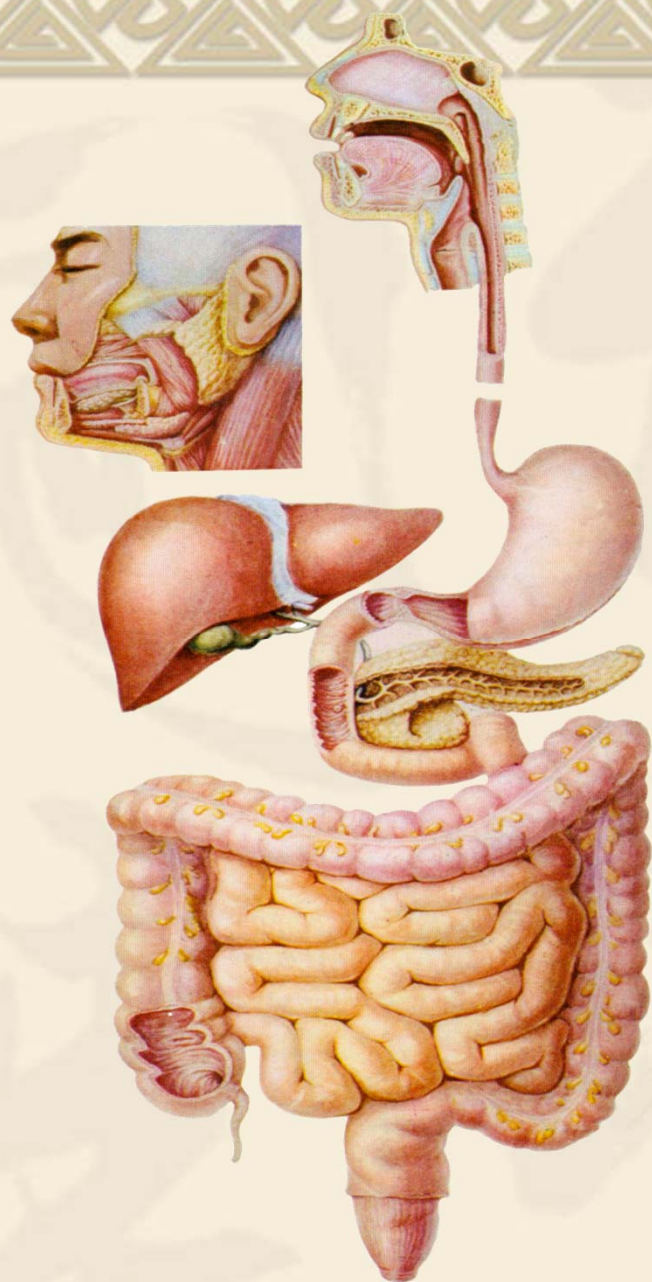
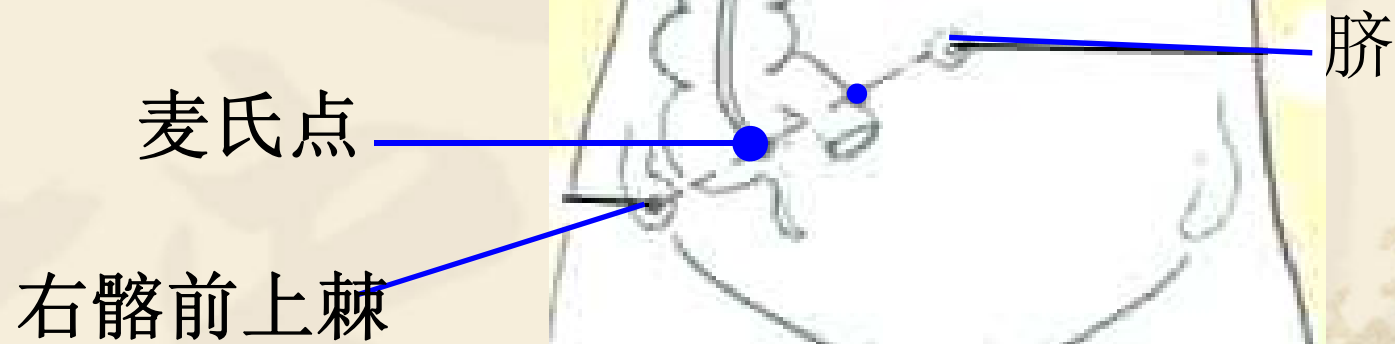




➤ 阑尾根部的体表投影:

麦氏点:★ (McBurney点)

右髂前上棘与脐连线
中外1/3交点处, 是阑
尾根部的体表投影.



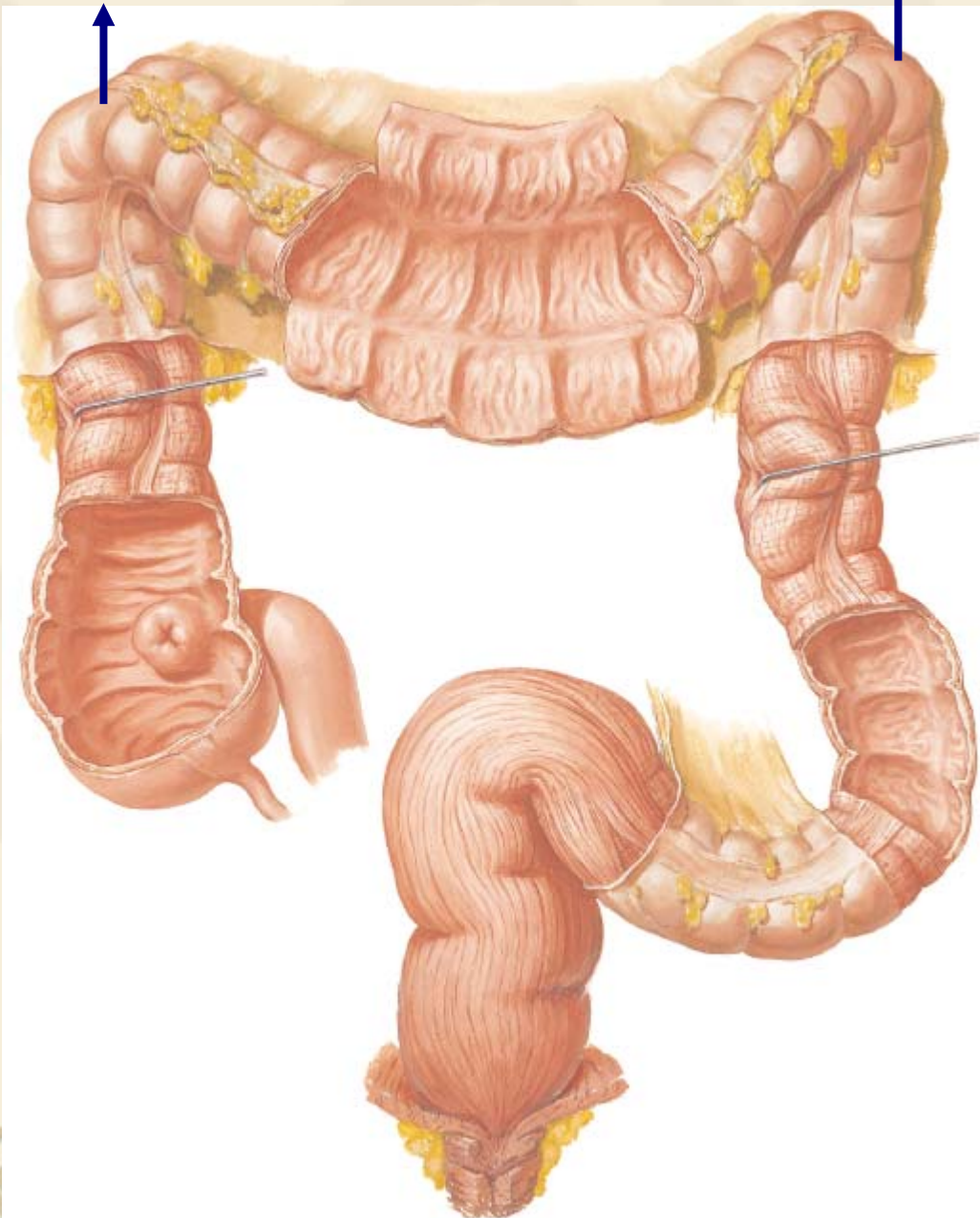
(三) 结肠 colon

结肠右曲

结肠左曲

➤ 分四部:

1. 升结肠
2. 横结肠
3. 降结肠
4. 乙状结肠



(四) 直肠 rectum

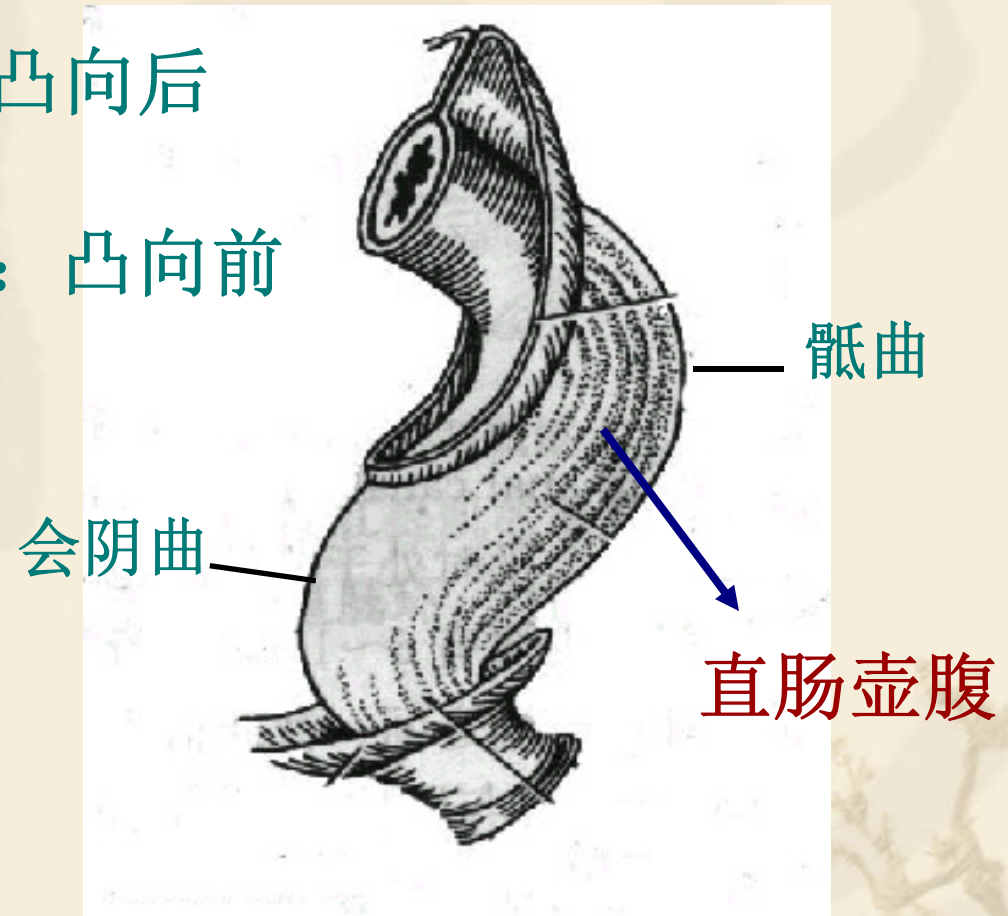
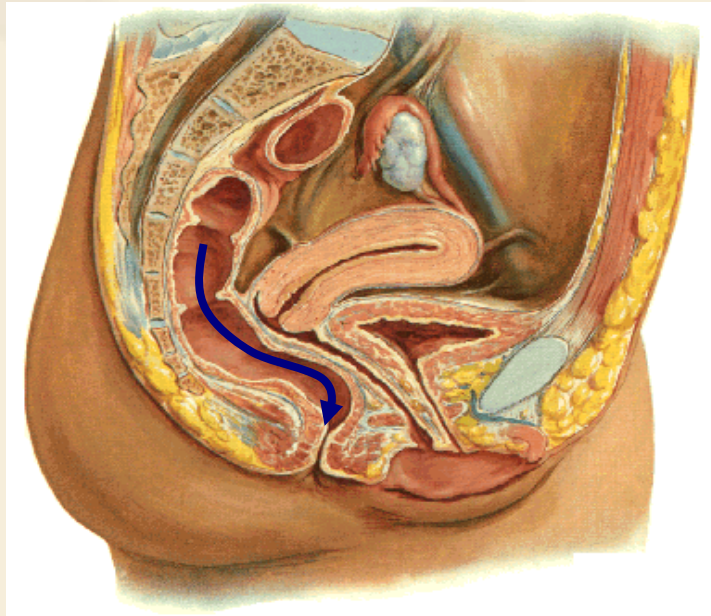
➤ 形态:

两个弯曲



直肠骶曲: 凸向后

直肠会阴曲: 凸向前



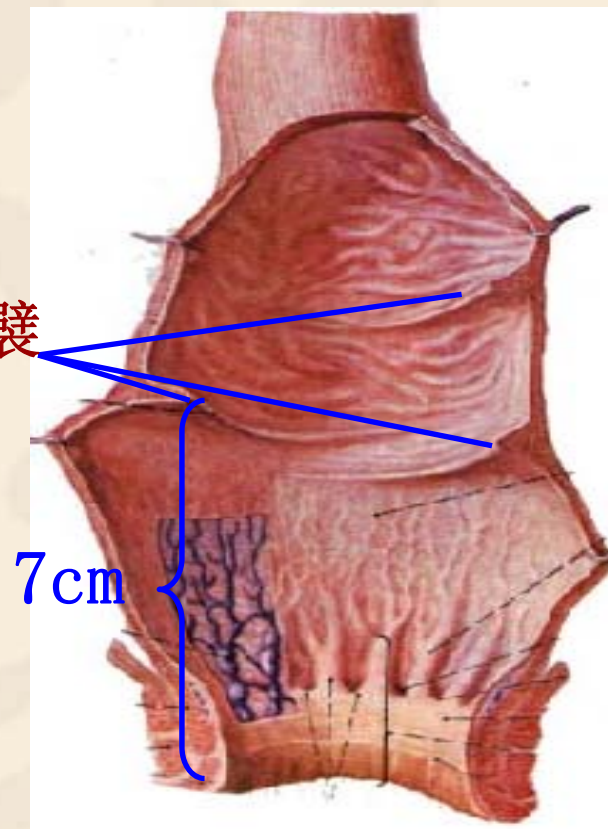


粘膜结构：

直肠横襞 (Houston's瓣)

