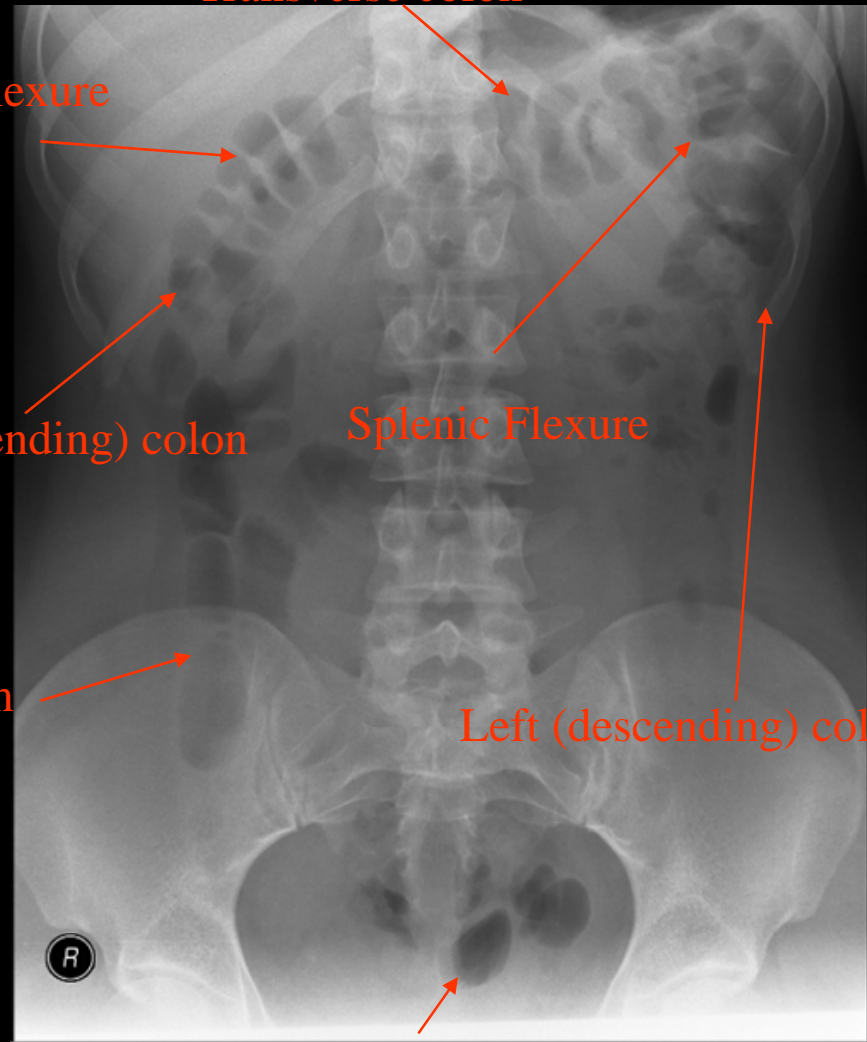


Hepatic Flexure

Right (ascending) colon

Cecum

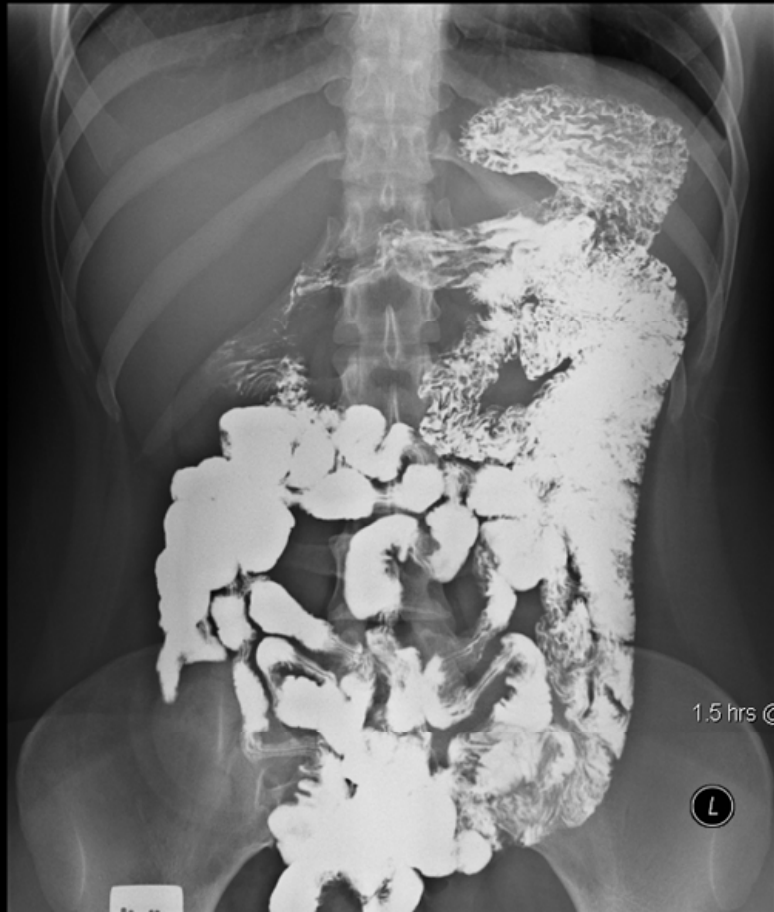


Transverse colon

Splenic Flexure

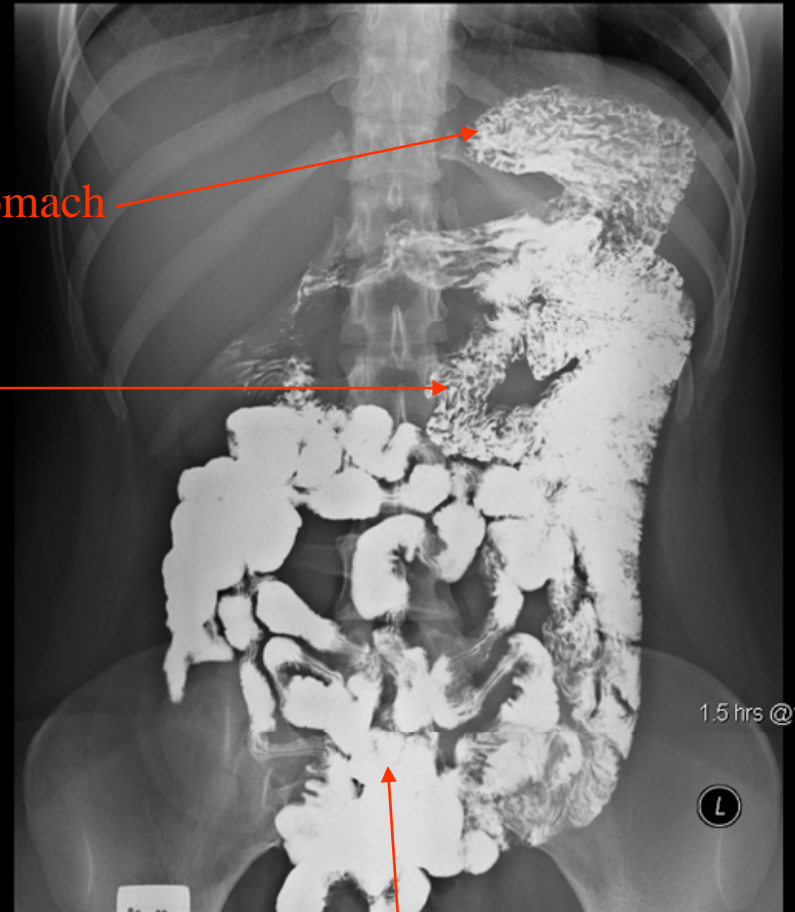
Left (descending) colon

Air in Rectum



Stomach

Jejunum



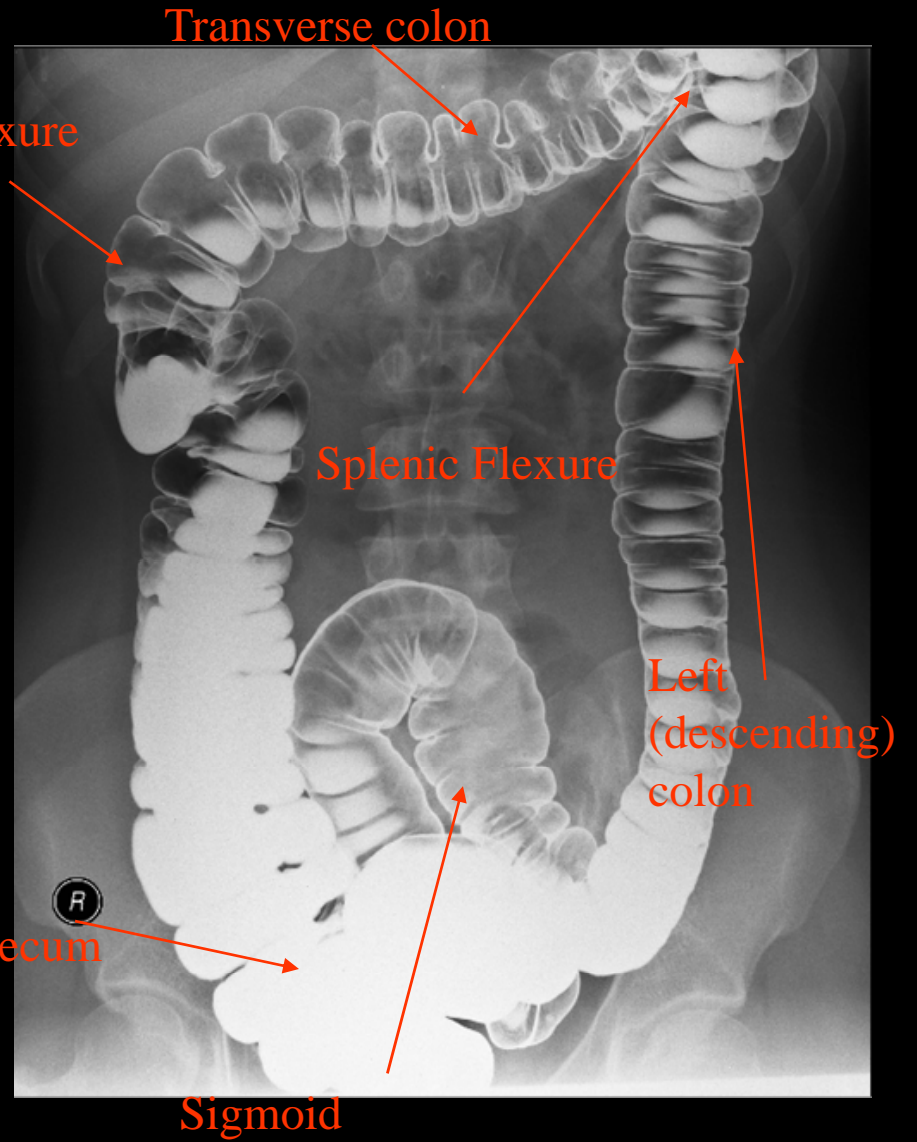
Ileum



Small Bowel



Hepatic Flexure



Transverse colon

Splenic Flexure

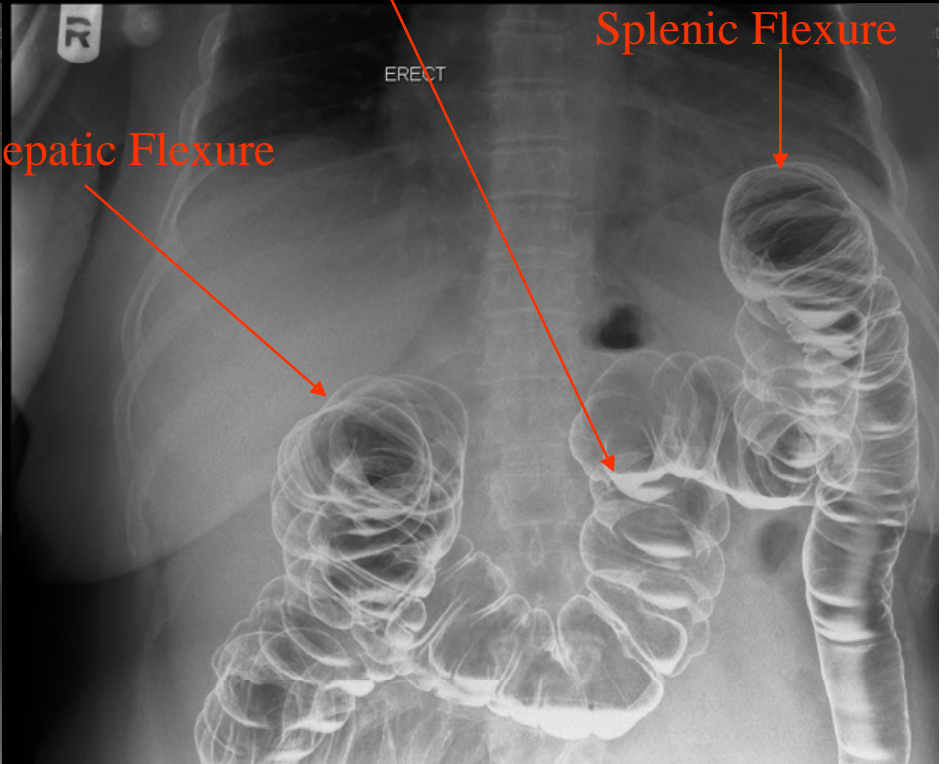
