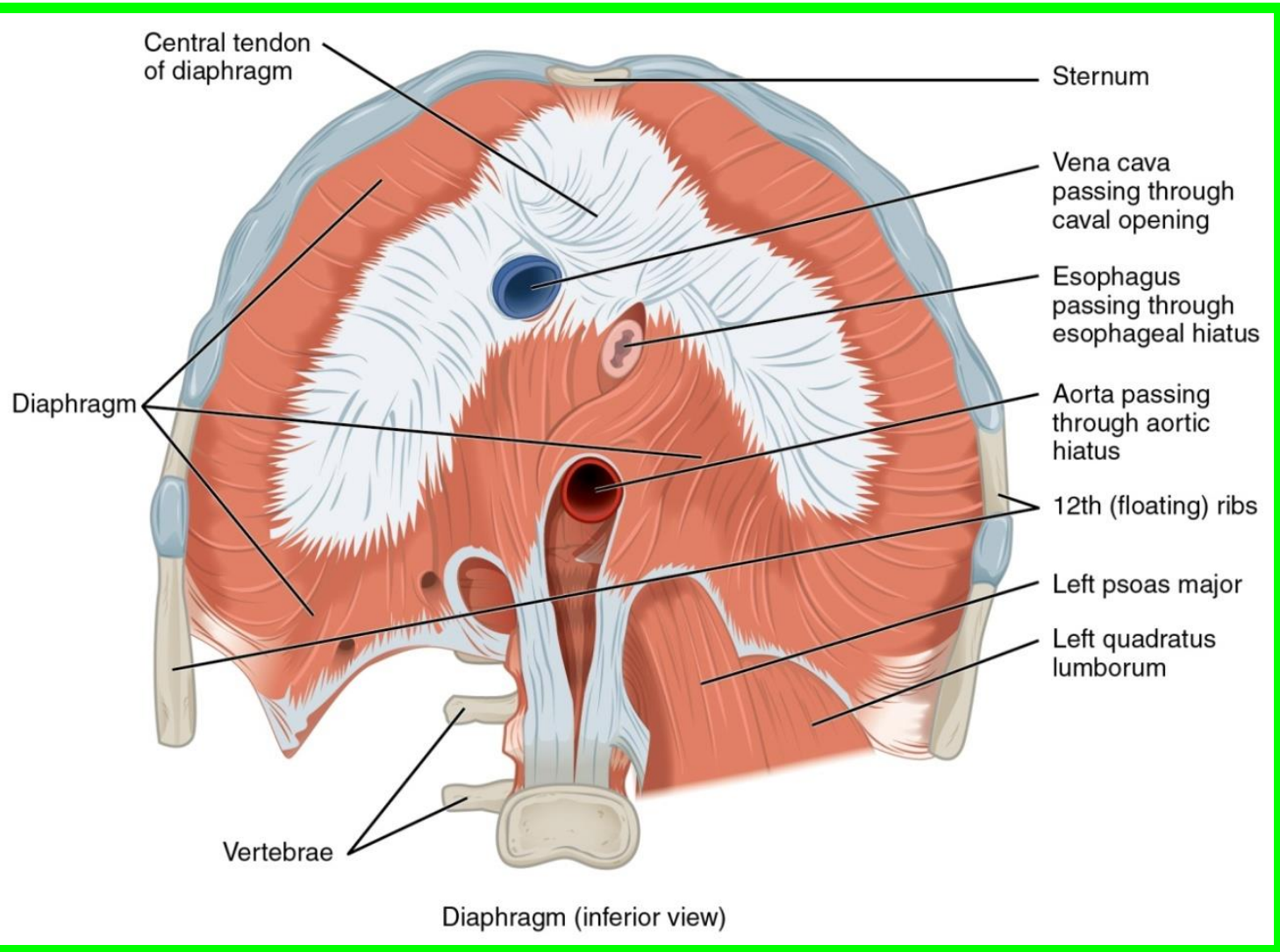
hiatus
for vena cava
branches of right
tracheal n.

left gastric a.
• Esophageal tributari
of left gastric v.