直肠壁上常有2~3片 由环层肌和粘膜形成的半月状皱襞，称为~，其中一个大而恒定的横襞存在于直肠的右前壁上，距肛门约7cm，可作为直肠镜检时的标志。

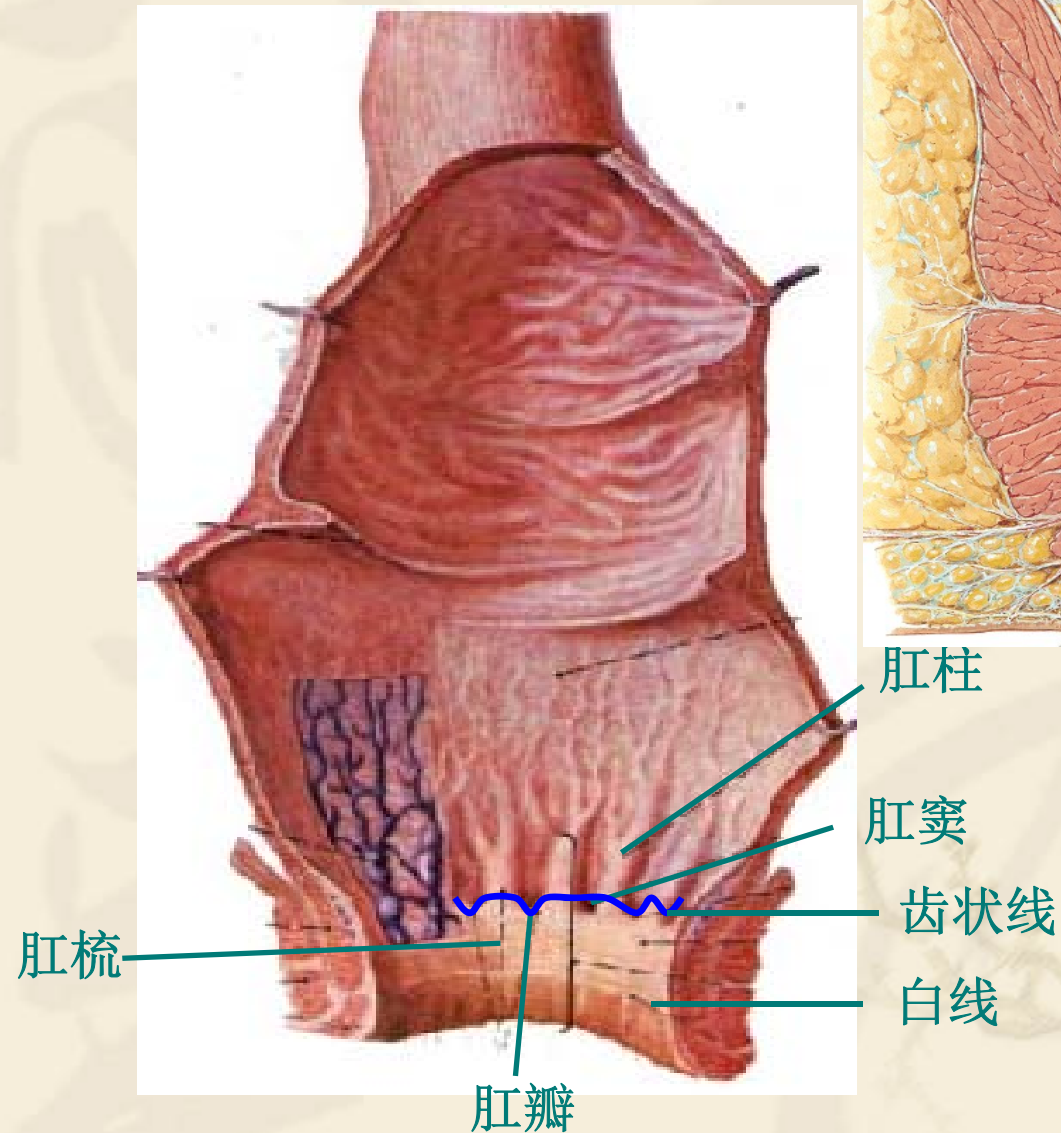
直肠横襞



(五) 肛管 anal canal ★

- ❖ 肛柱
- ❖ 肛瓣
- ❖ 肛窦
- ❖ 齿状线
- ❖ 白线
- ❖ 肛梳

痔



第二章 消化系统

第三节 消化腺



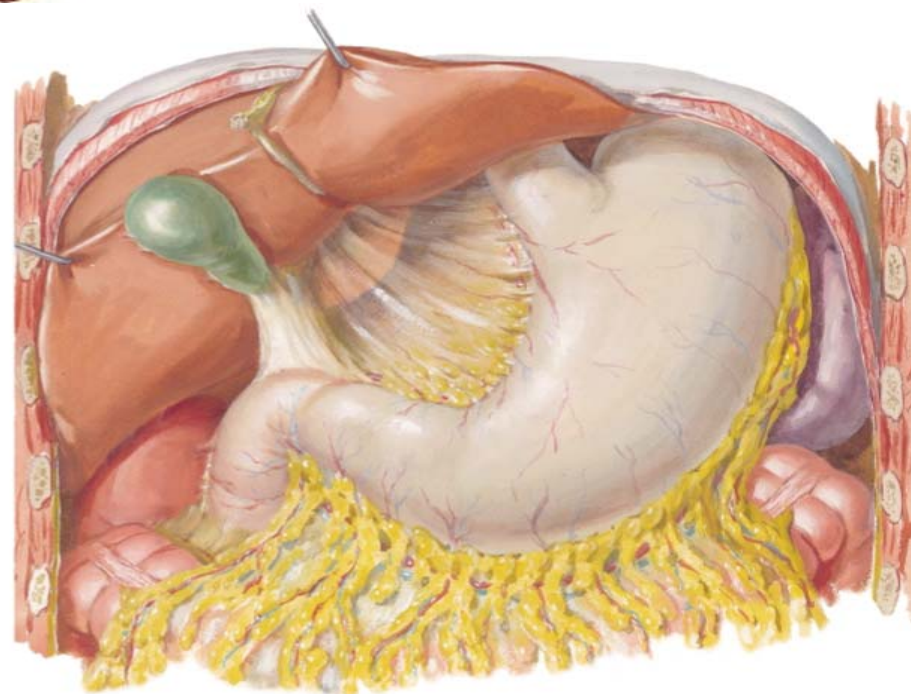
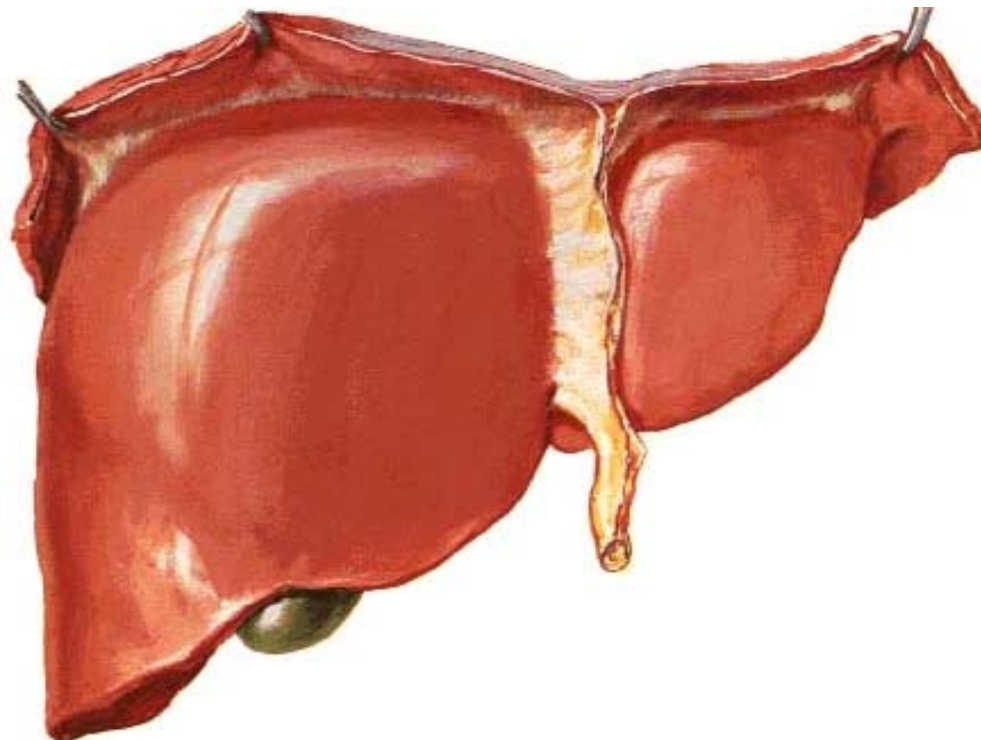
一、肝

➤ 概述：

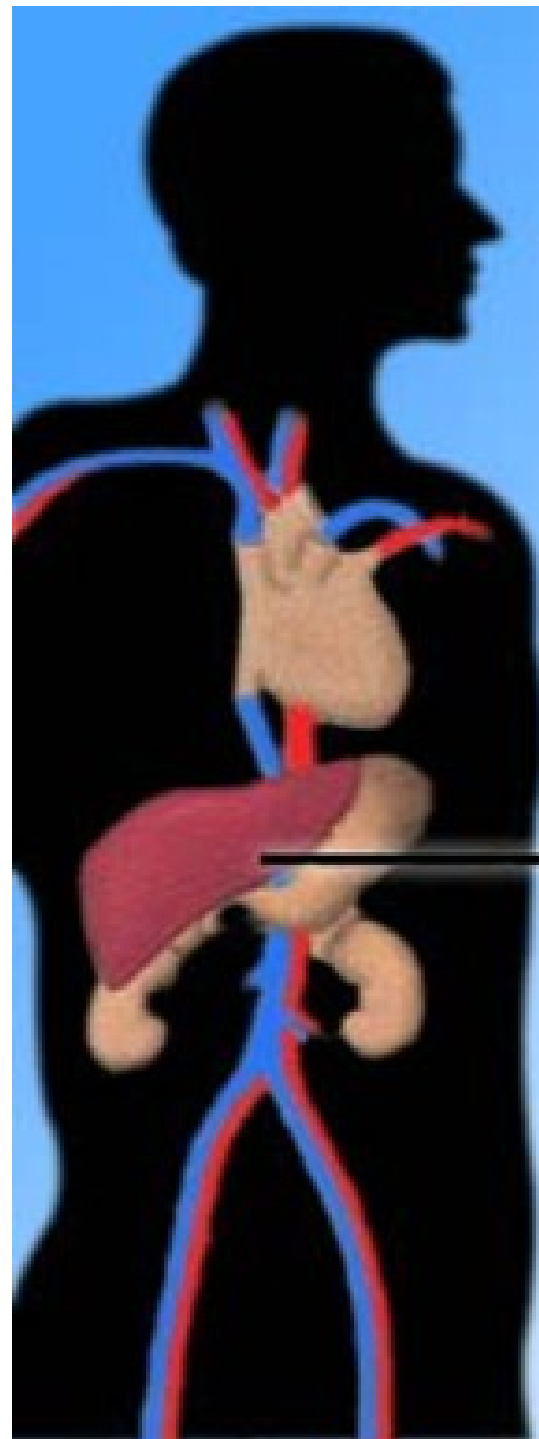
颜色：棕红色

质地：柔软而脆弱

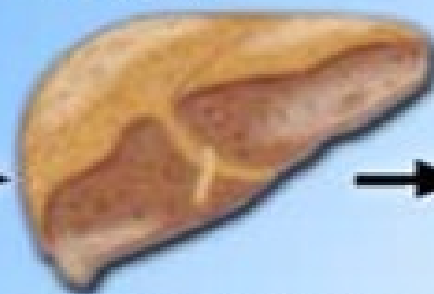
功能： 分泌胆汁



The price you pay
stages of alcohol-induced liver damage



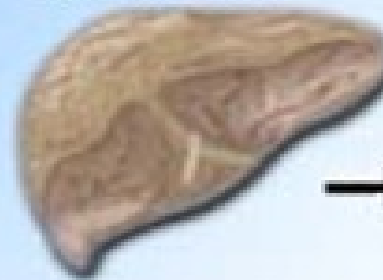
Fatty Liver
脂肪肝



Deposits of fat causes
liver enlargement.

Strict abstinence can
lead to a full recovery.

Liver Fibrosis
肝纤维化



Scar tissue forms.

Recovery is possi-
ble, but scar tissue
remains.

Cirrhosis
肝硬化



Growth of connec-
tive tissue destroys
liver cells.

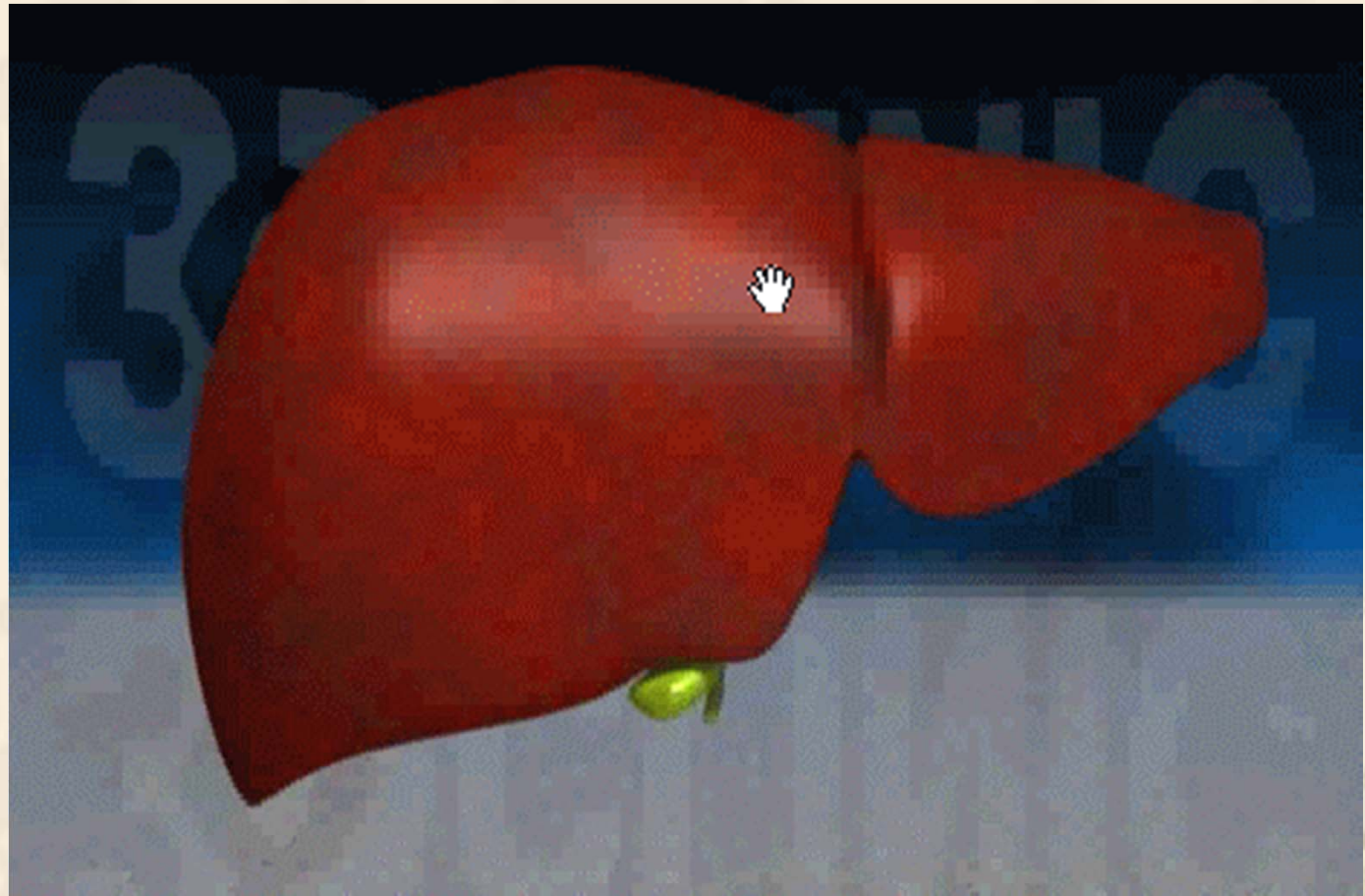
The damage is
irreversible.

(一) 形态：楔形；“上、下两面，前、后两缘”

两面：

上面：膈面

下面：脏面



1. 膈面

冠状韧带

肝右叶

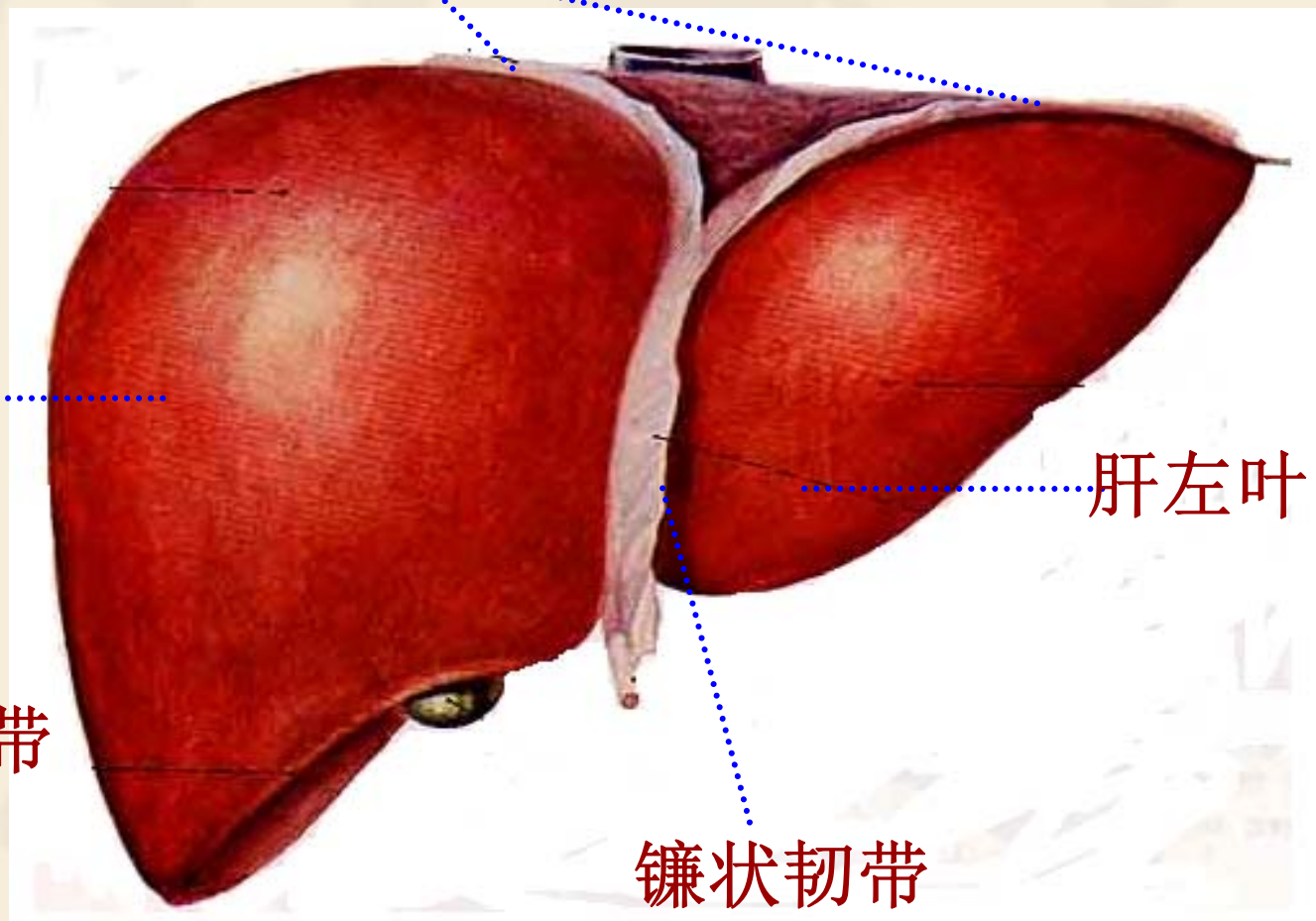
肝左叶

★ 肝右叶

镰状韧带

肝左叶

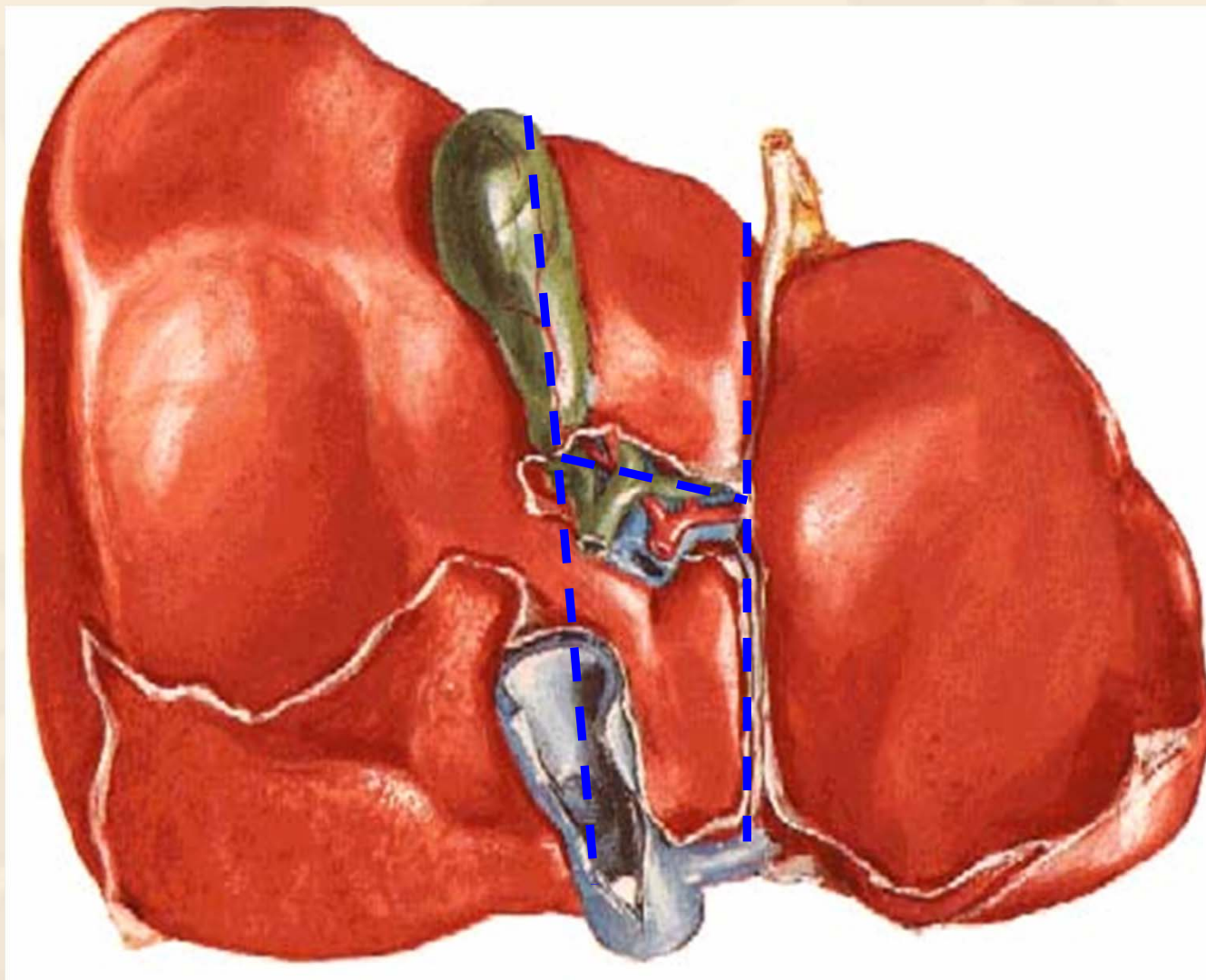
镰状韧带



2. 脏面

“H”形沟:

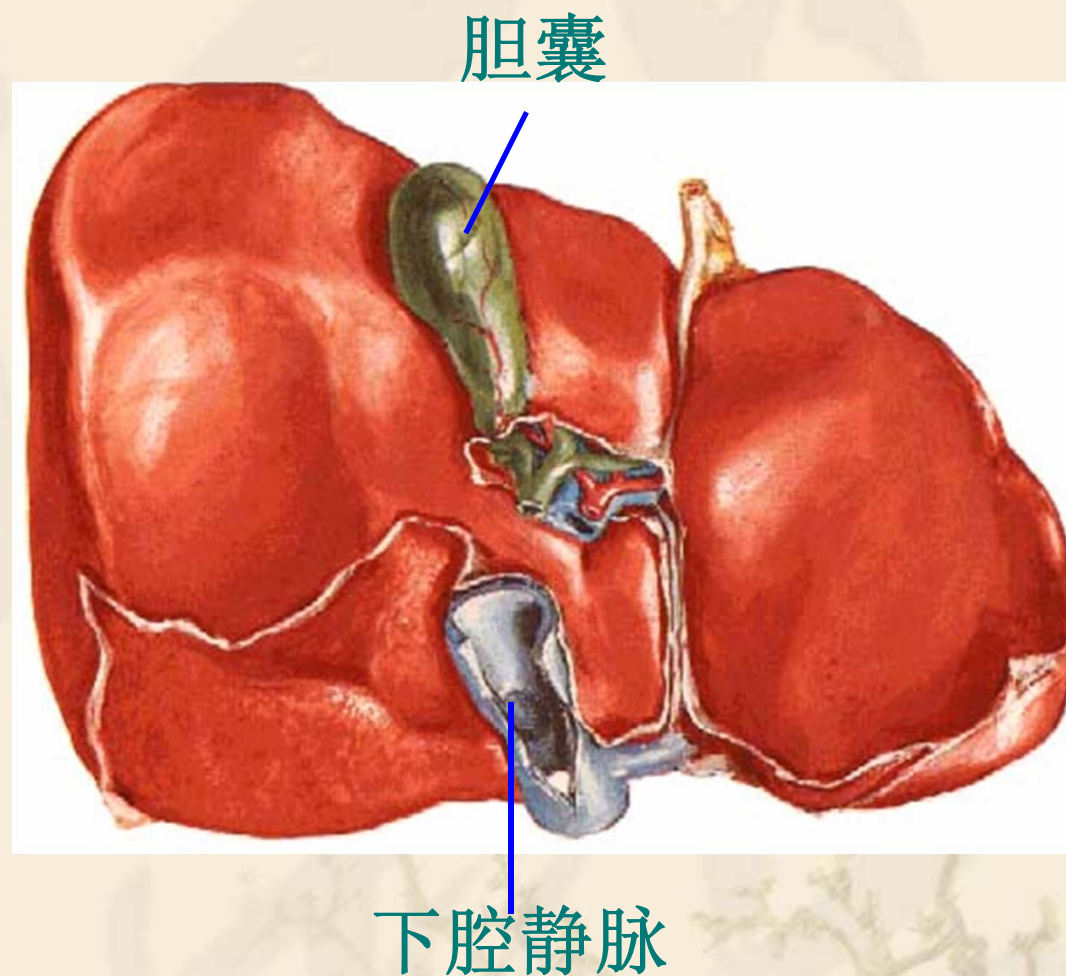
{ 左纵沟
右纵沟
横沟



(1) 右纵沟: ★

前部: 胆囊

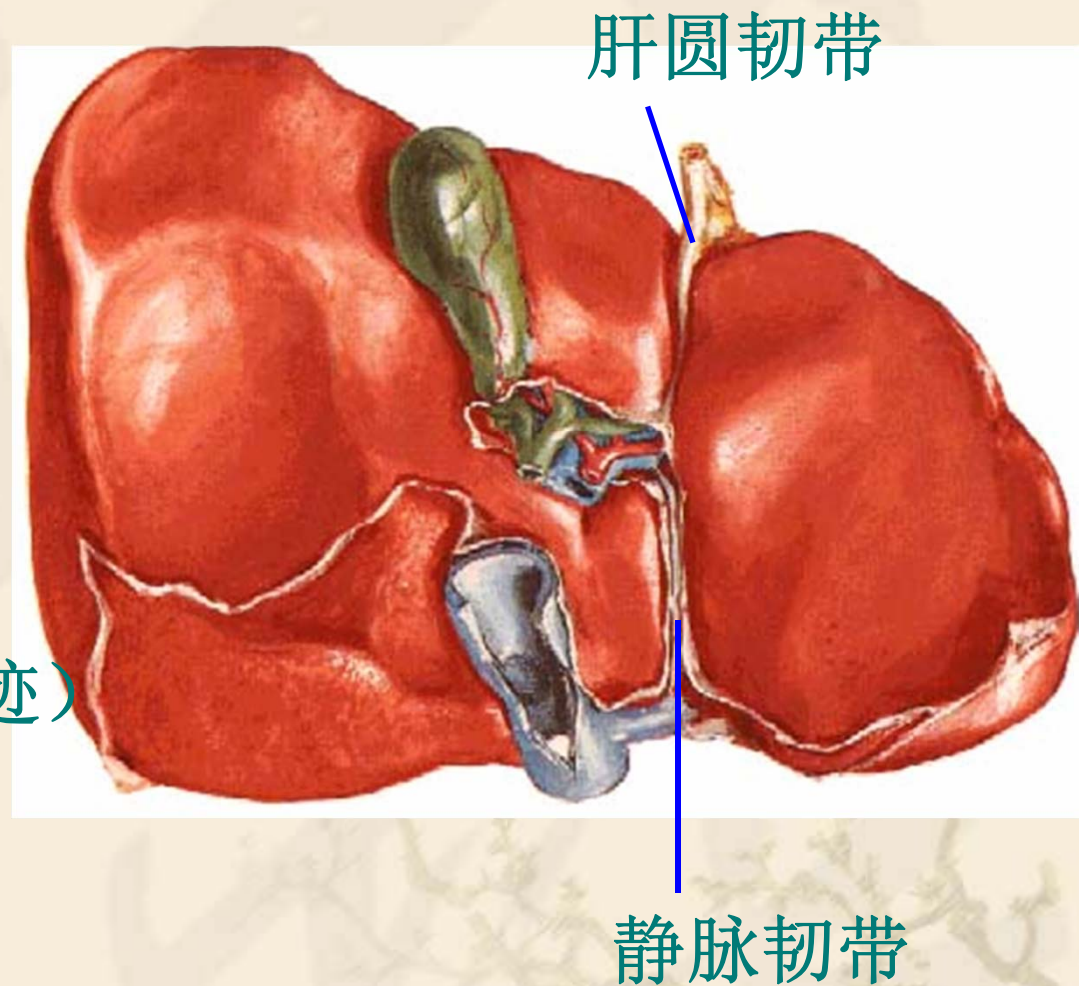
后部: 下腔静脉



(2) 左纵沟: ★

前部: 肝圆韧带
(脐静脉闭锁痕迹) ★

后部: 静脉韧带 ★
(静脉导管闭锁痕迹)

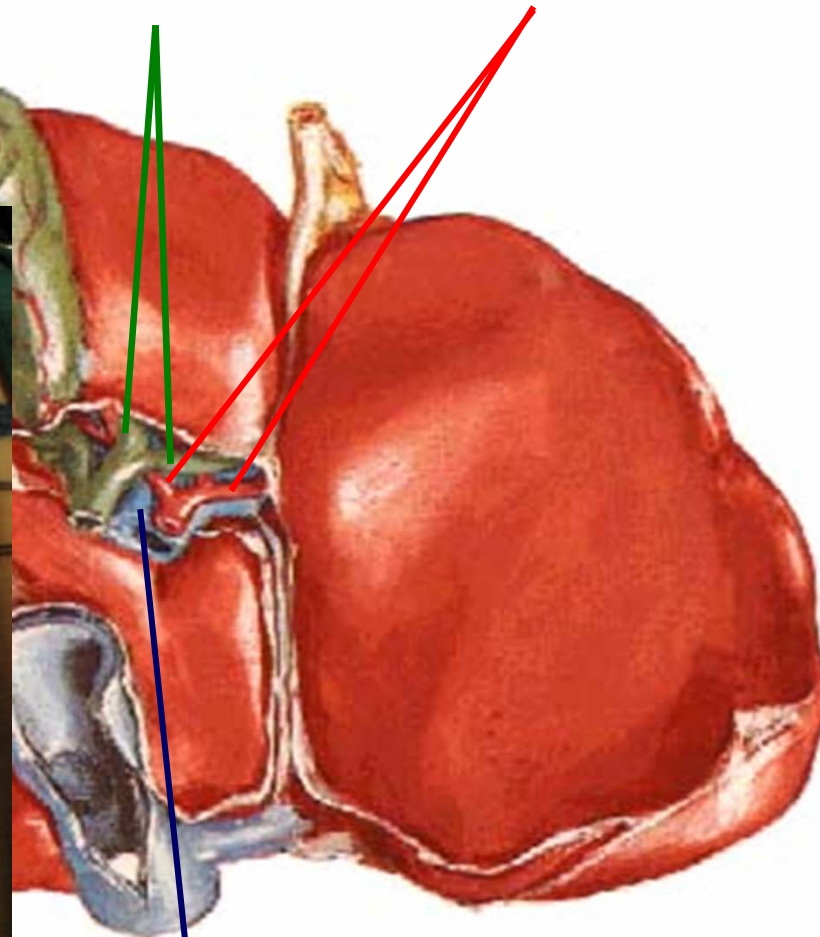
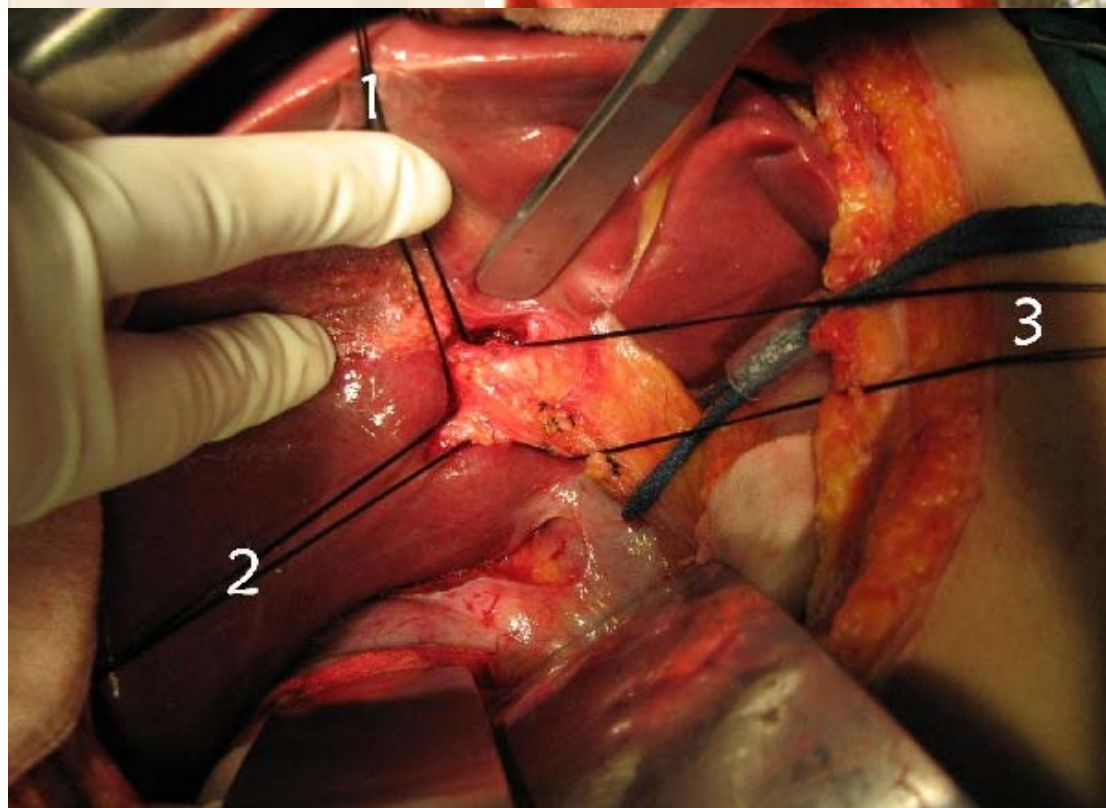


(3) 横 沟:

肝门★

肝蒂★

肝左、右管 肝固有动脉



肝门静脉

(4) 肝脏面的分叶★

肝左叶

肝右叶

方叶

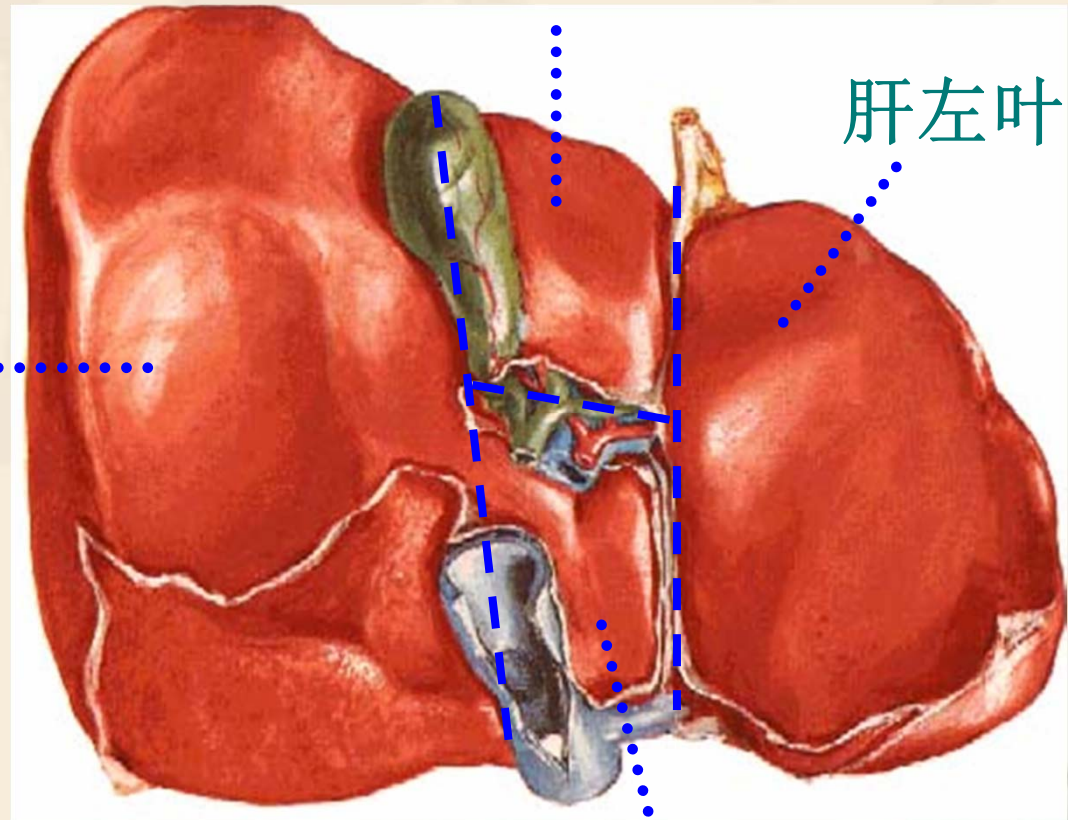
尾状叶

肝右叶

方叶

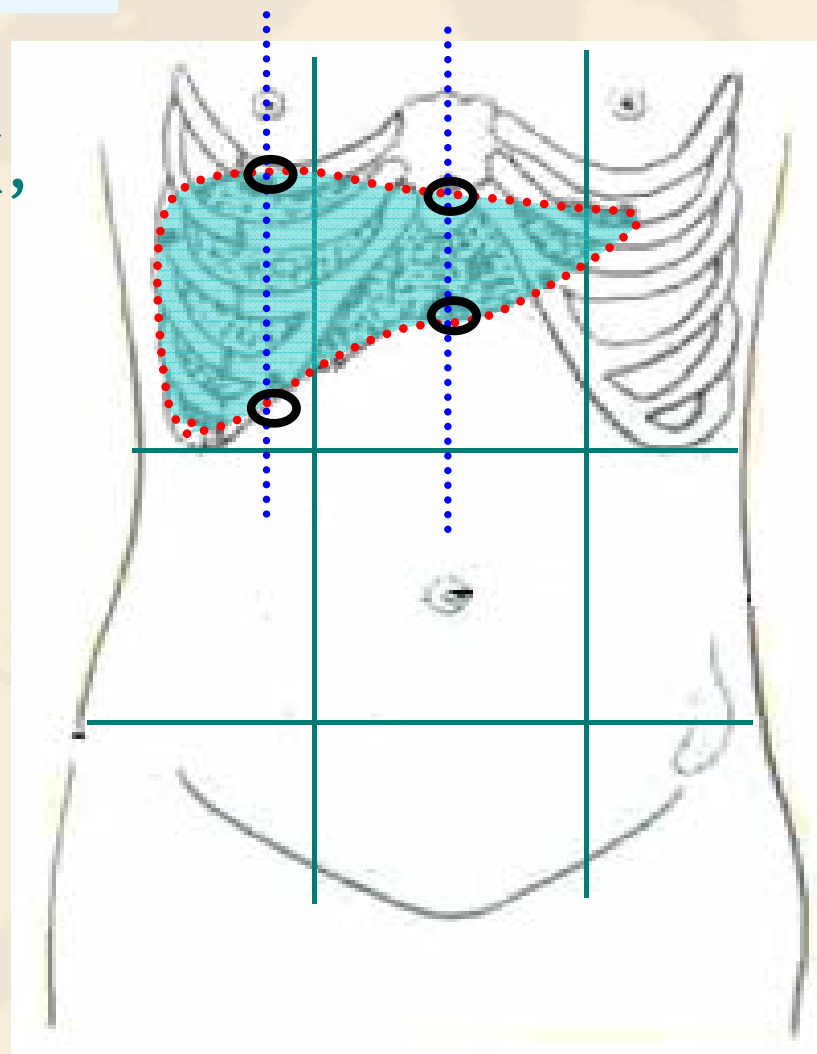
肝左叶

尾状叶

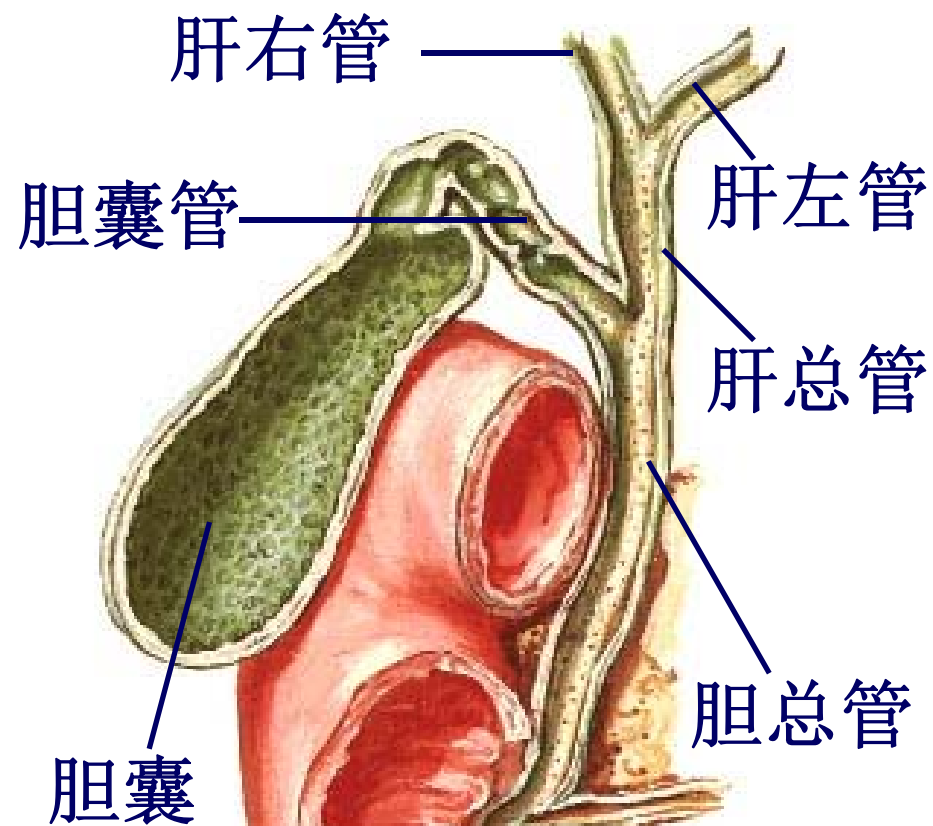
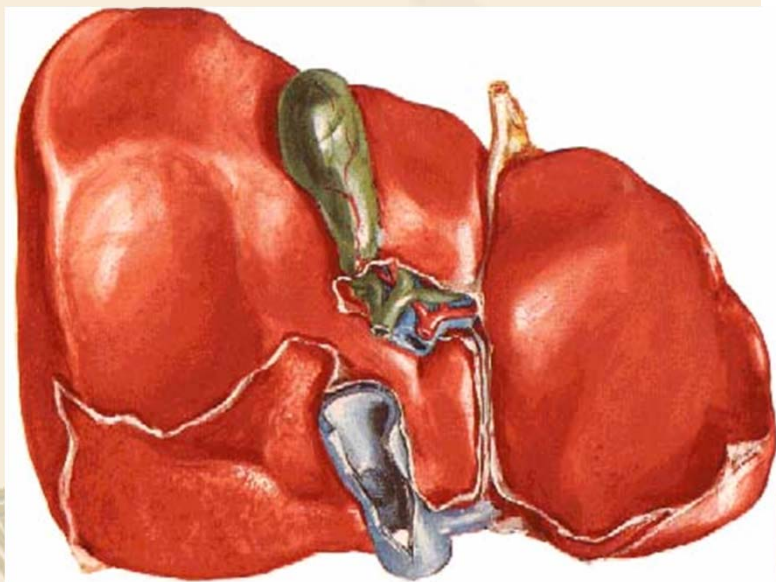
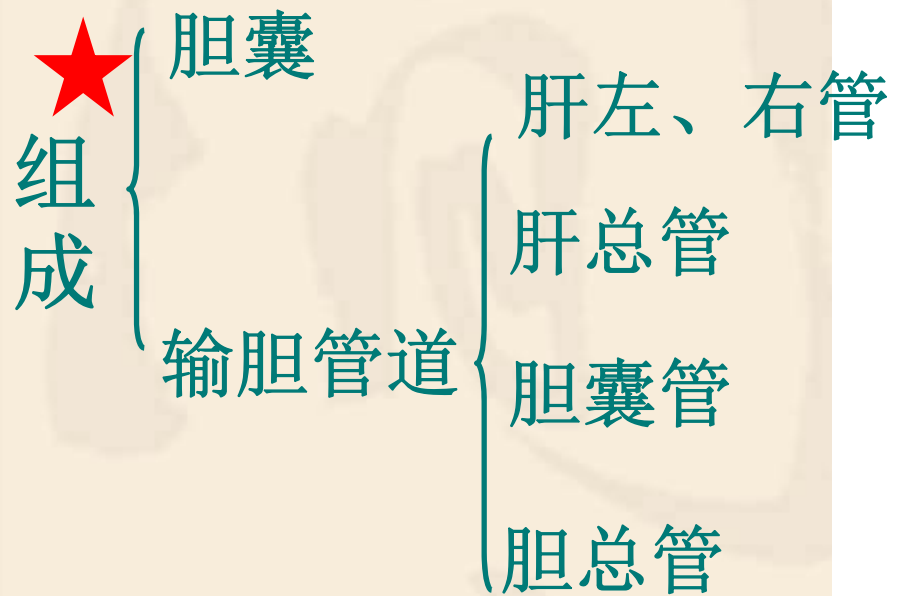


（二）肝的位置：

大部分位于右季肋区和腹上区，
小部分达左季肋区。



（四）肝外胆道系统



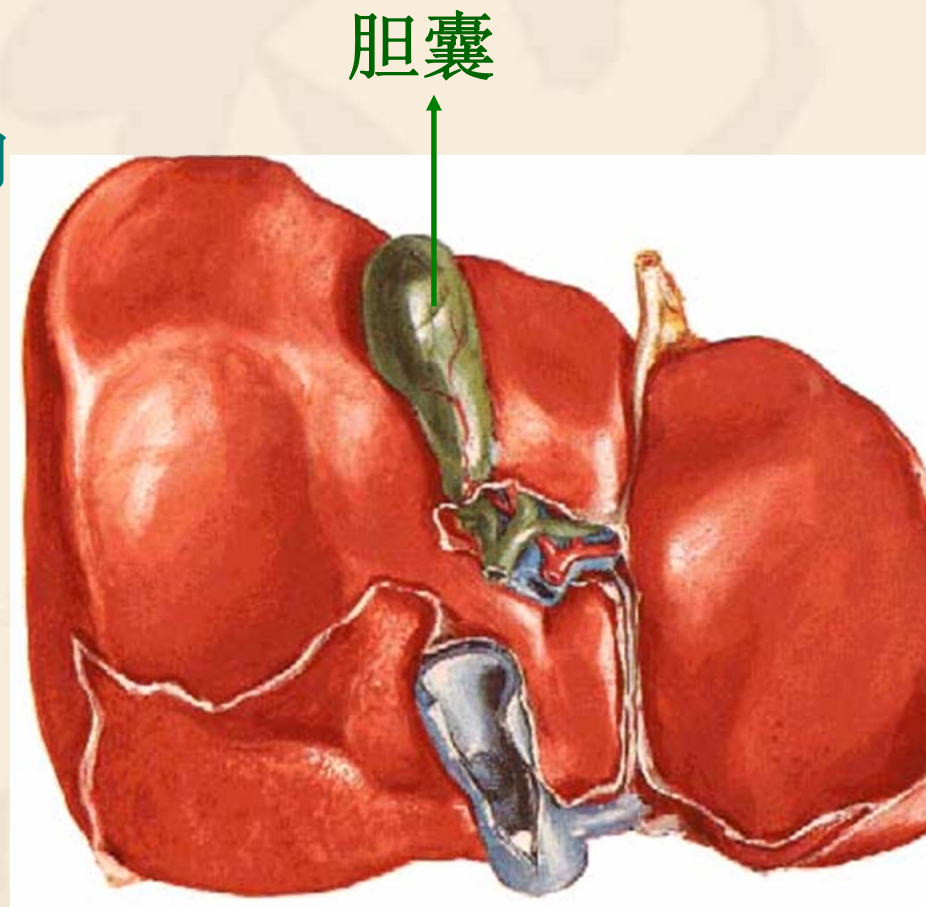
1. 胆囊 gallbladder

➤ 位置： 肝脏的胆囊窝内

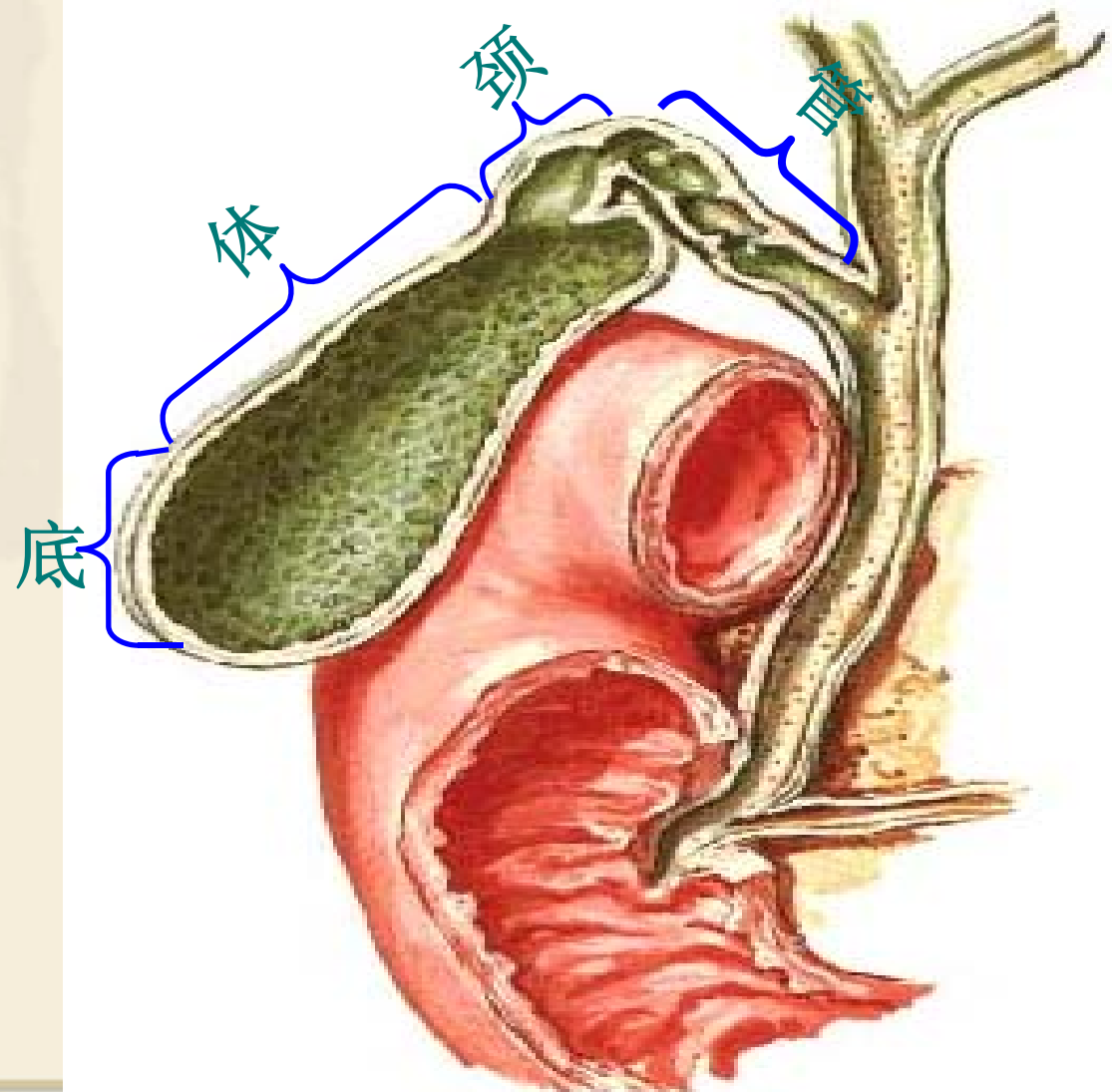
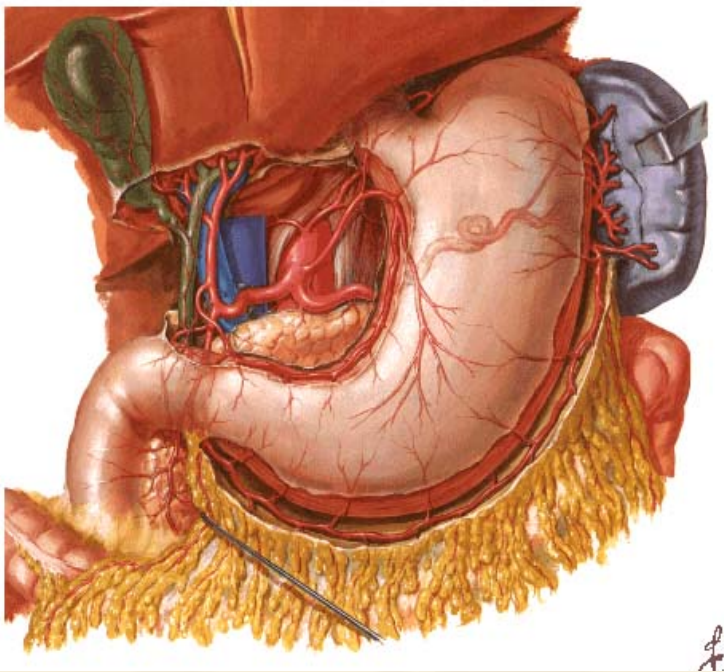
➤ 形态： 梨形

➤ 容积： 40-60ml

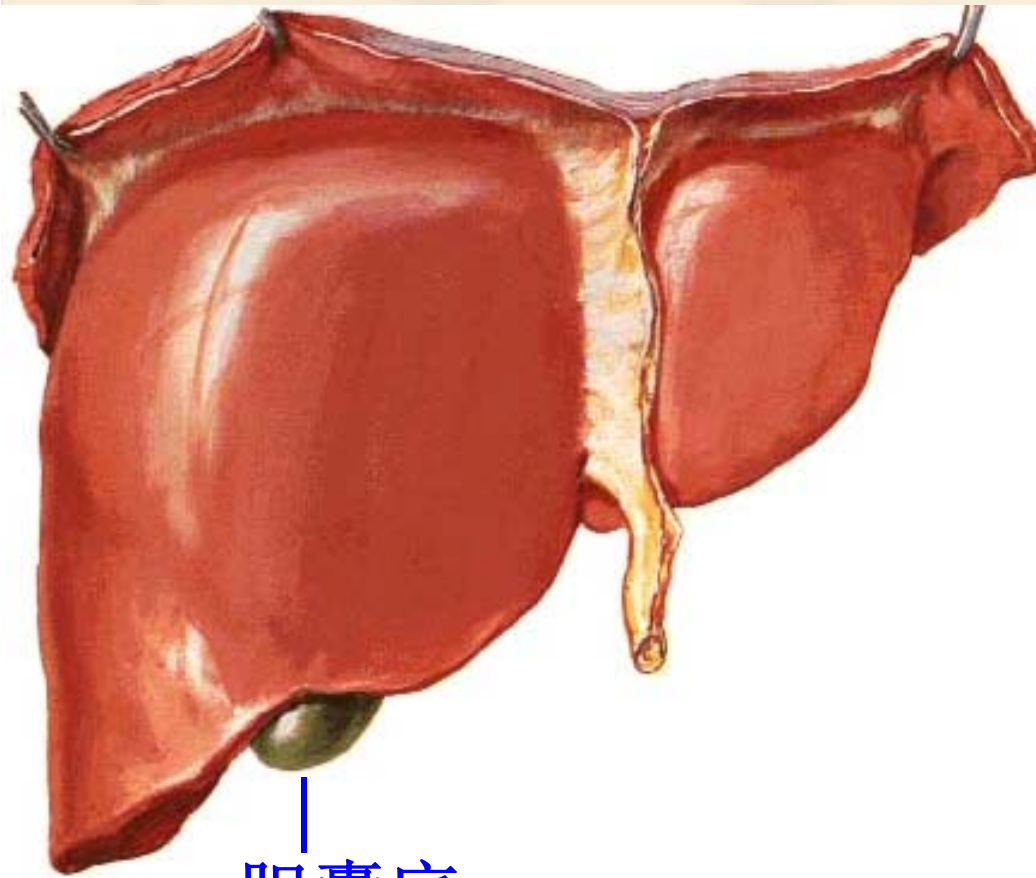
➤ 功能： 储存、浓缩胆汁



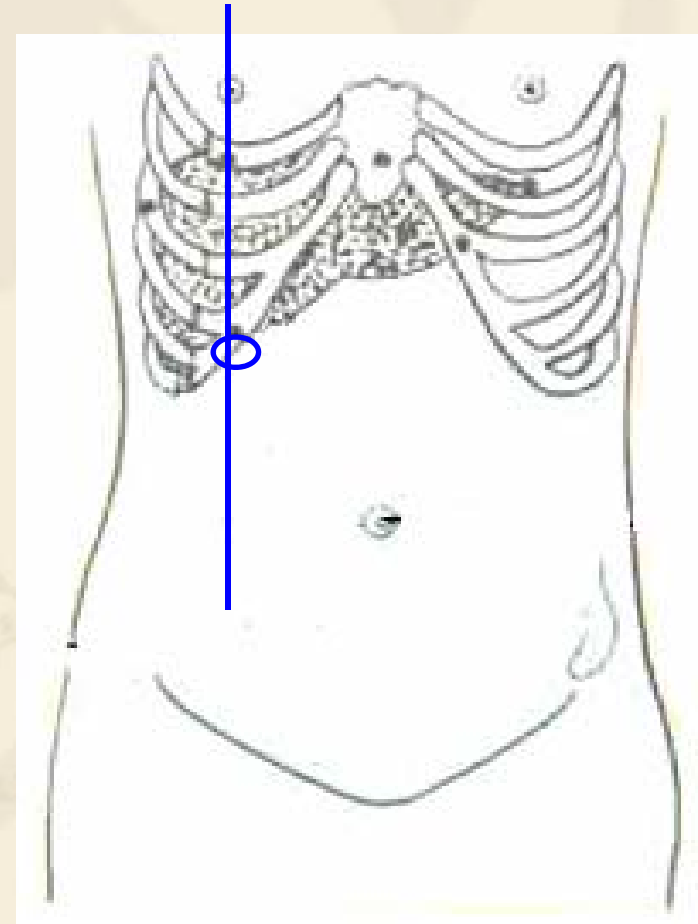
★
➤ 分四部：底，体，颈，管



★
➤ 胆囊底的体表投影点： 右锁中线与右肋弓的交点.