Left (descending) colon

Cecum

Sigmoid

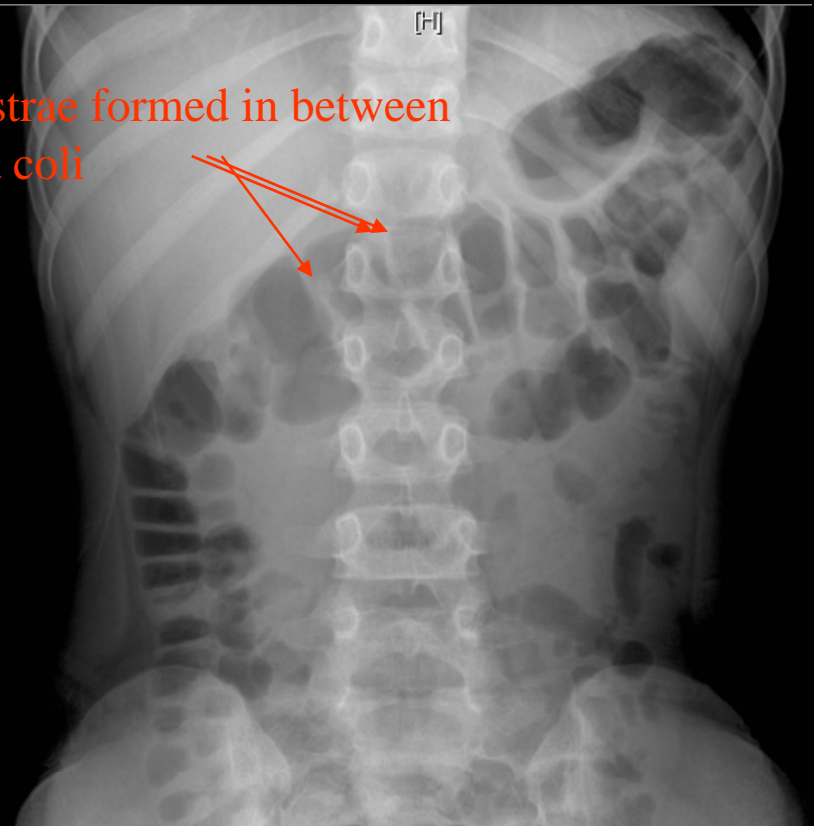


Sigmoid





Haustrae formed in between
tenia coli



Taeniae coli are 3 thickened bands, formed by the longitudinal fibers in the muscular tunic of the large intestine, and extending from the root of the appendix to the rectum, where the fibers spread out and form a continuous layer encircling the tube; they include the :