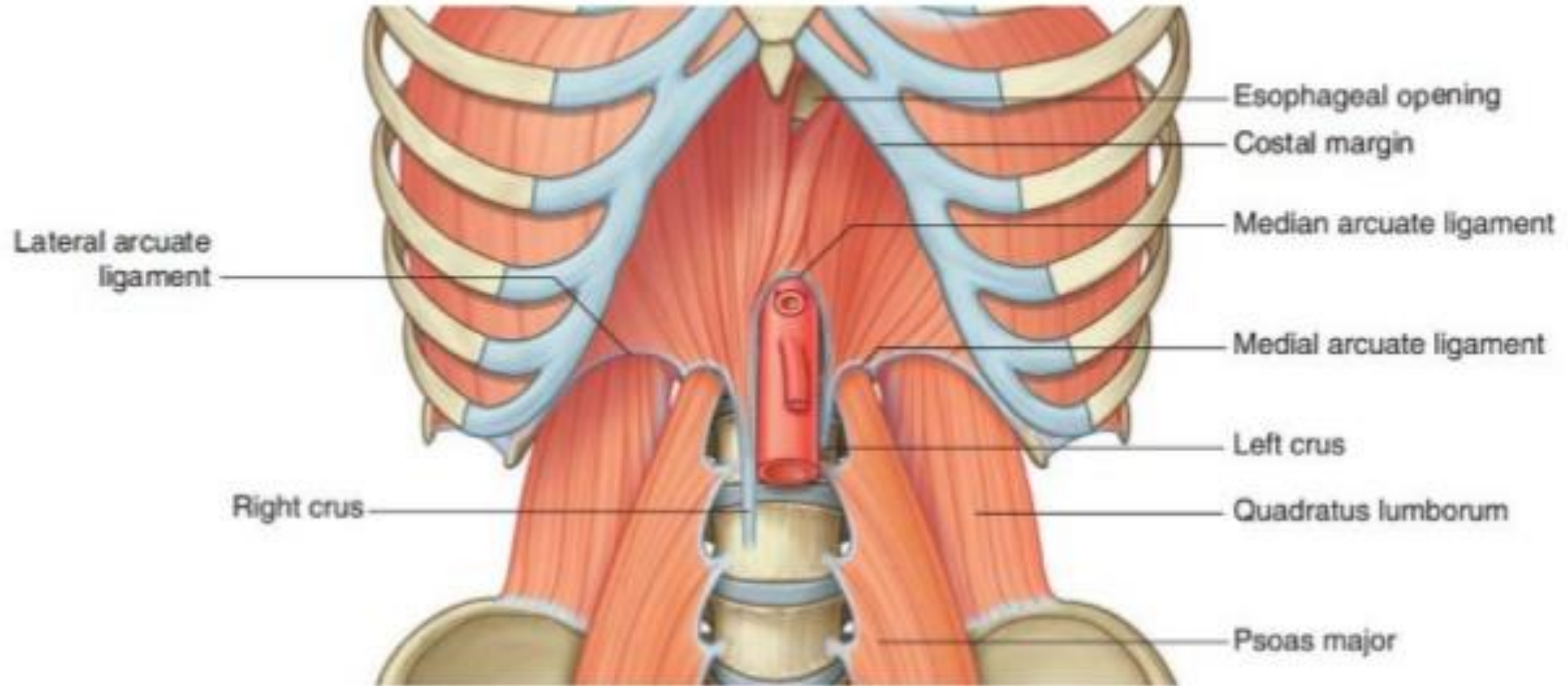


Aortic hiatus
• Aorta
• Thoracic duct
• Azygos v. (variable)
• Hemiazygos v. (variable)

Minor apertures
(through crura)
• Azygos v. (variable)
• Greater splanchnic n.
• Lesser splanchnic n.



Arcuate ligaments



The trachea (windpipe) carries air from your throat to your lungs.

The bronchial tubes branch off from the trachea, carrying air to each lung and to each lobe within each lung.

Lobes are distinct sections of the lungs.

The chest wall is made up of ribs and muscles.