胆囊底



胆囊发炎时：该点有压痛

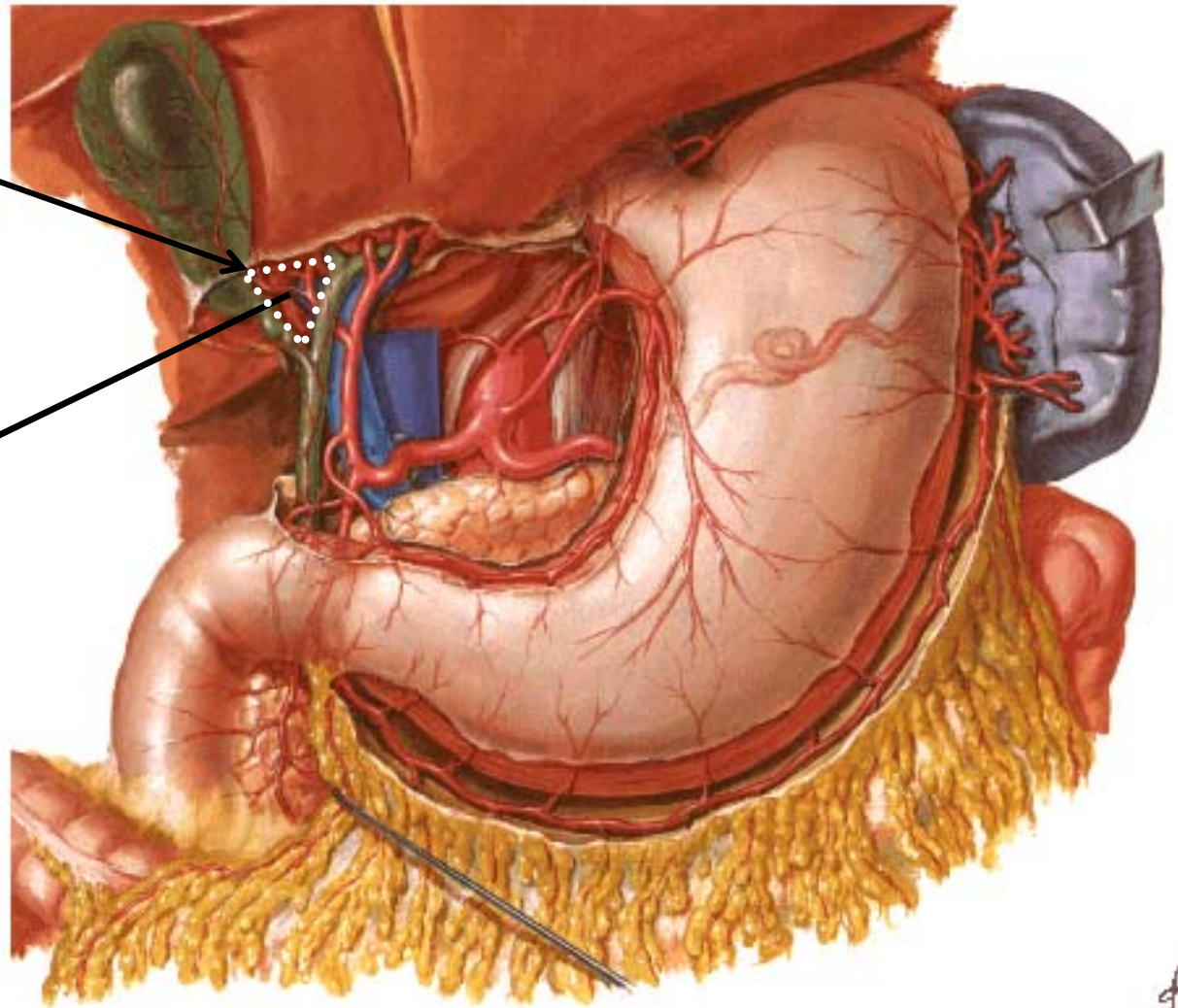
Murphy征 (+)



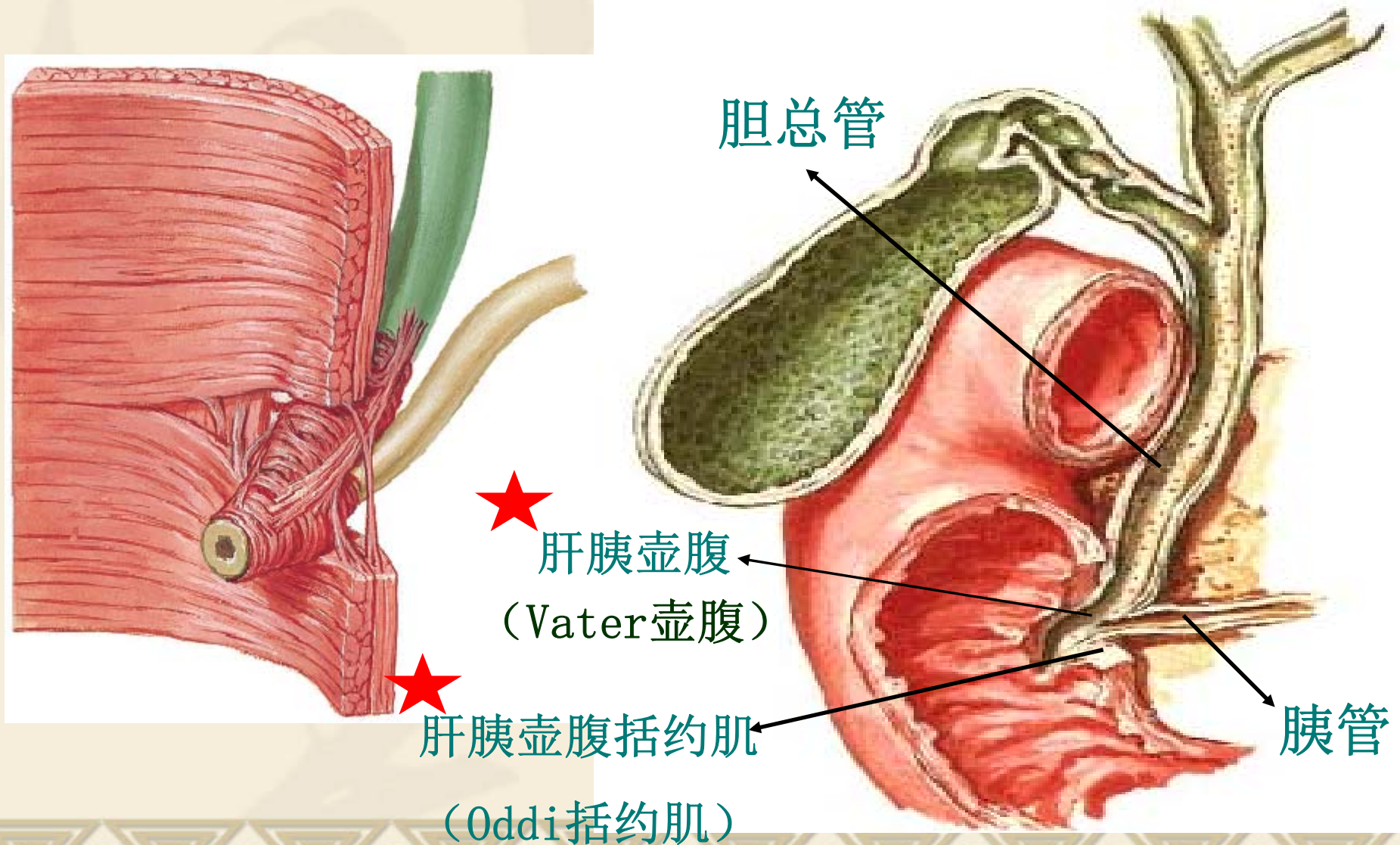
(二) 输胆管道

胆囊三角★
(Calot三角)

胆囊动脉



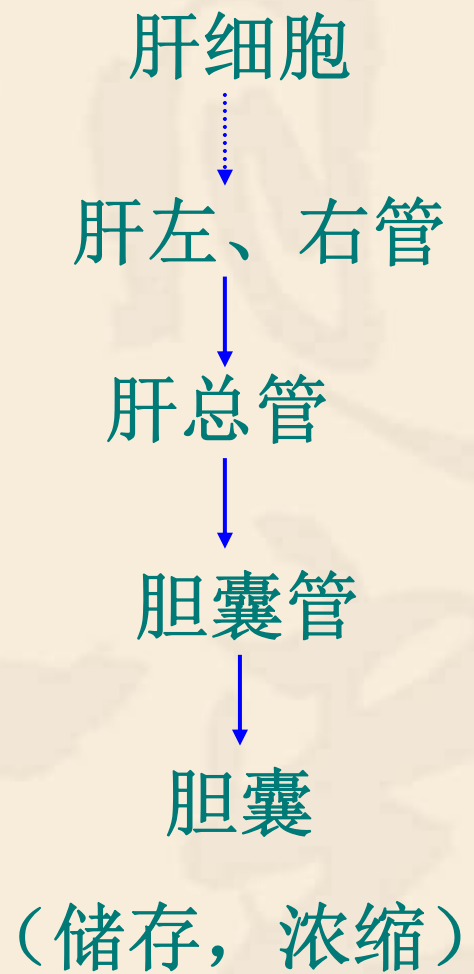
➤ 胆总管 common bile duct



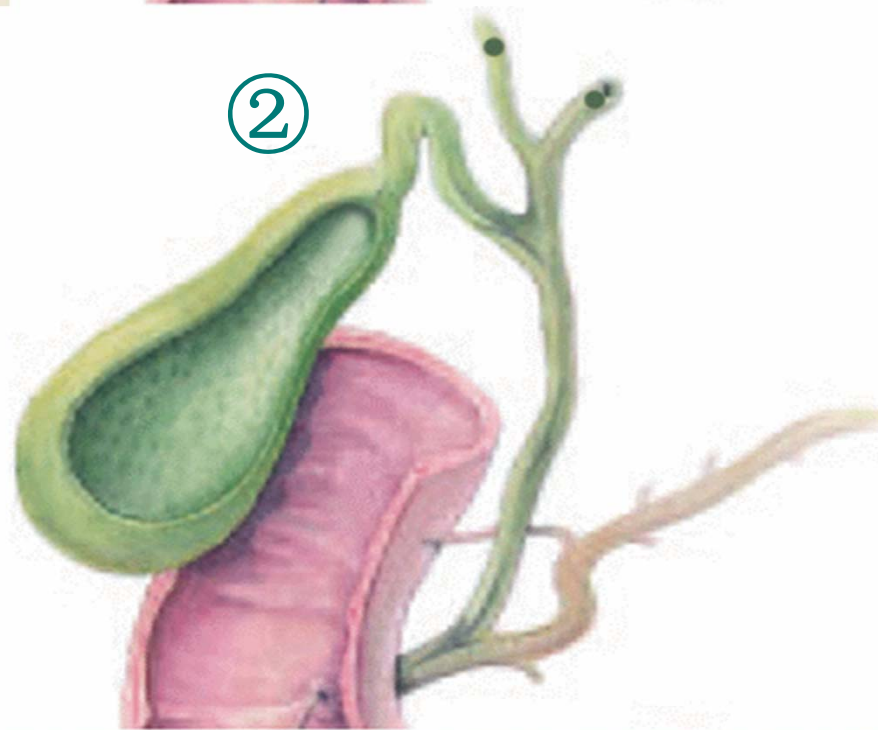
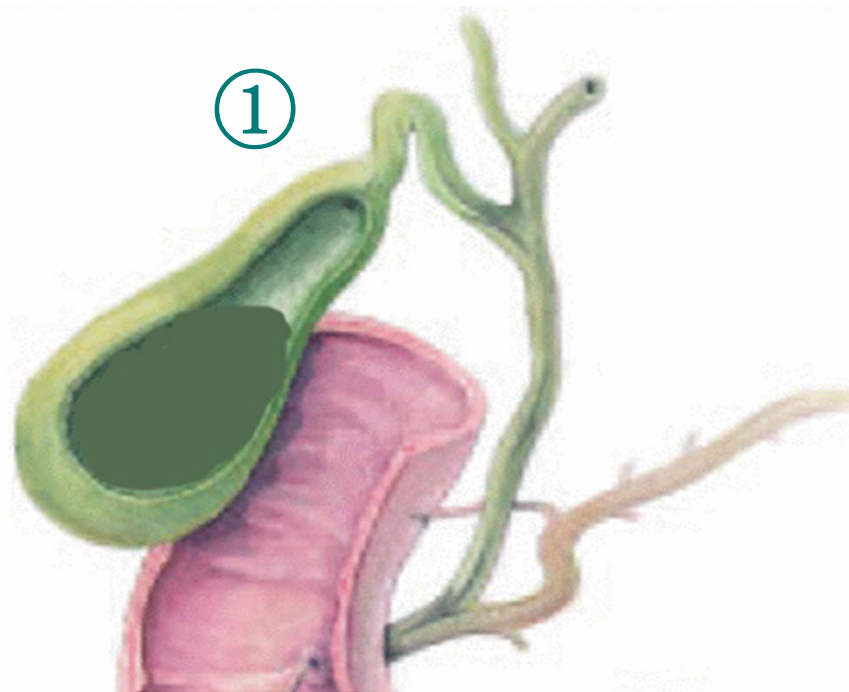
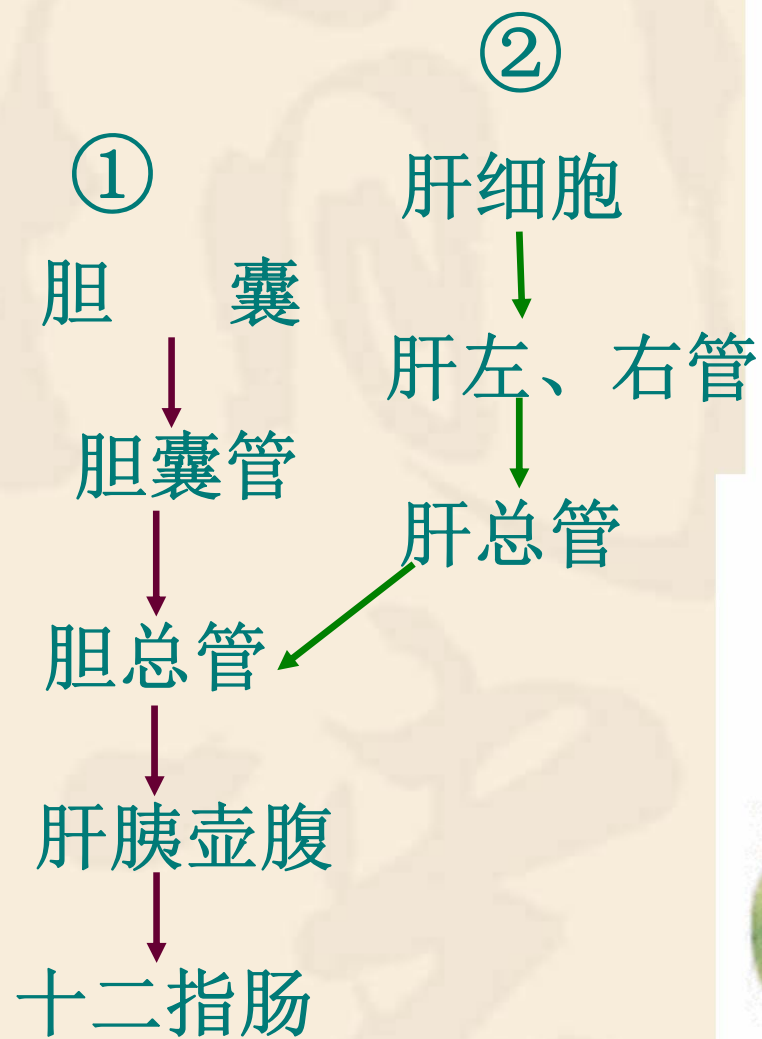