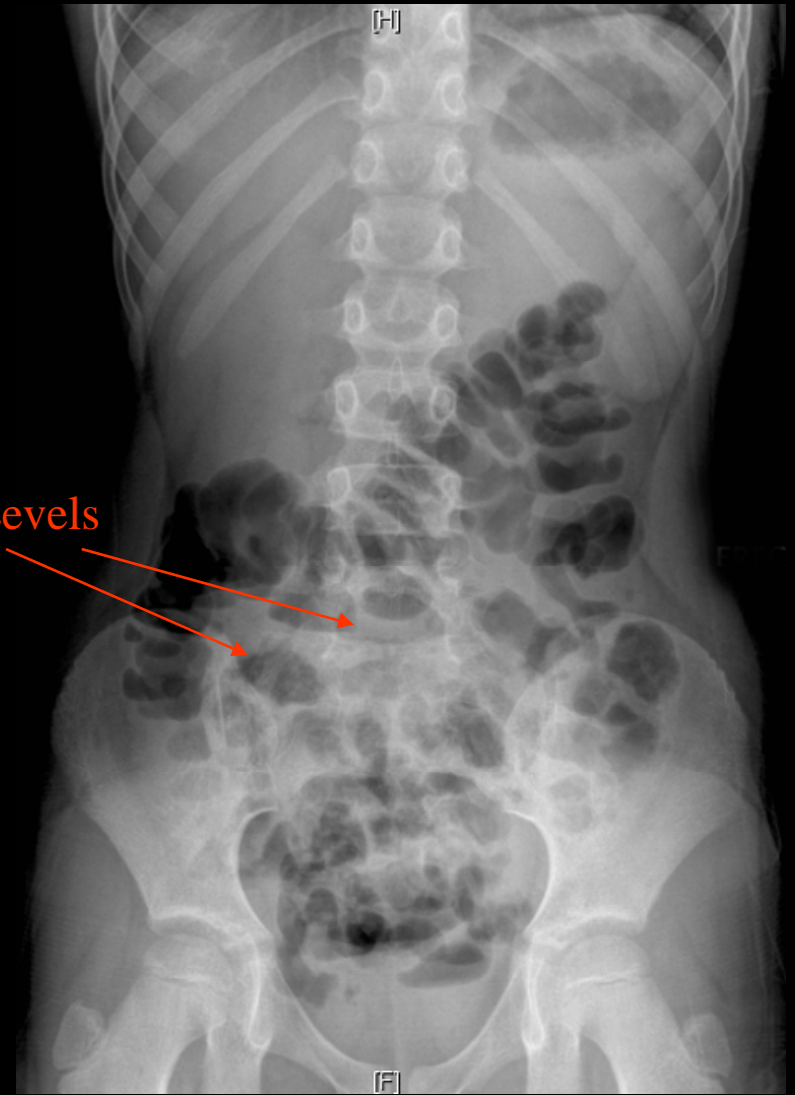
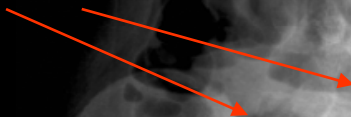
taenia mesocolica: a thickened band of longitudinal muscle fibers of the large intestine along the site of attachment of the mesocolon(fascia connecting the colon to the retroperitoneum).

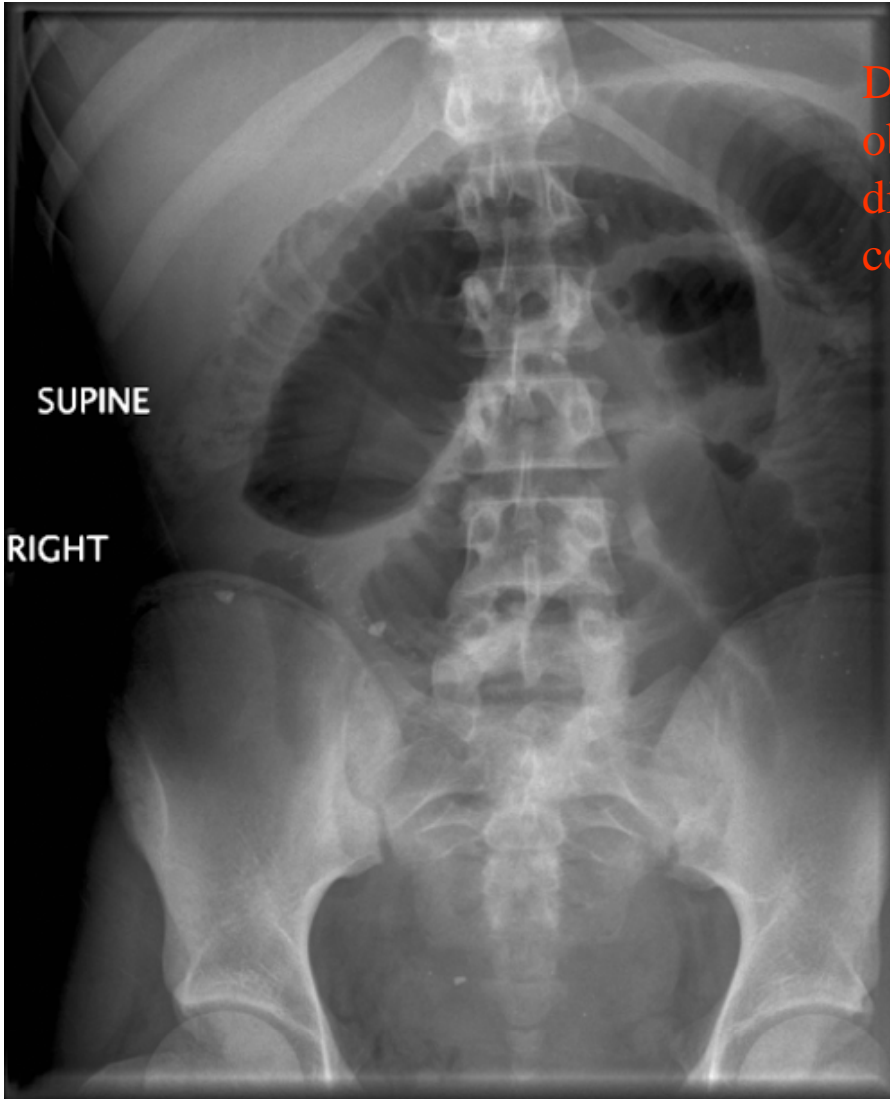
taenia omentalis: a band of longitudinal muscle fibers of the large intestine along the site of attachment of the greater omentum.