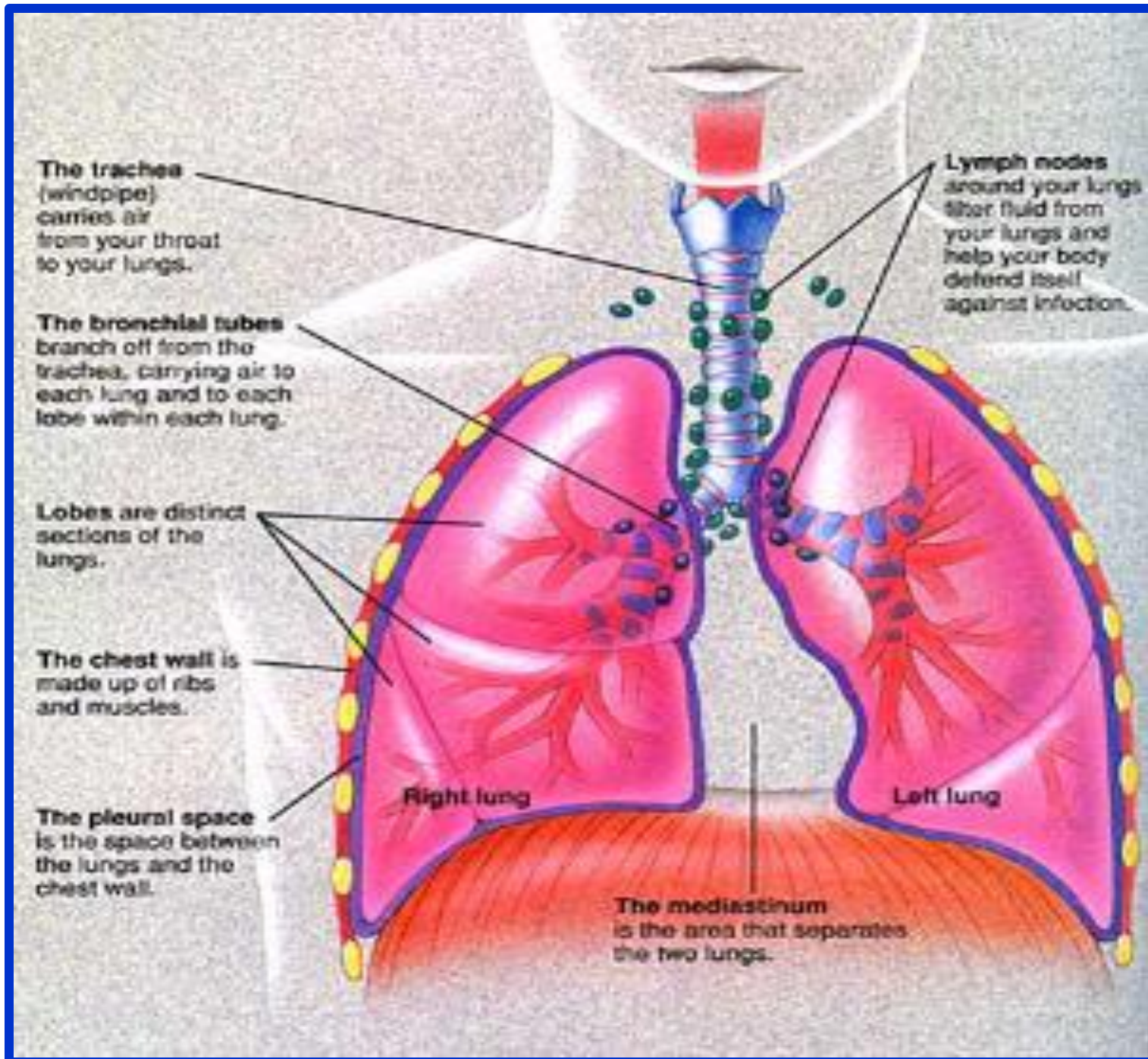
The pleural space is the space between the lungs and the chest wall.