胆汁排出途径：

1. 未进食时：



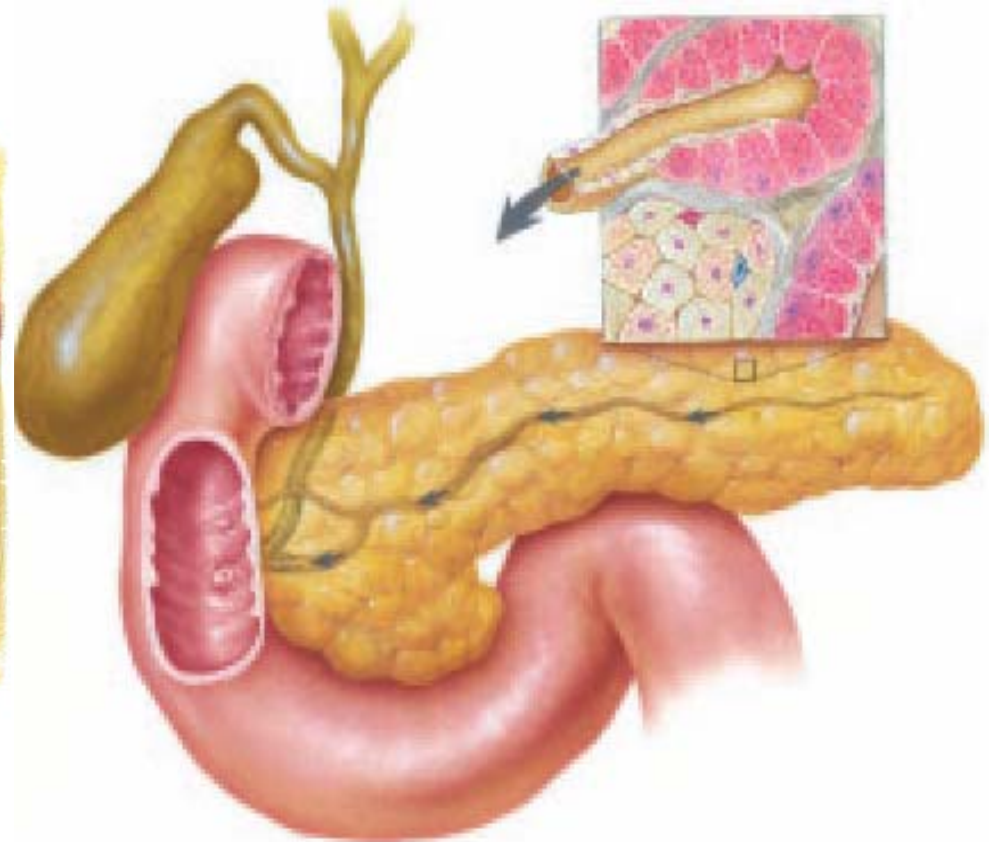
2. 进食以后



二、胰 pancreas

✚ 位置：L1-2 前方

✚ 质地：柔软，灰红色

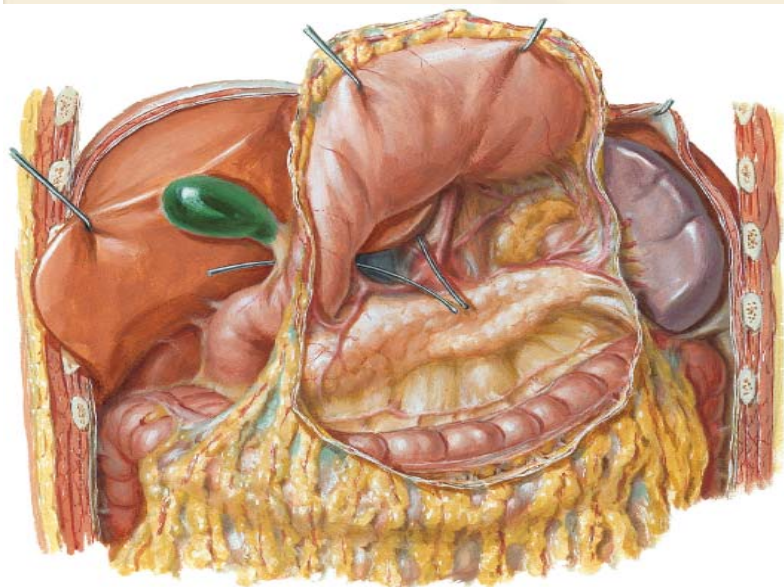
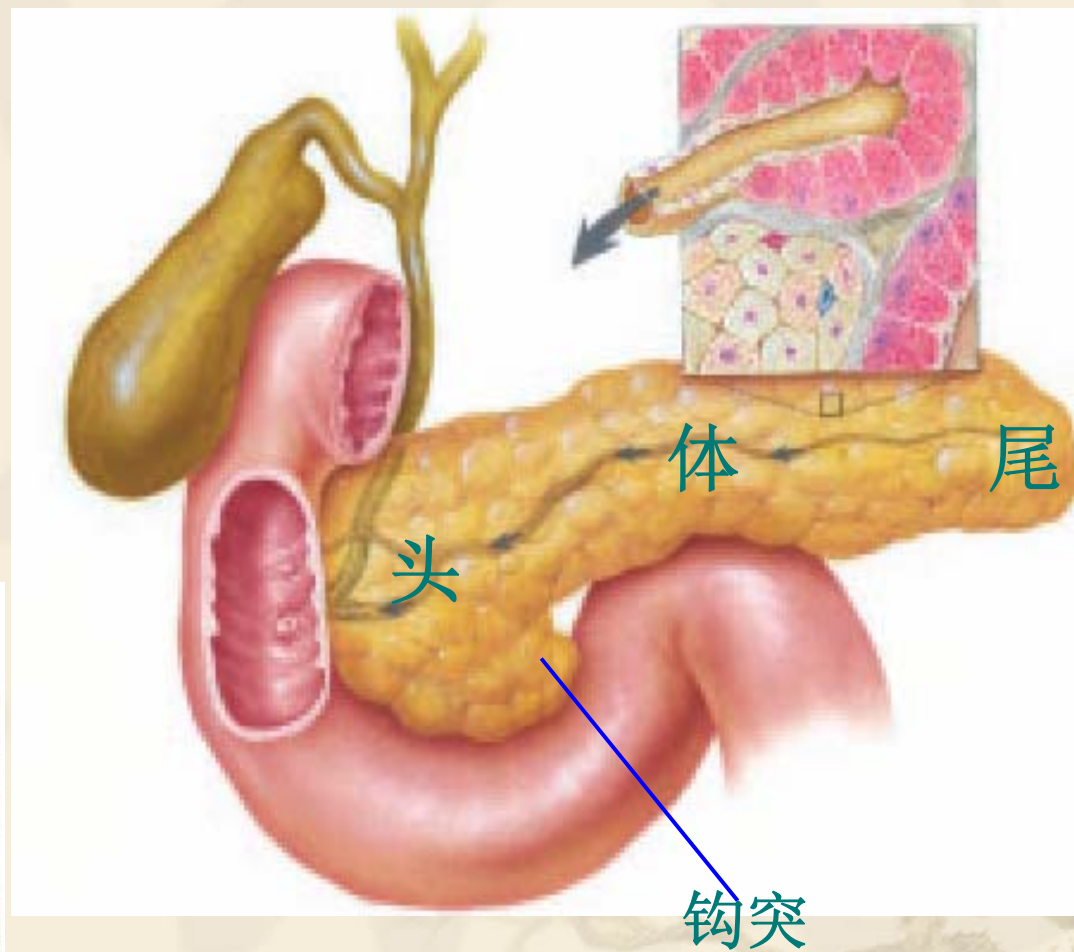


★
➤ 分三部:

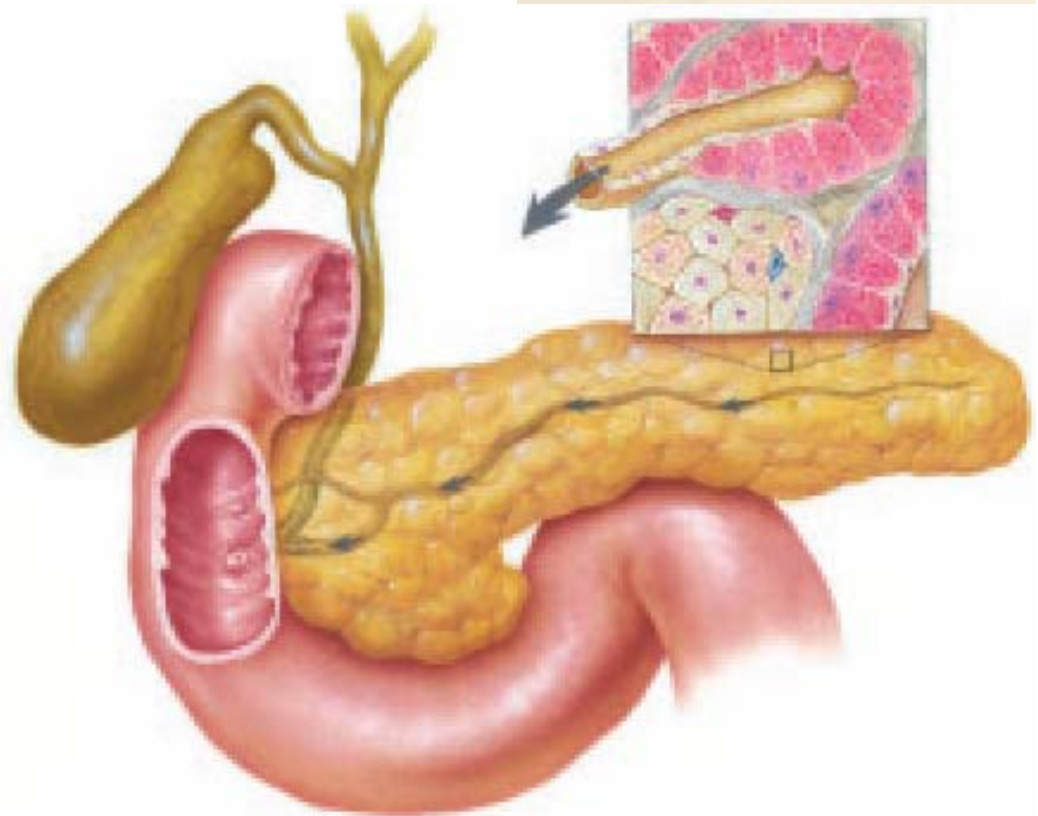
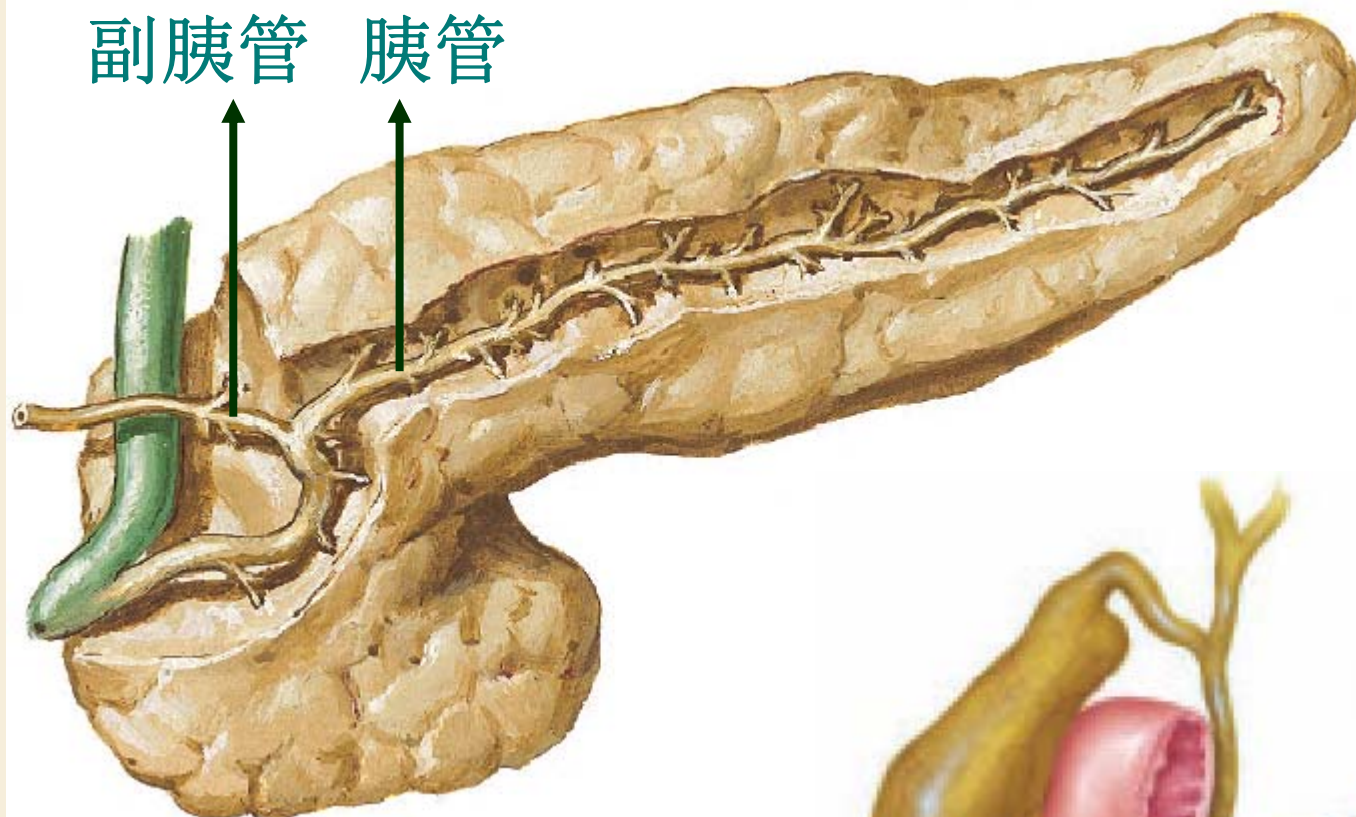
头

体

尾: 直抵脾门



副胰管 胰管



第七章

腹膜 peritoneum



一、概述

1. 腹膜: peritoneum

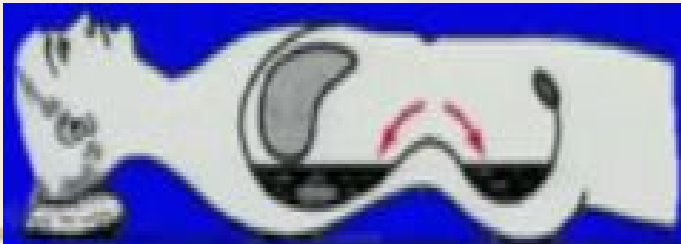
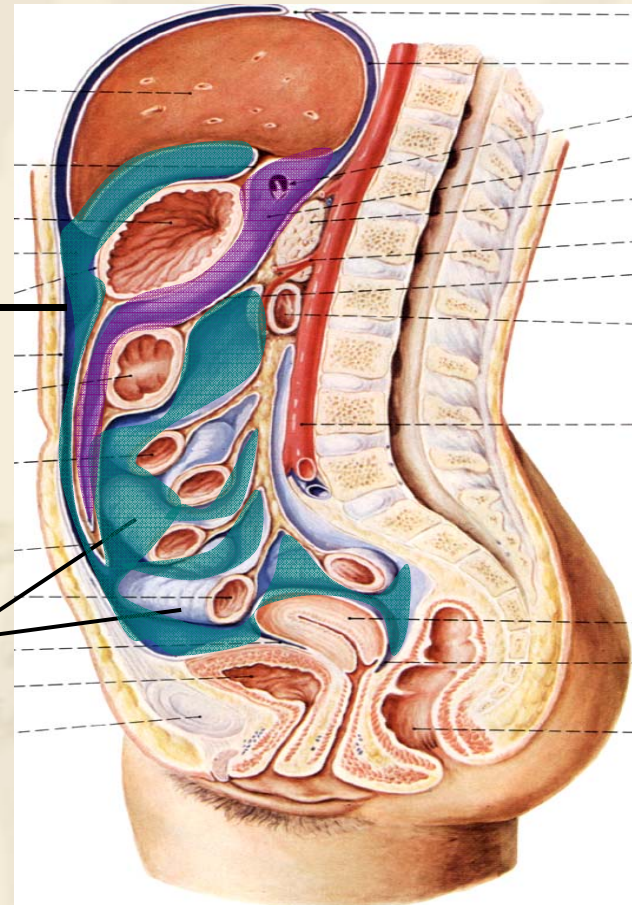
2. 腹膜腔: Peritoneal cavity

大腹膜腔:

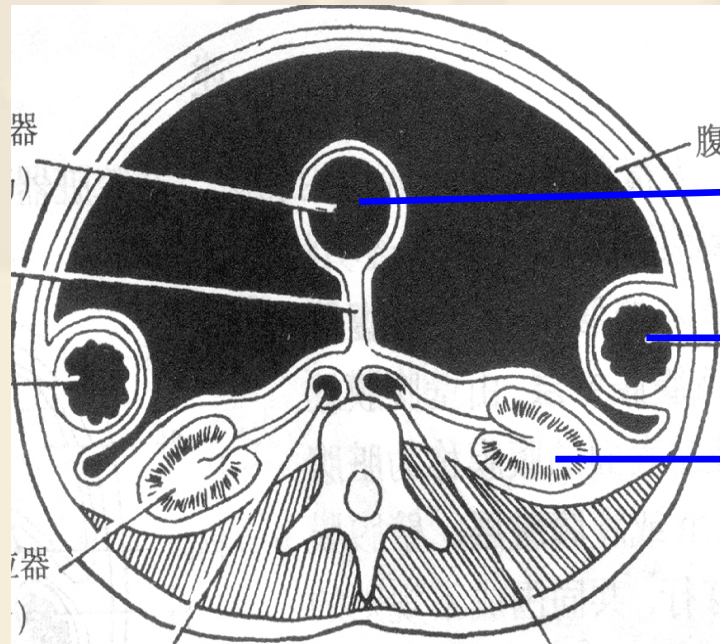
小腹膜腔 (网膜囊)

壁腹膜

脏腹膜



二、腹膜与腹腔脏器的关系



❖ 腹膜内位器官

❖ 腹膜间位器官

❖ 腹膜外位器官

(一) 腹膜内位器官:★

空回横盲乙状阑,

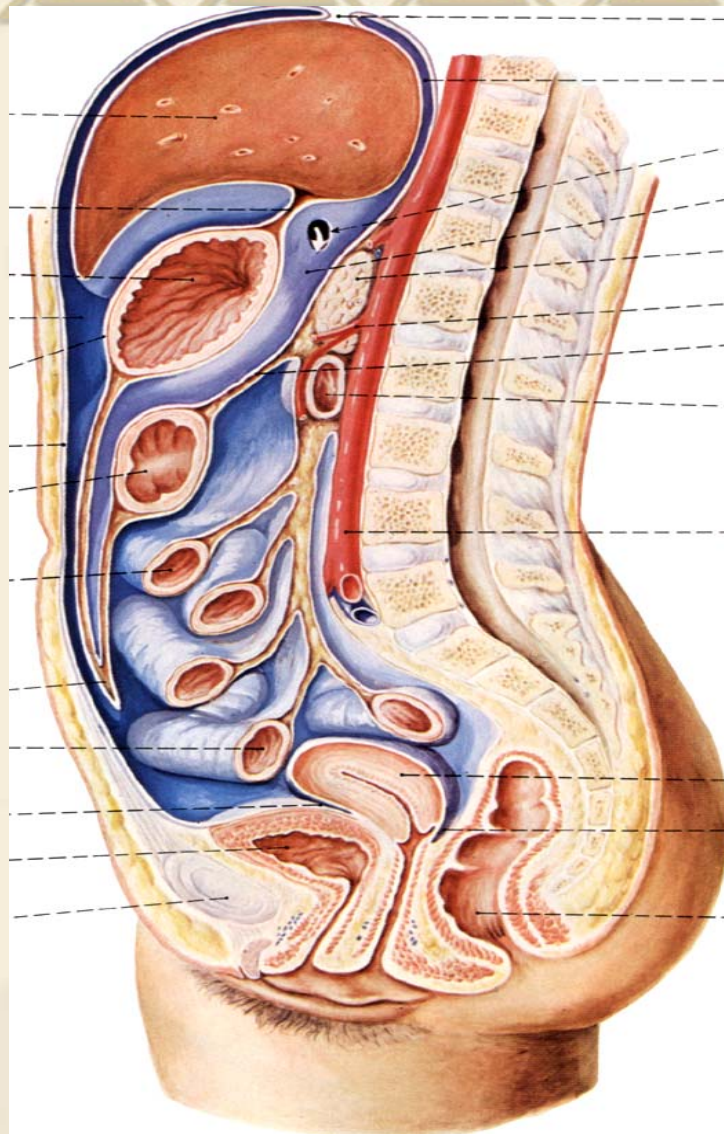
胃脾卵巢输卵管;