taenia libra: a the thickened band formed by anterior longitudinal muscle fibers of the large intestine

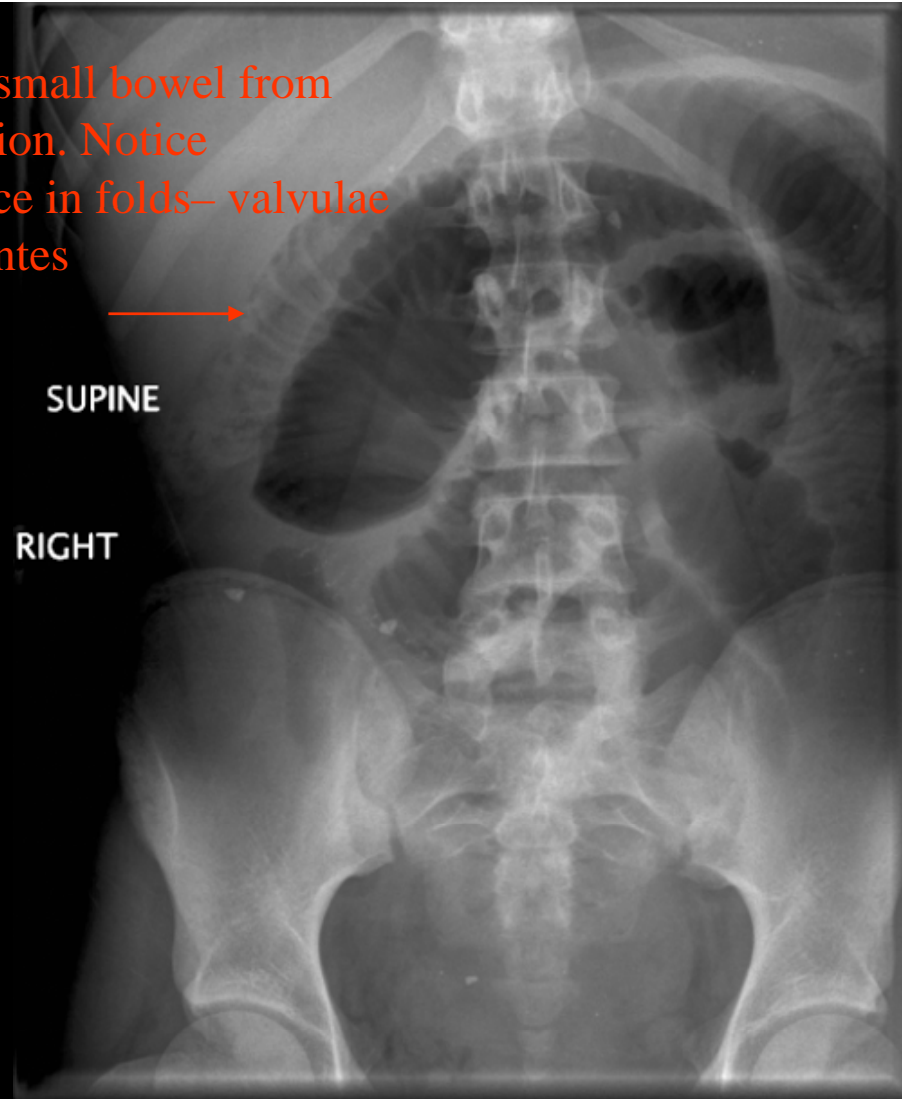


Air Fluid Levels



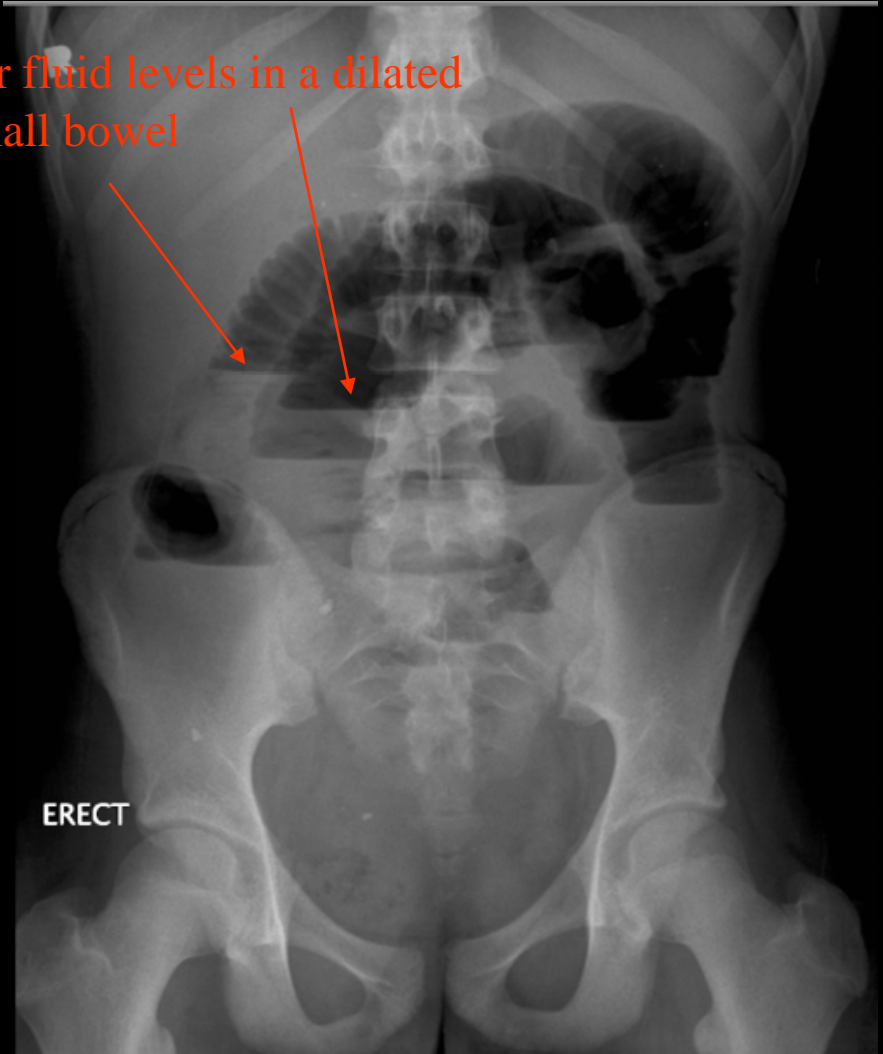


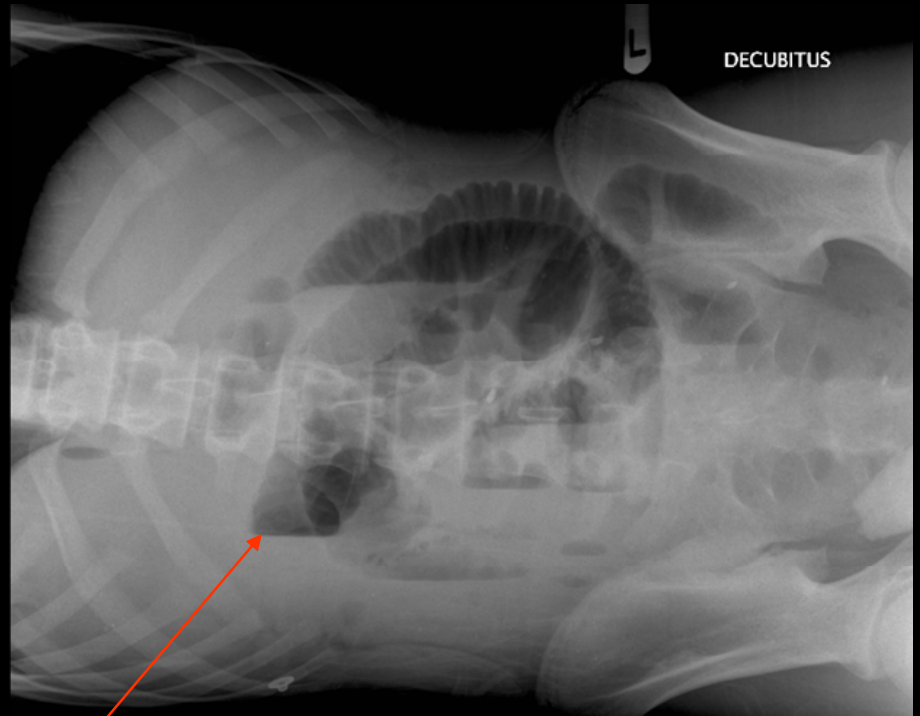
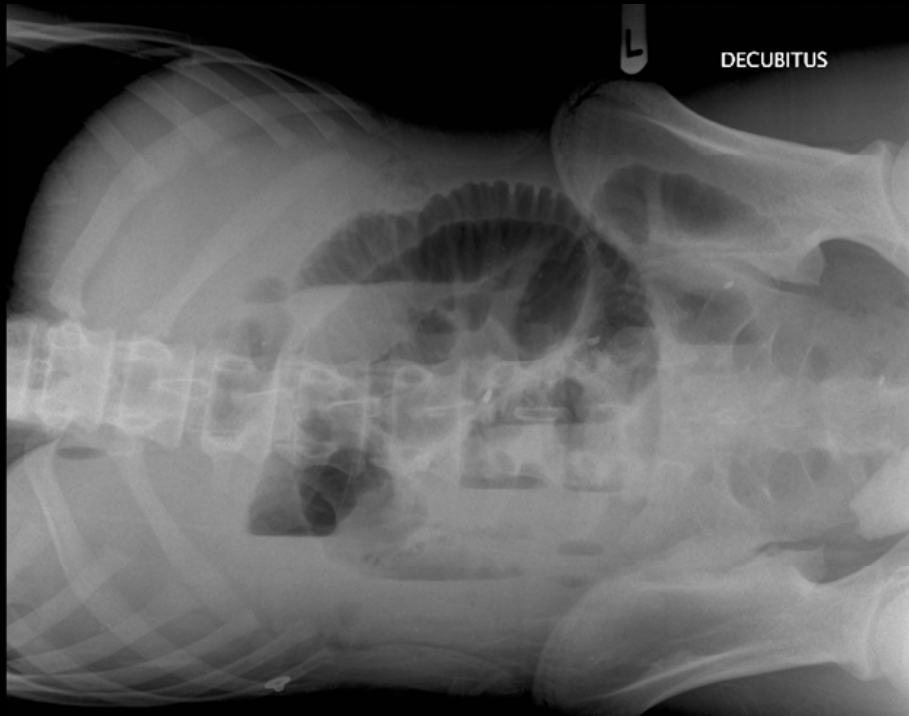
Dilated small bowel from obstruction. Notice difference in folds— valvulae conniventes