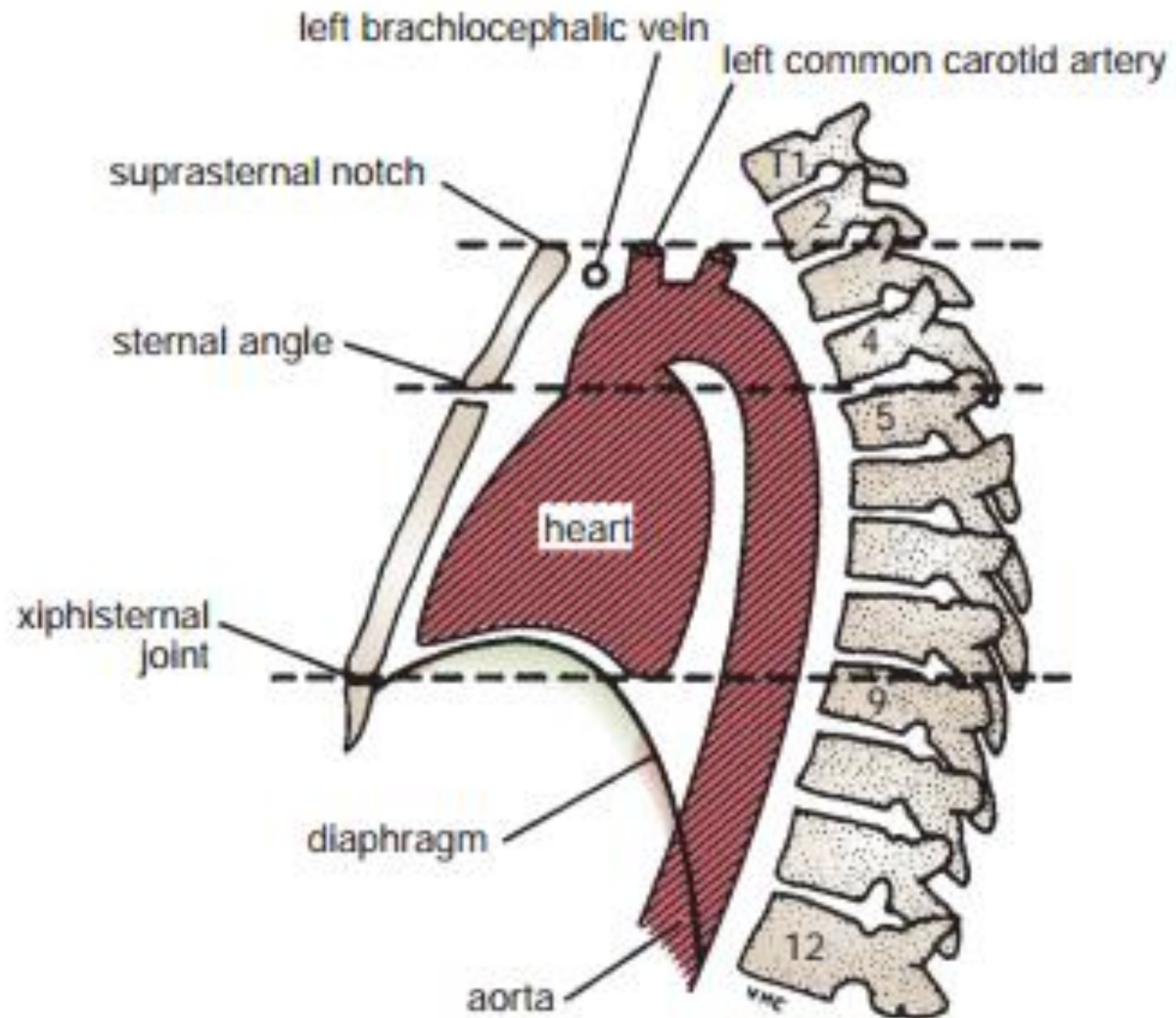
Lymph nodes around your lungs filter fluid from your lungs and help your body defend itself against infection.