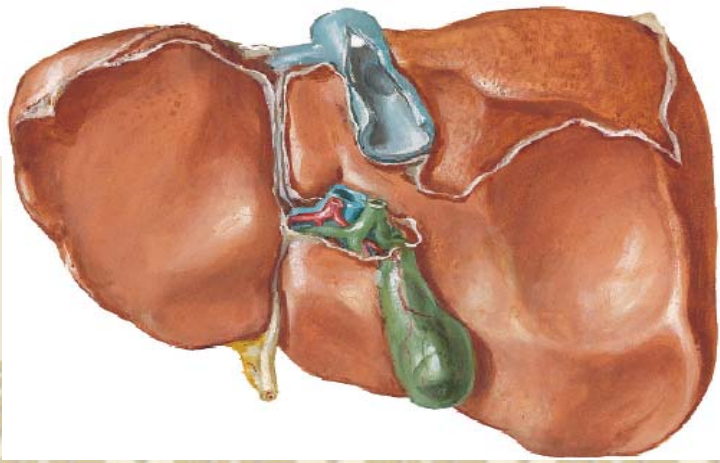
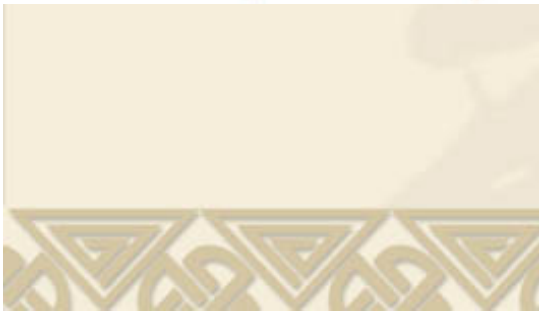
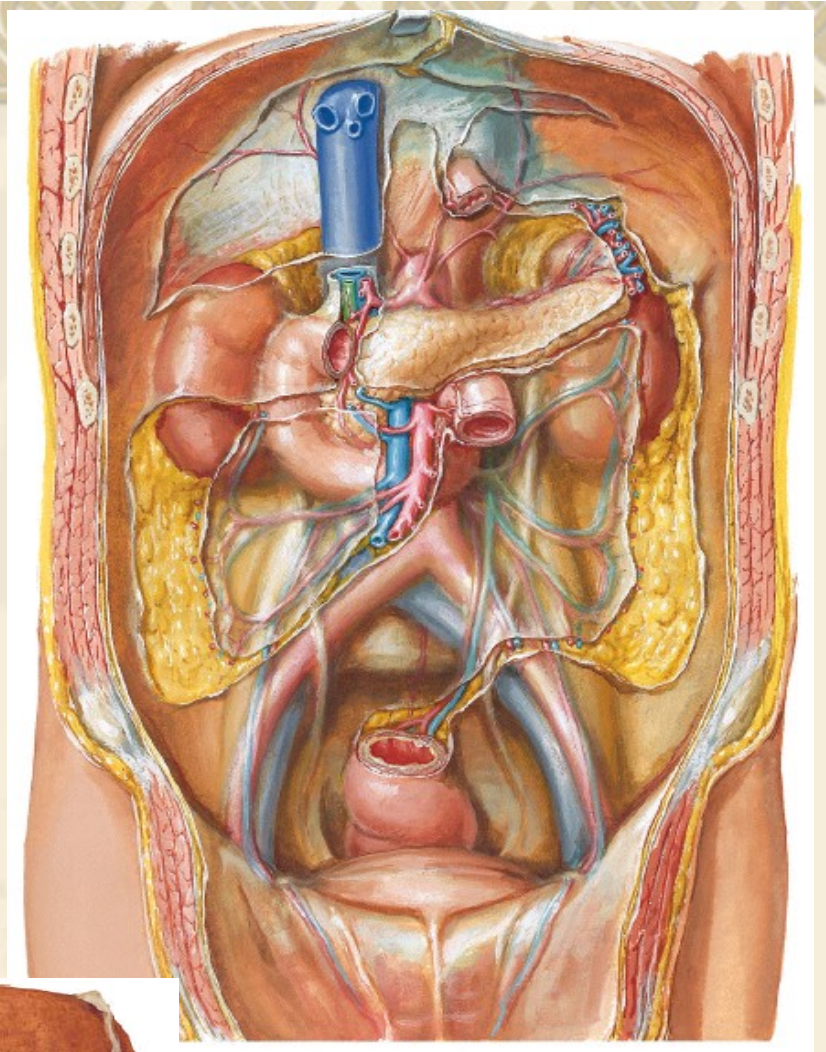
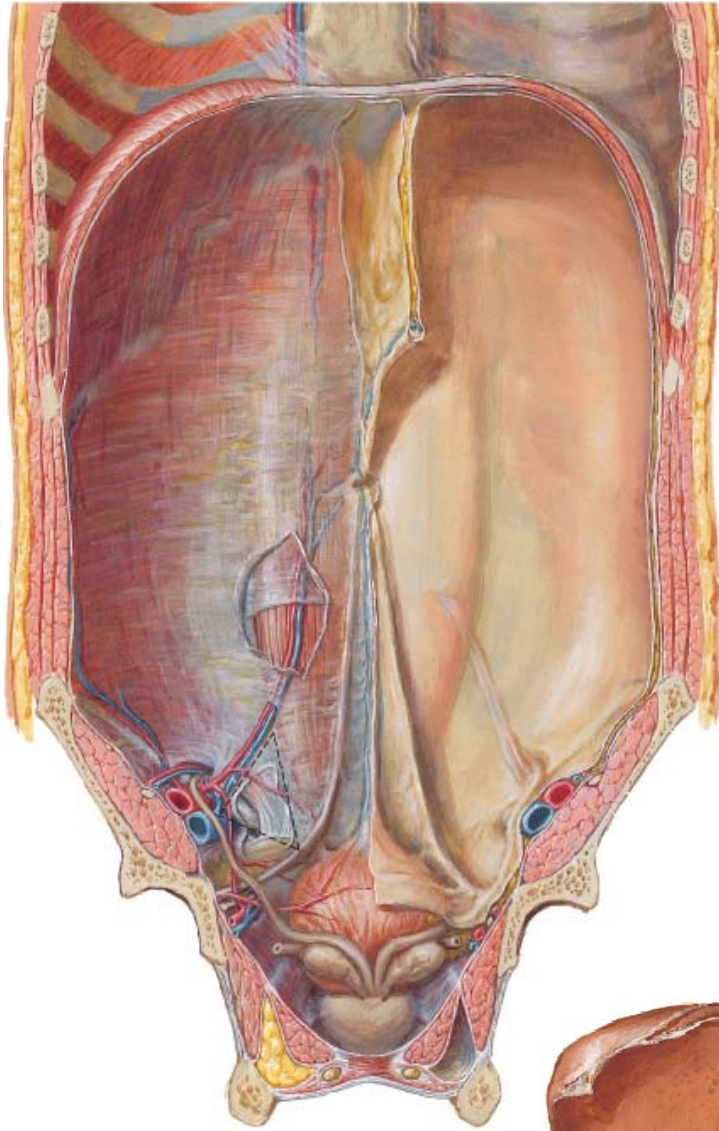
(二) 腹膜间位器官:★

升降膀胱子肝胆;

(三) 腹膜外位器官:★

胰肾肾上输尿管。





三、腹膜形成的结构

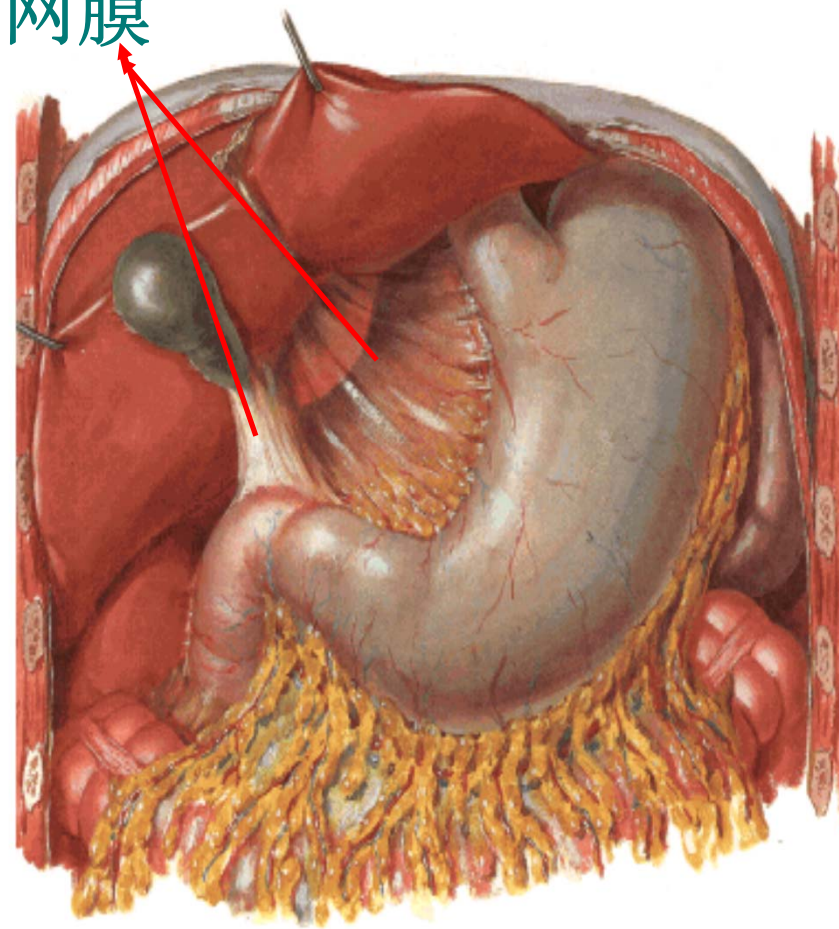
- ❖ 网膜
- ❖ 系膜
- ❖ 韧带
- ❖ 皱襞、隐窝及陷凹

(一) 网膜 omentum

1. 小网膜 lesser omentum

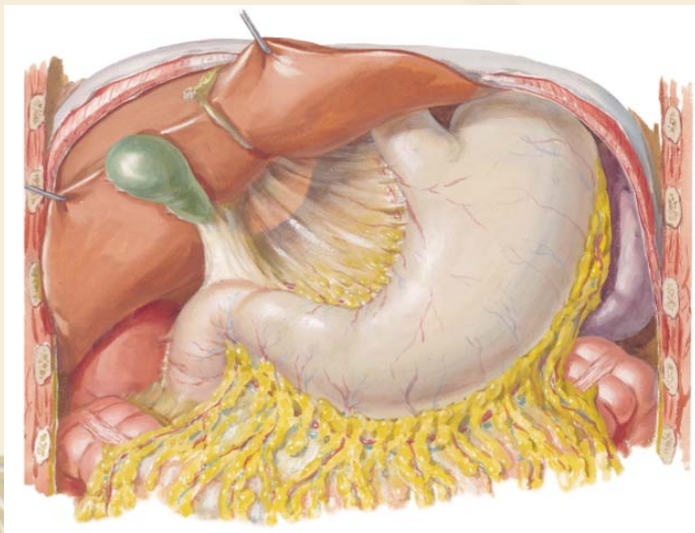
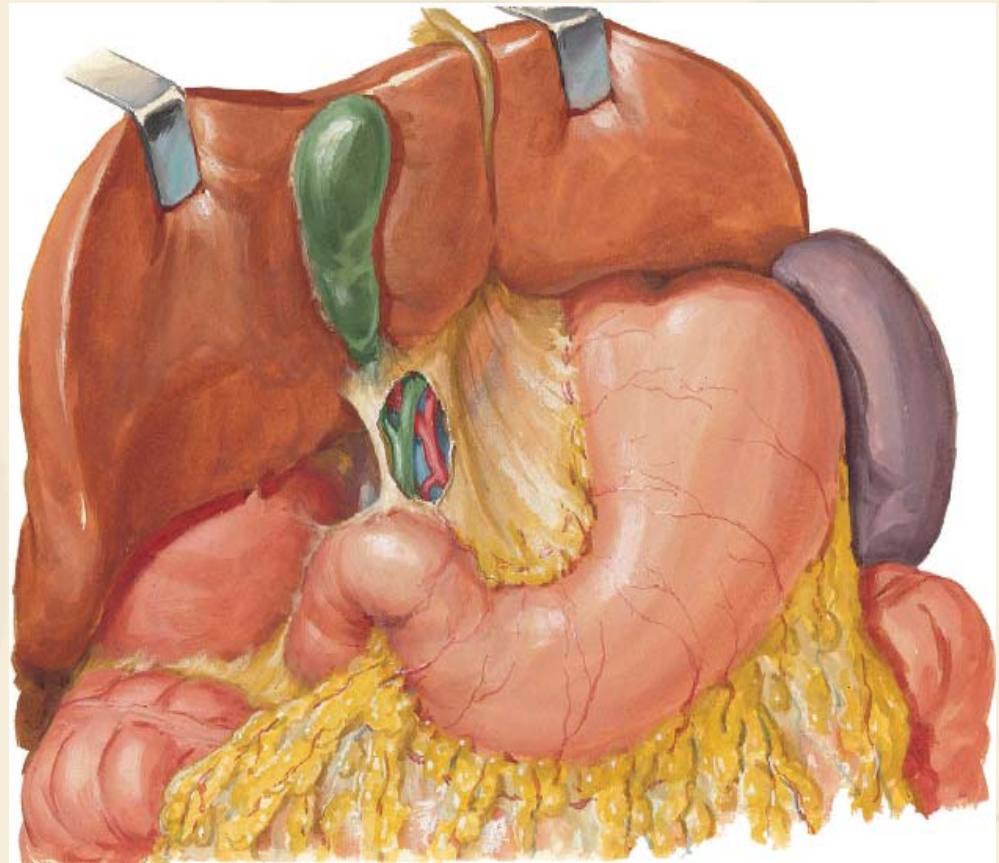
★
构成 { 肝胃韧带
肝十二指肠韧带