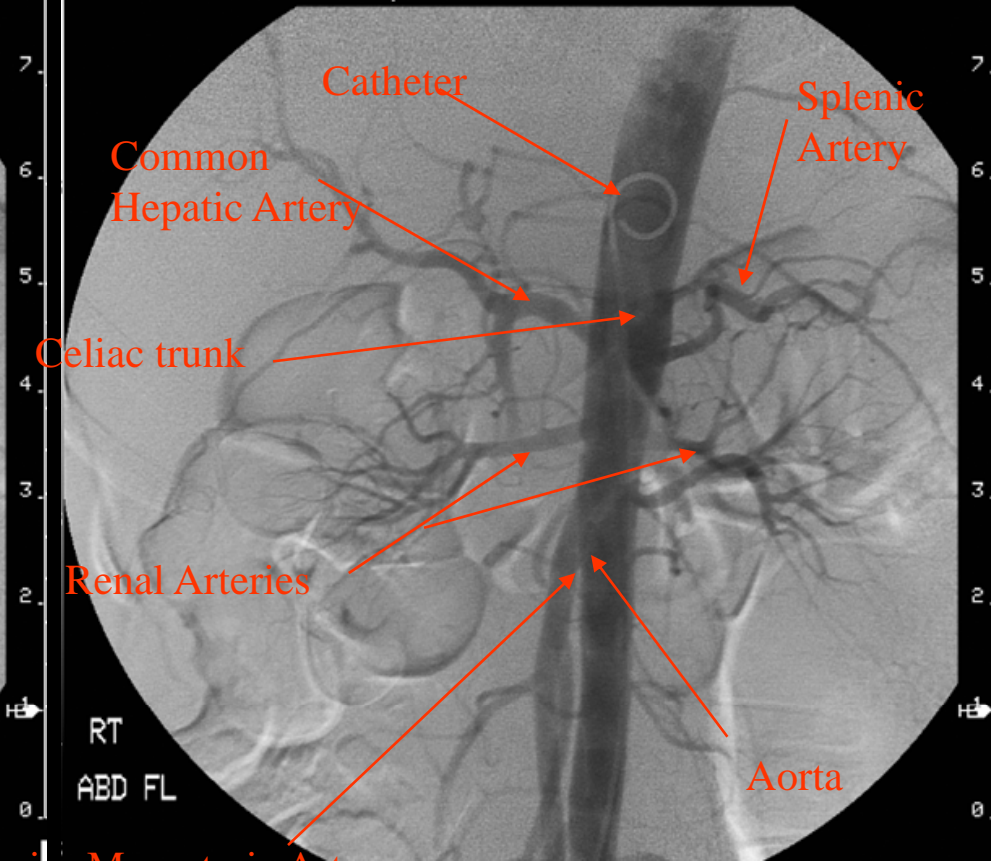
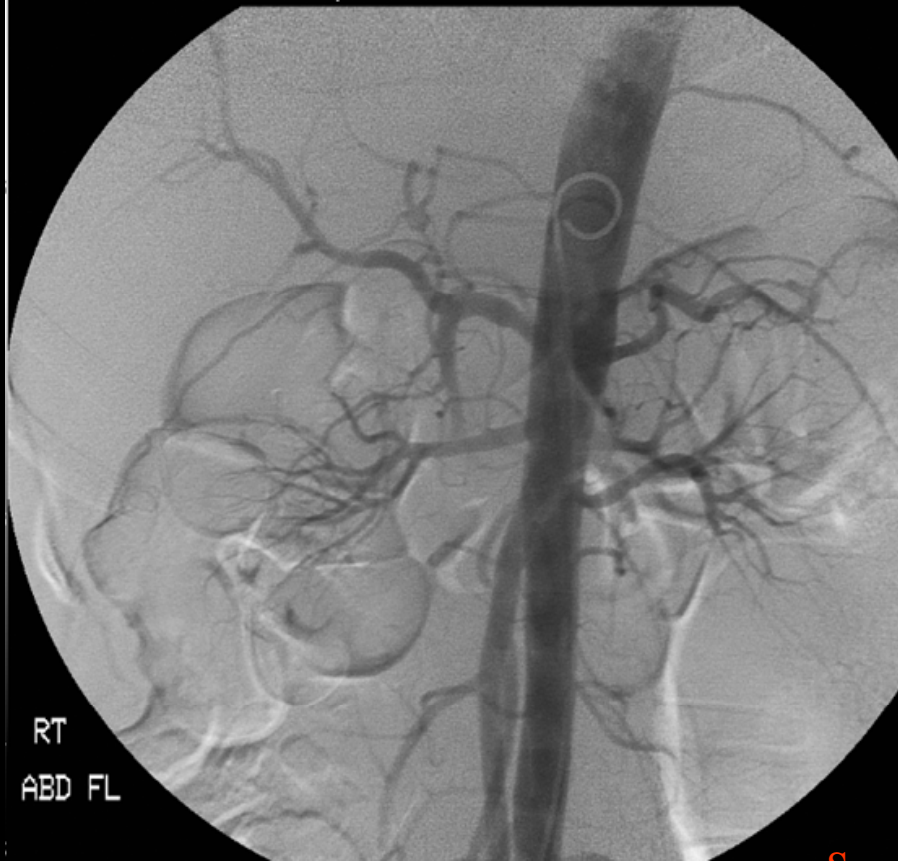
Air fluid levels in a dilated small bowel