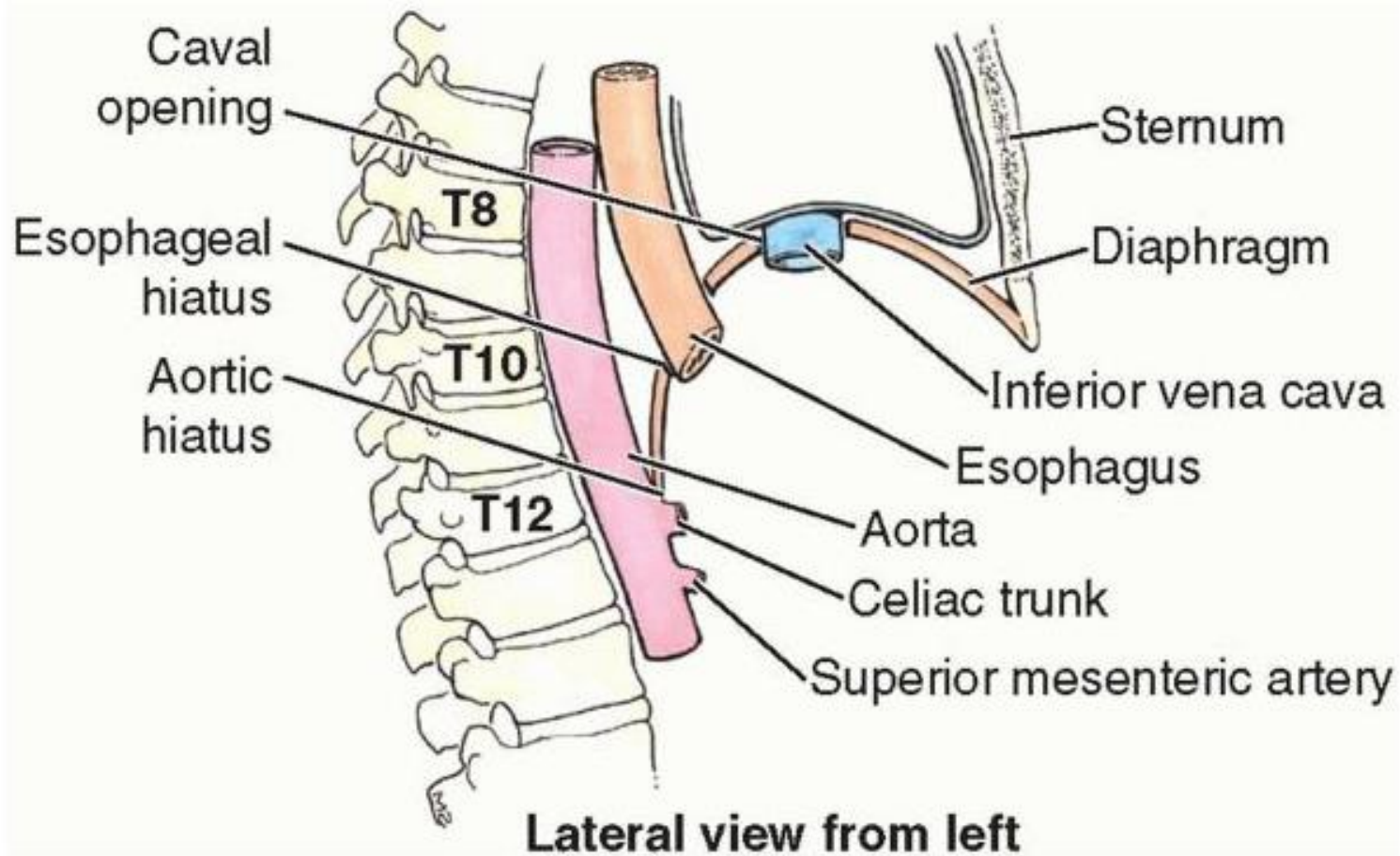
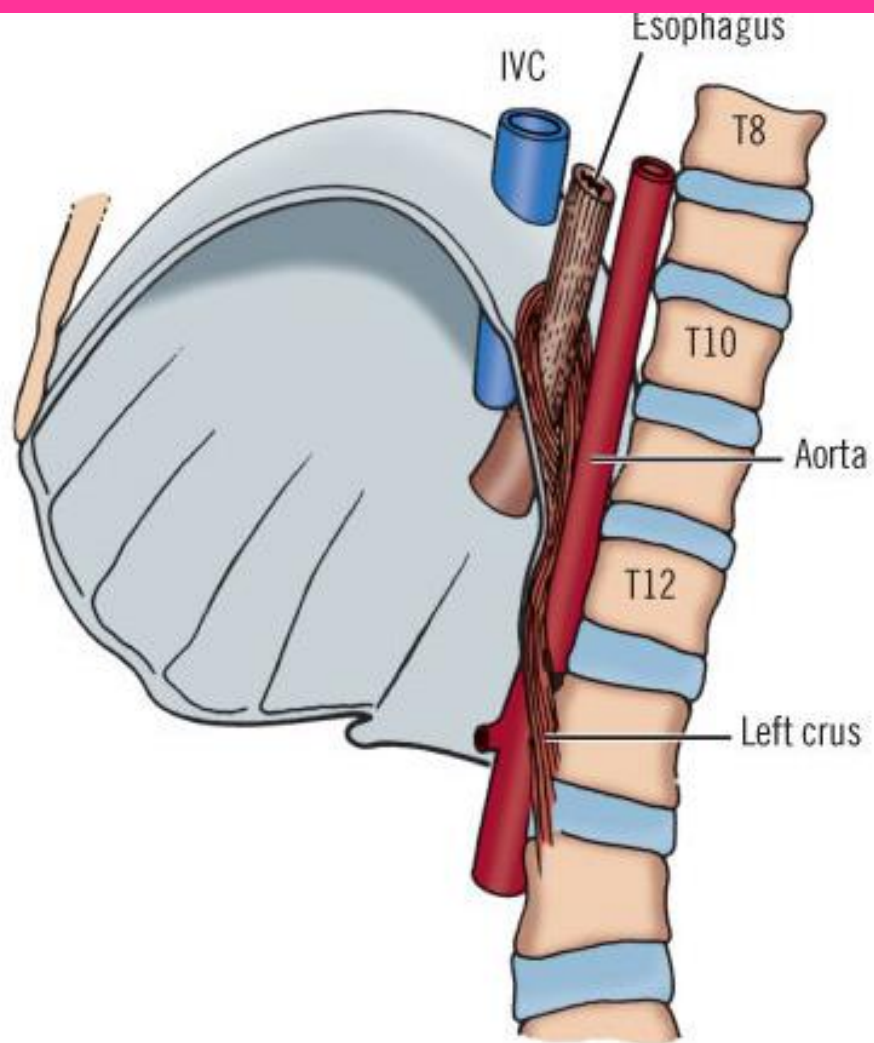
Right lung