小网膜

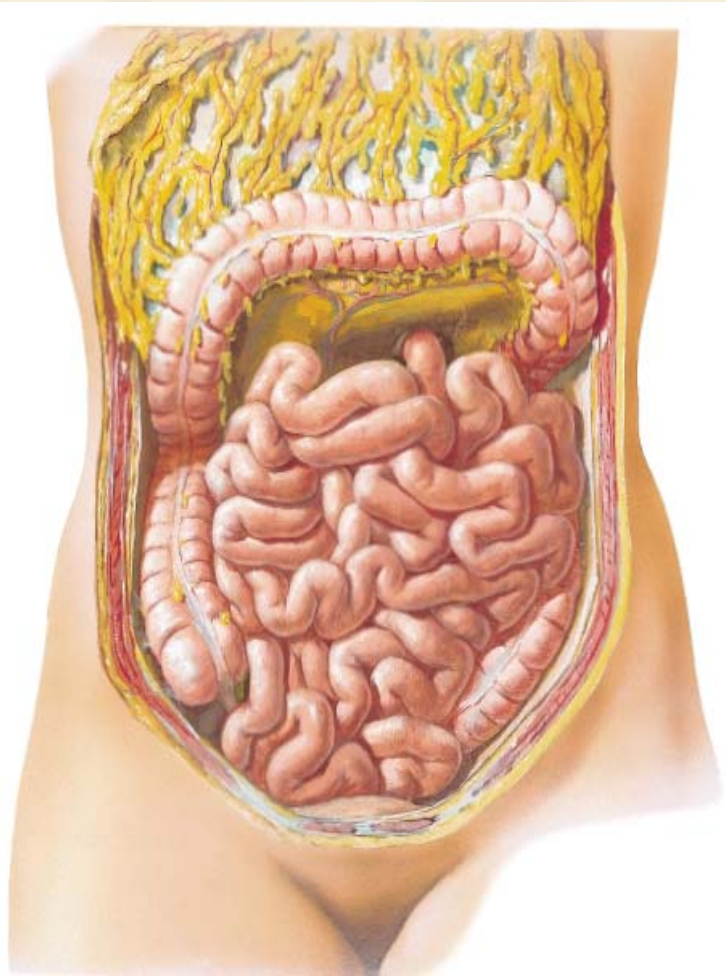


肝十二指肠韧带内：★

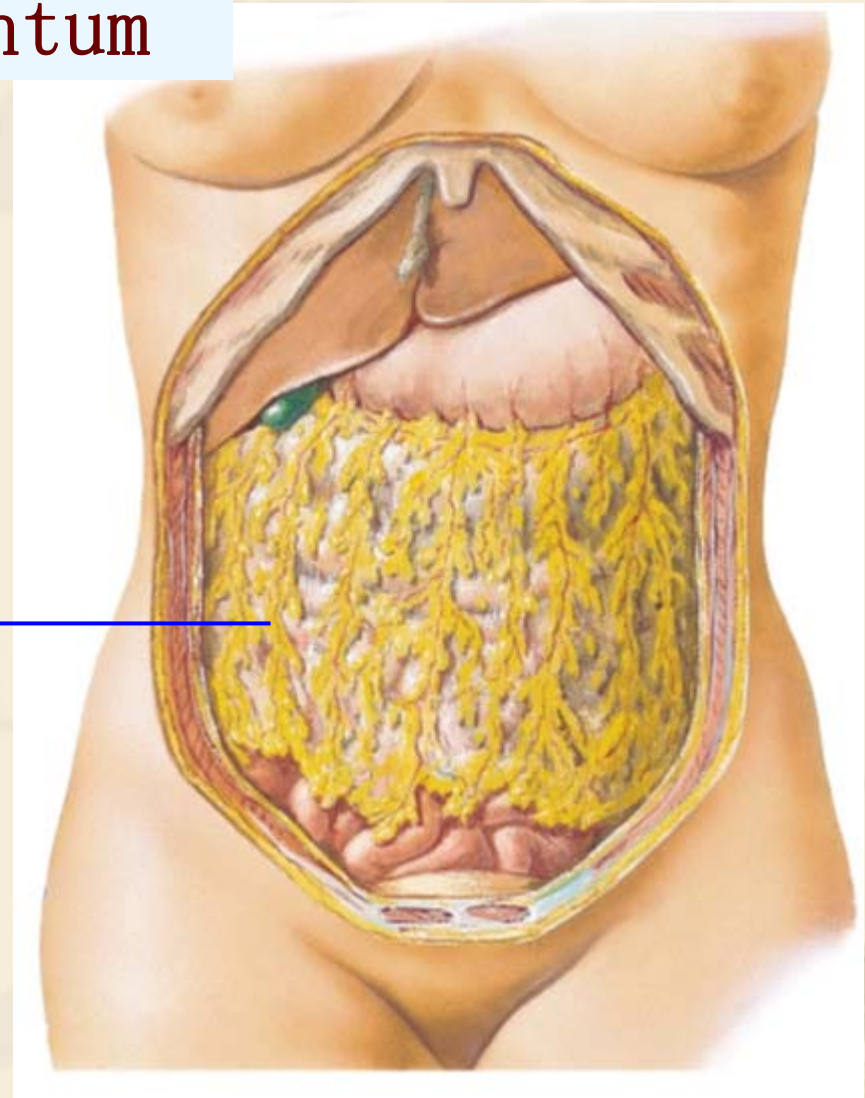
肝固有动脉
肝门静脉
胆总管



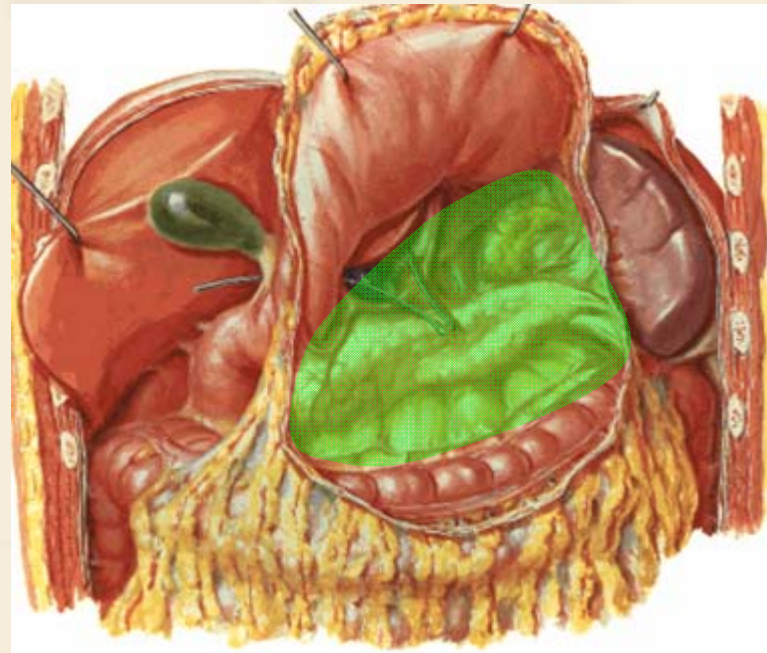
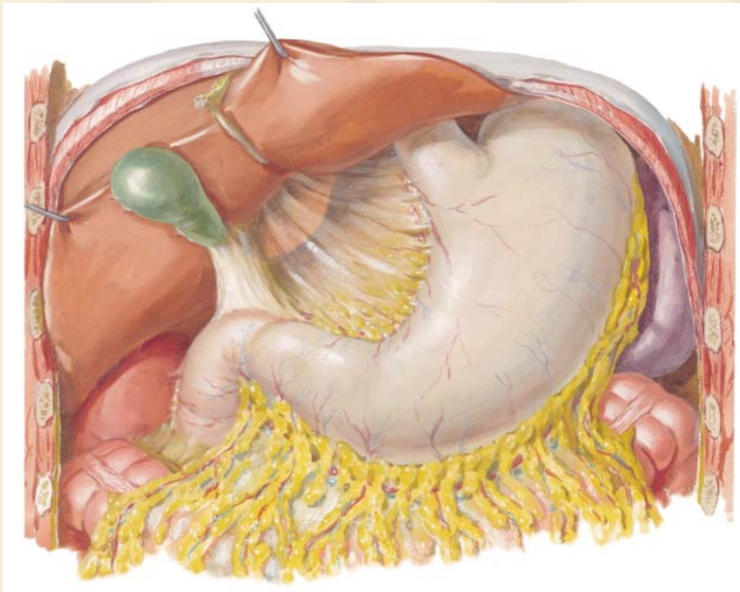
2. 大网膜 greater omentum



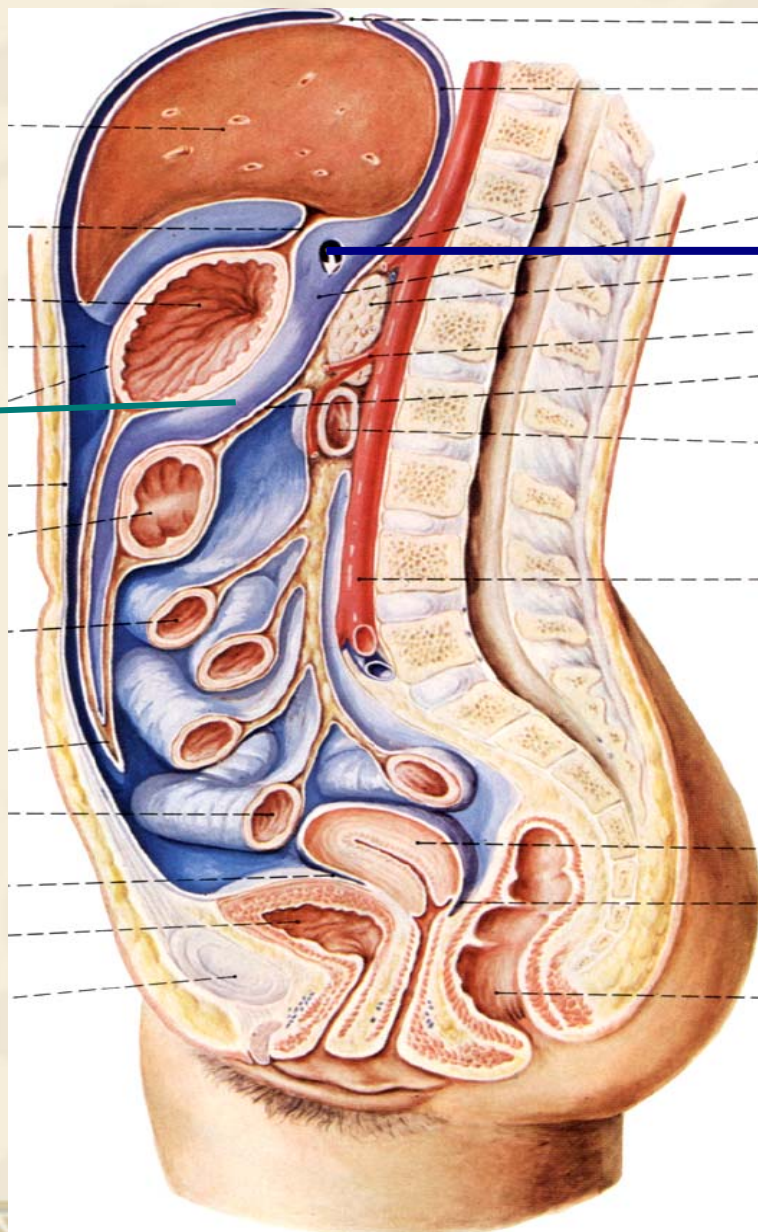
大网膜



3. 网膜囊（小腹膜腔） omental bursa



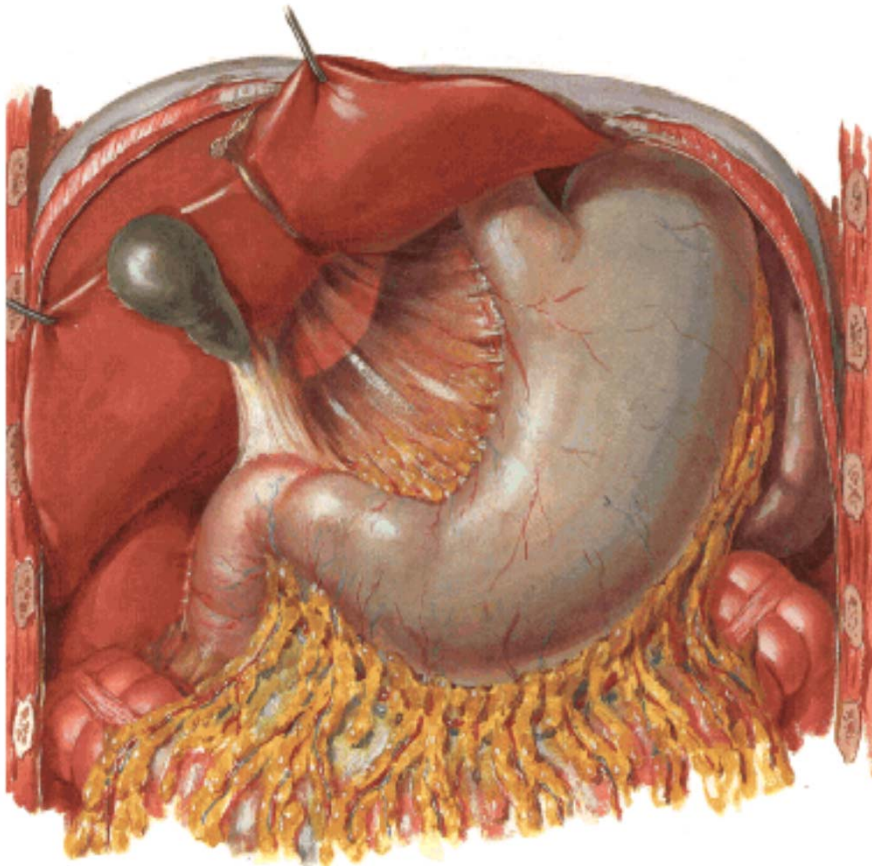
网膜囊



网膜孔 (Winslow孔)

网膜孔 (Winslow孔)★

肝十二指肠韧带后方的一个孔，仅可容纳1-2指。



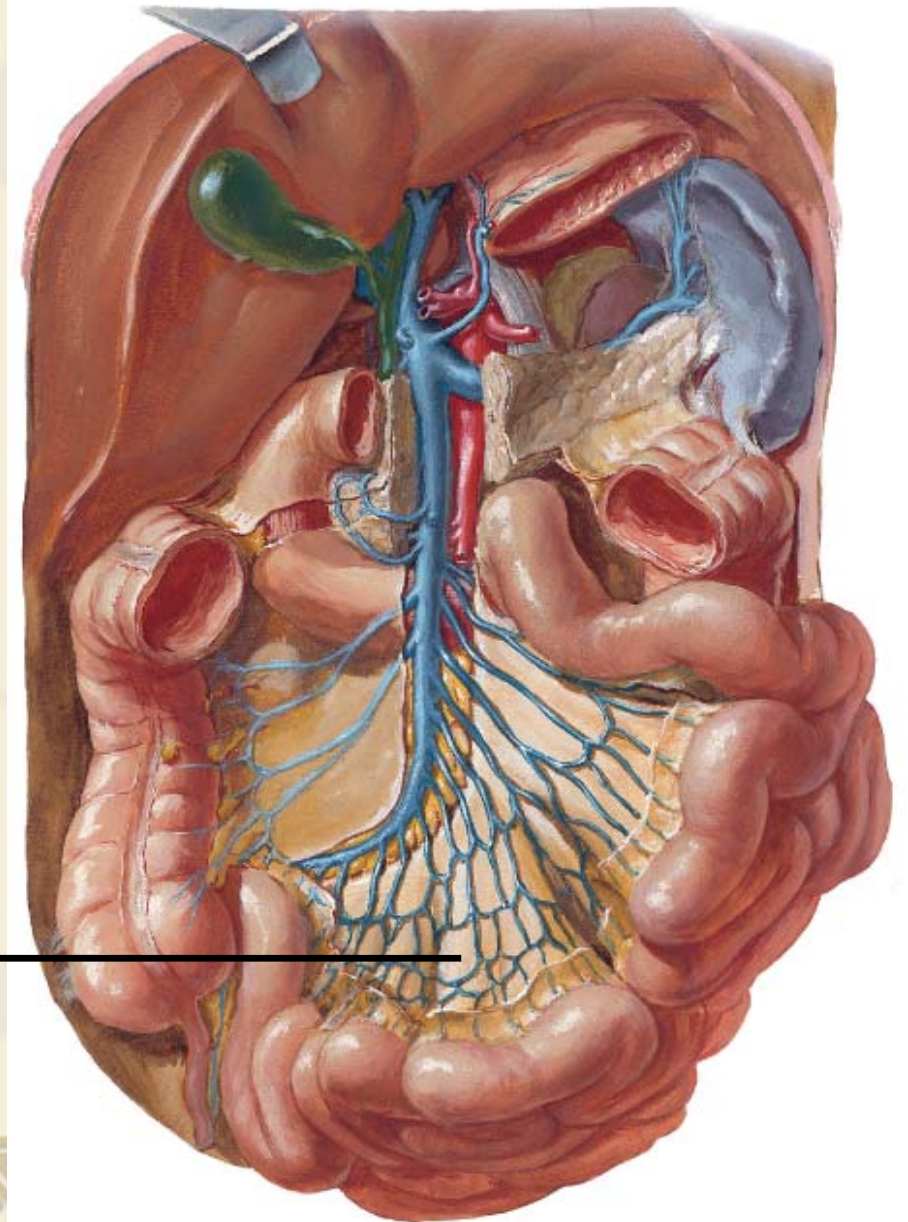
(二) 系膜 mesenteries

1. 肠系膜

扇形

空、回肠

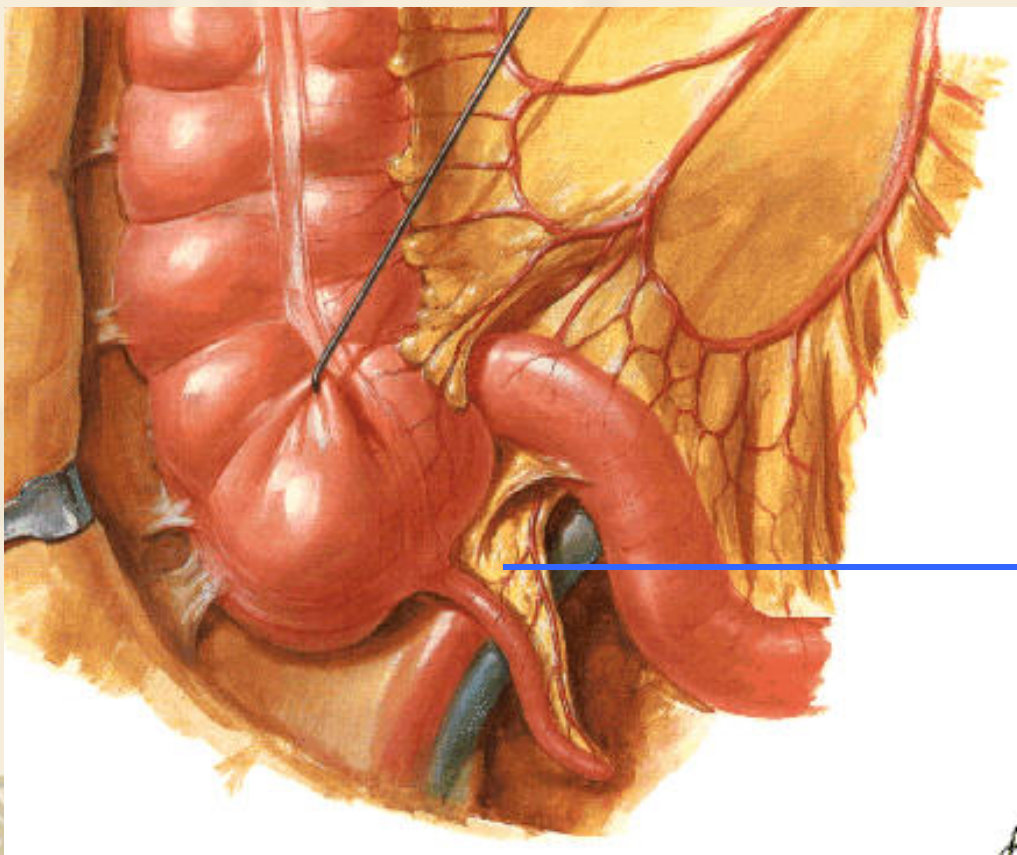
肠系膜



2. 阑尾系膜

三角形

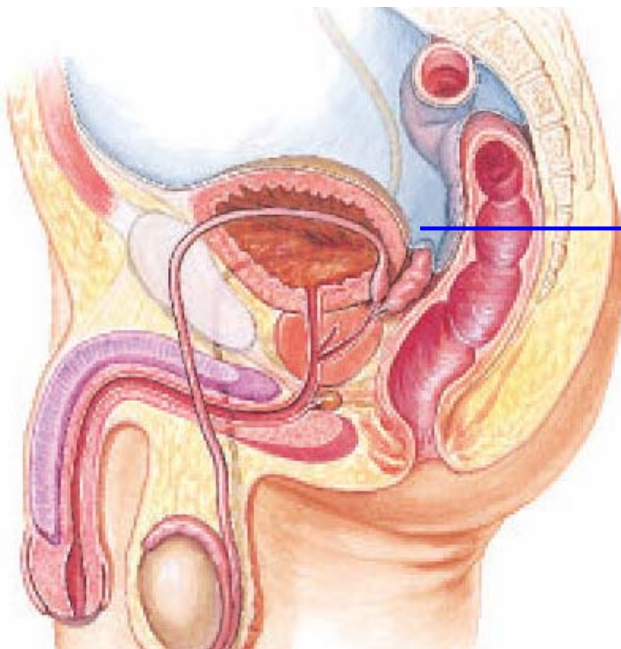
阑尾动、静脉行于系膜游离缘内



阑尾系膜

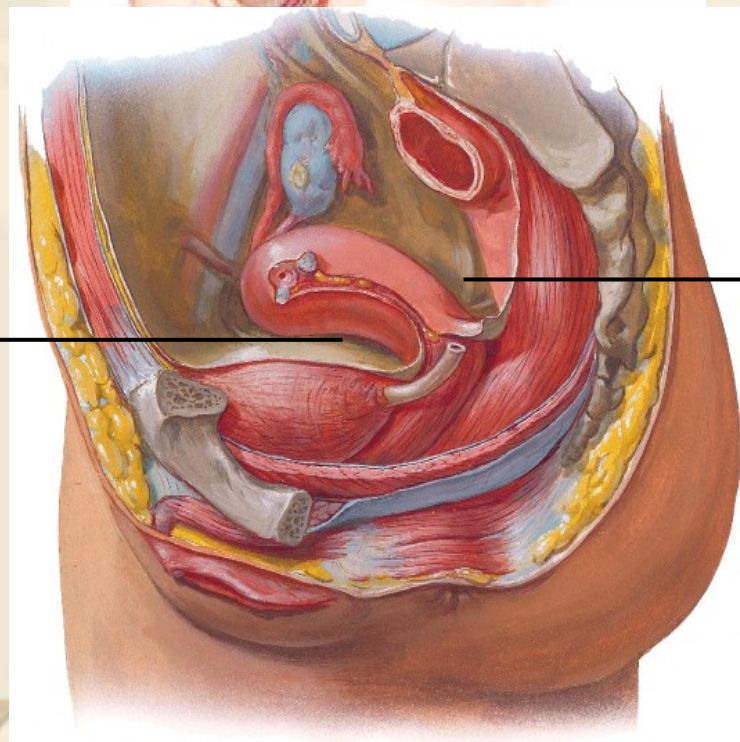
(四) 腹膜陷凹

男性:



★ 直肠膀胱陷凹

女性:



膀胱子宫陷凹

★ 直肠子宫陷凹
(Douglas腔)