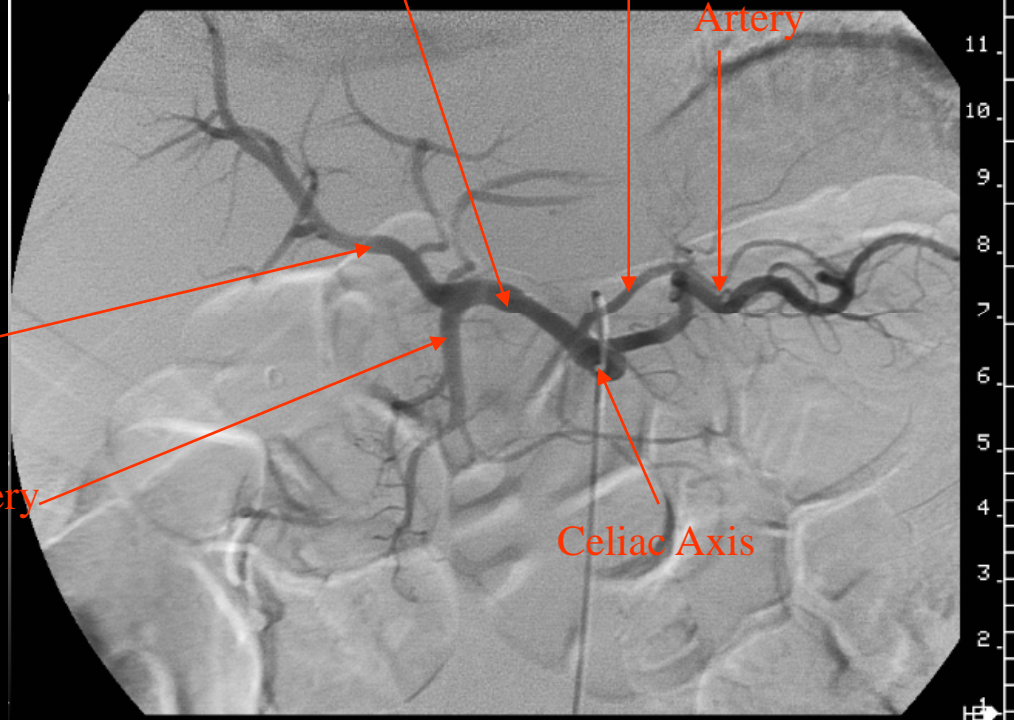
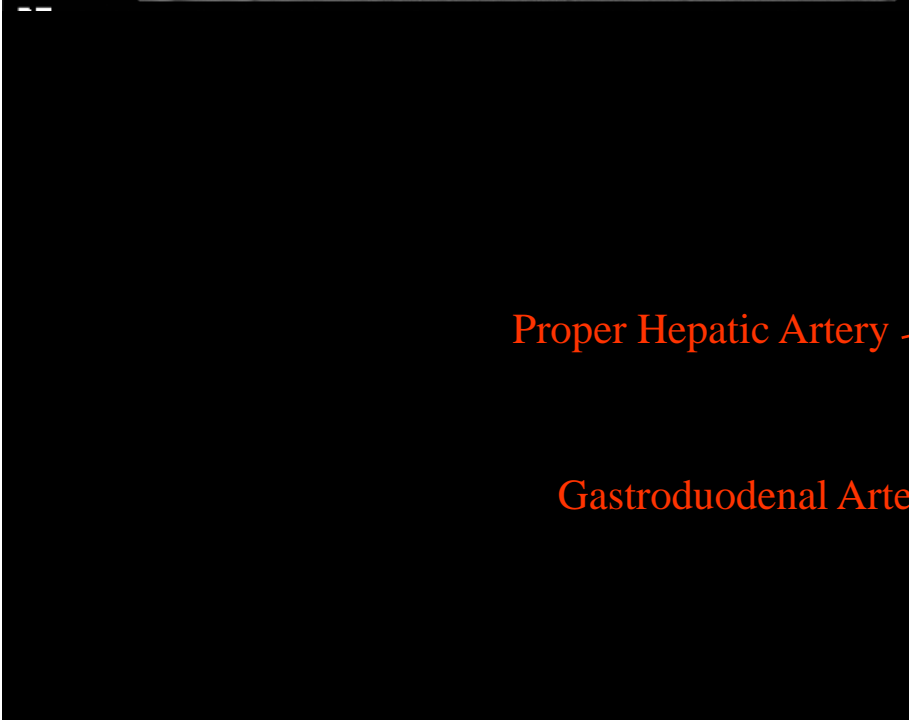
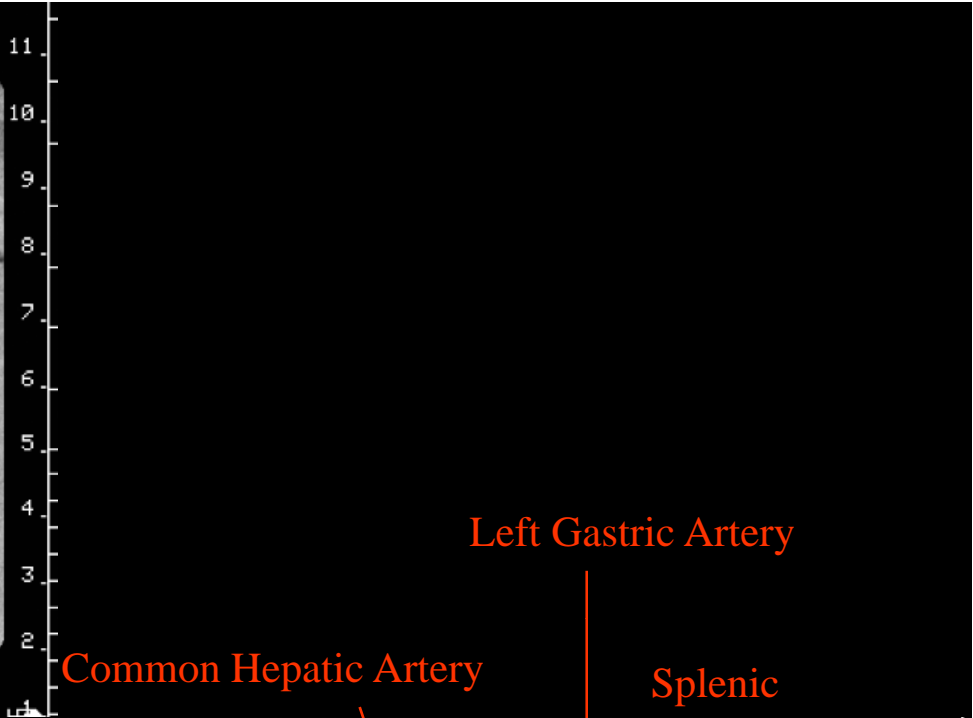