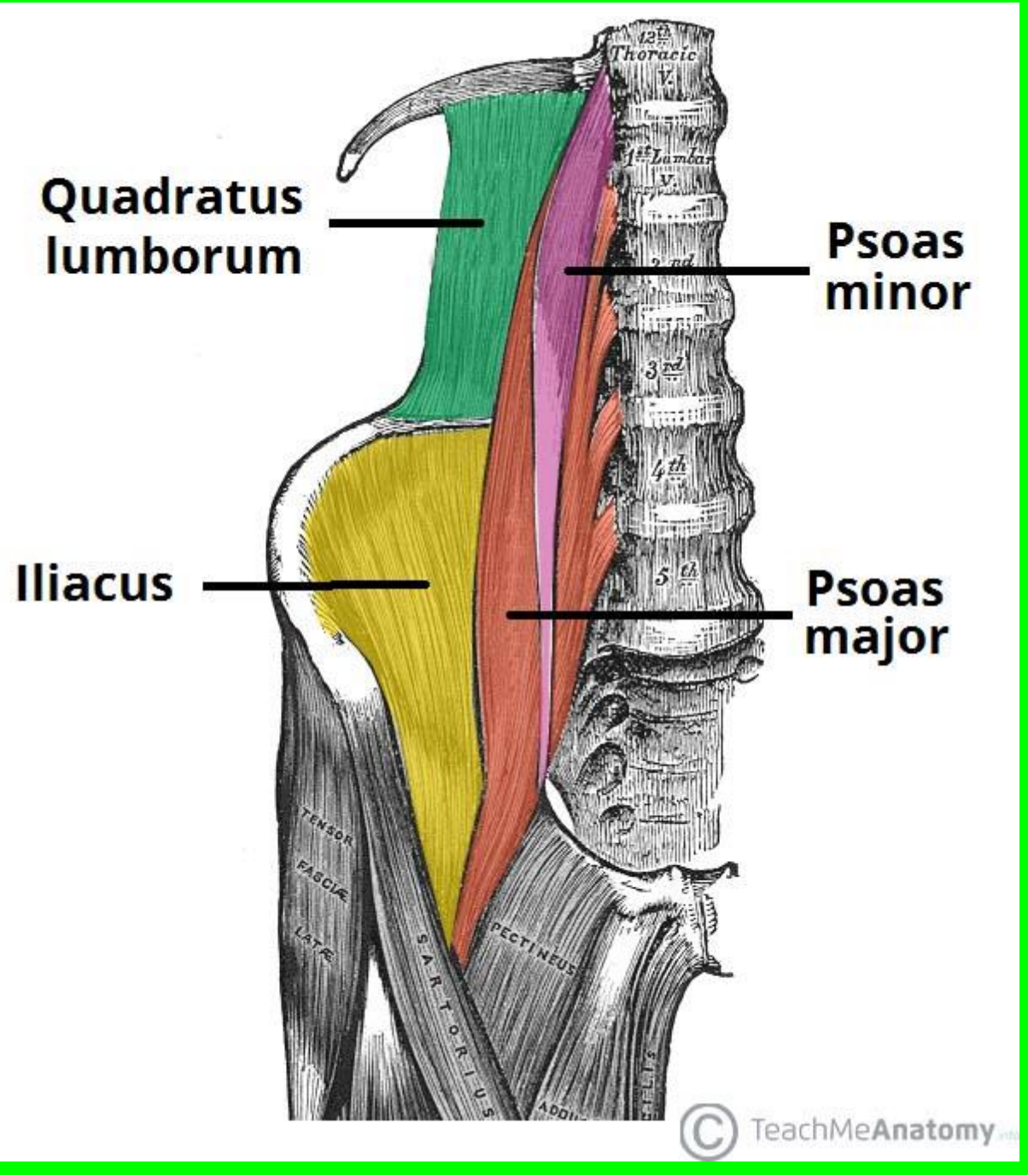