Air fluid levels in dilated
Small bowel with patient
lying on side





Superior Mesenteric Artery



Left Gastric Artery

Common Hepatic Artery

Splenic Artery

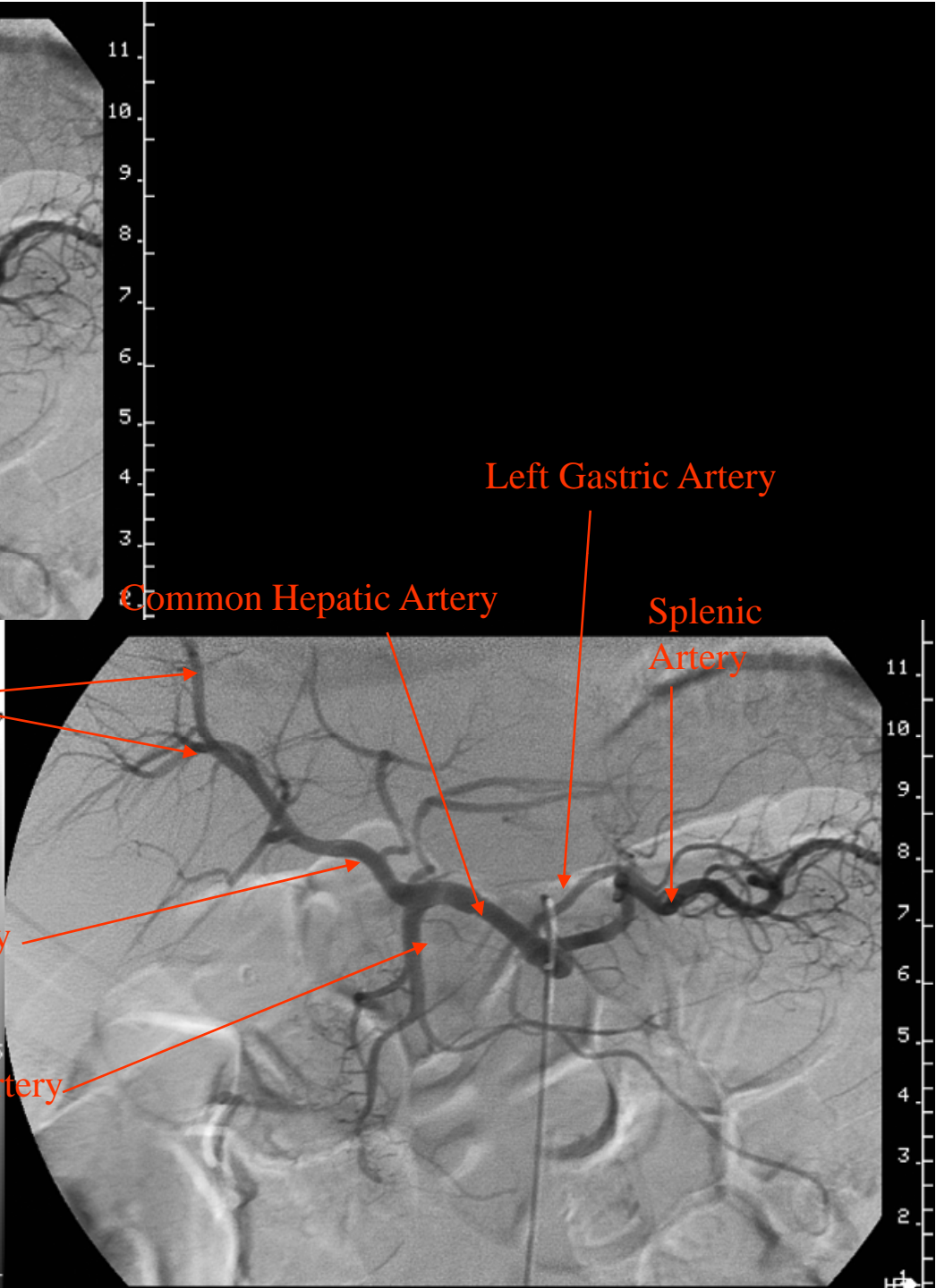
Proper Hepatic Artery

Gastroduodenal Artery

Celiac Axis



Left & Right Hepatic Artery



Common Hepatic Artery

Left Gastric Artery

Splenic Artery

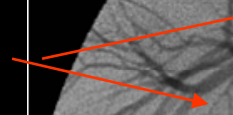
Proper Hepatic Artery

Gastroduodenal Artery

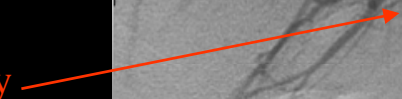


11
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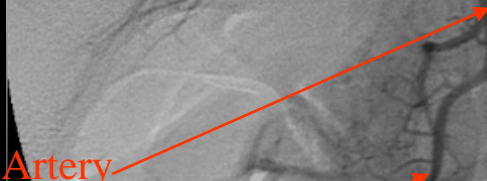
Left & Right Hepatic Arteries