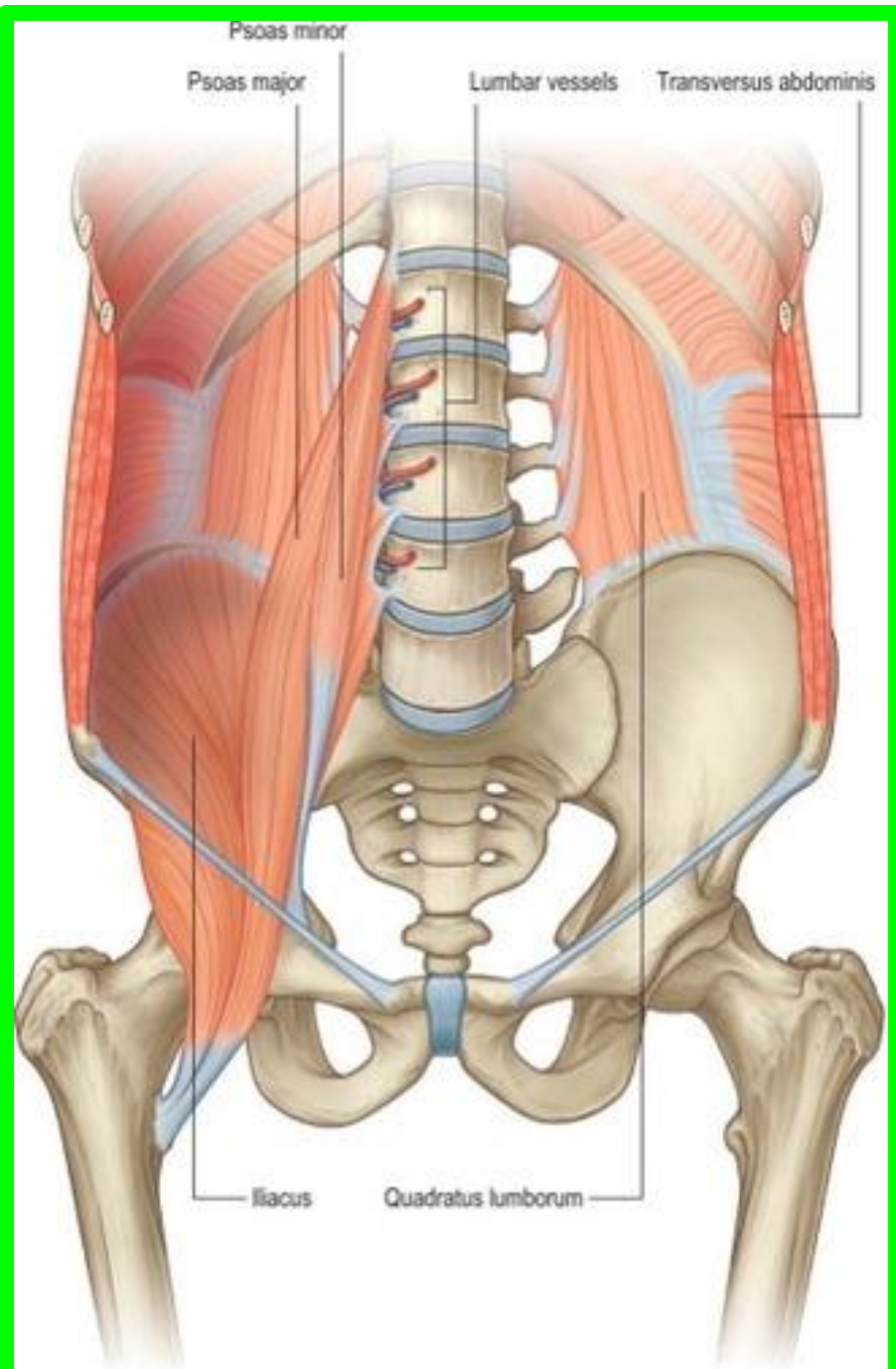
Left lung

The mediastinum is the area that separates the two lungs.

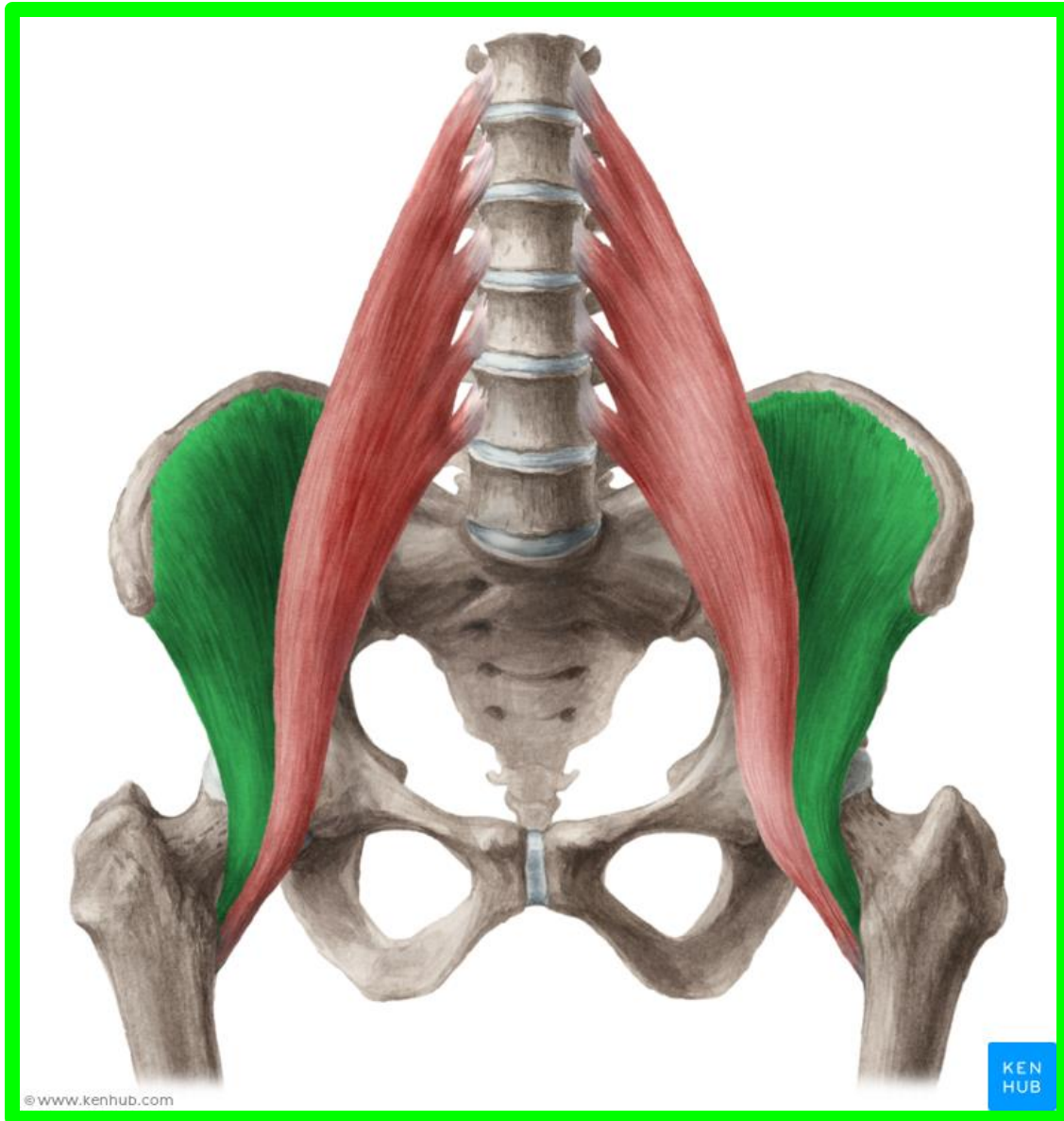








Iliacus



Quadratus Lumborum