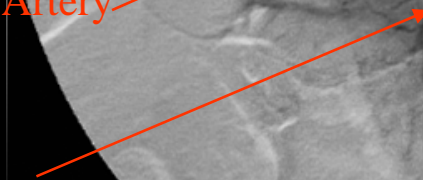
Cystic Artery



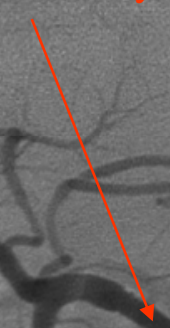
Gastroduodenal Artery



Pancreaticoduodenal Artery



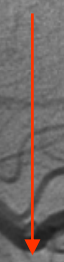
Common Hepatic Artery



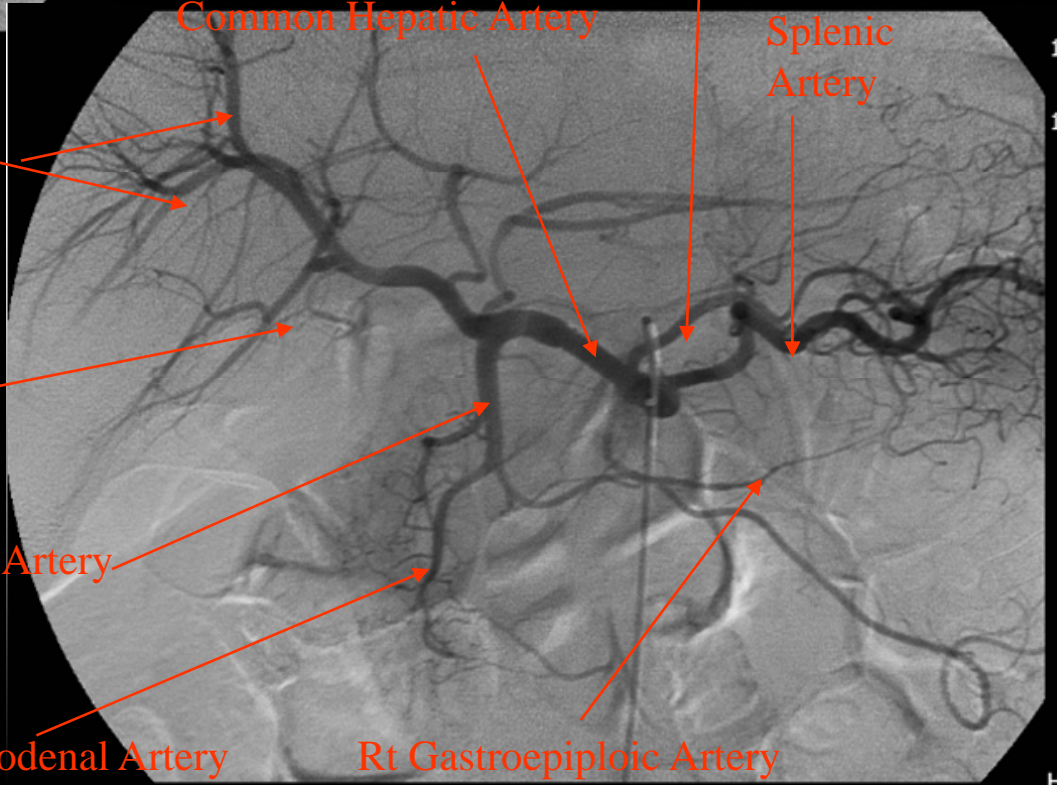
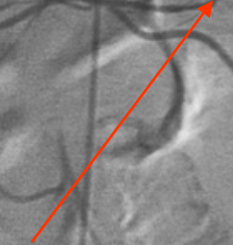
Left Gastric Artery



Splenic Artery

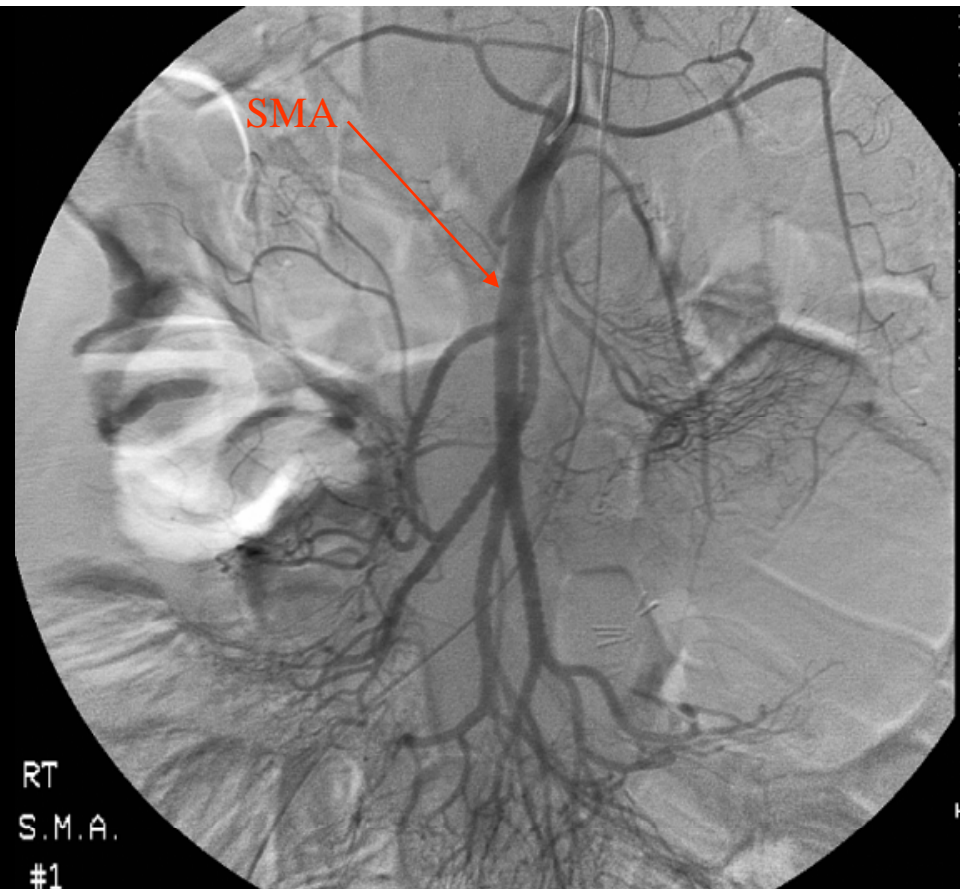


Rt Gastroepiploic Artery

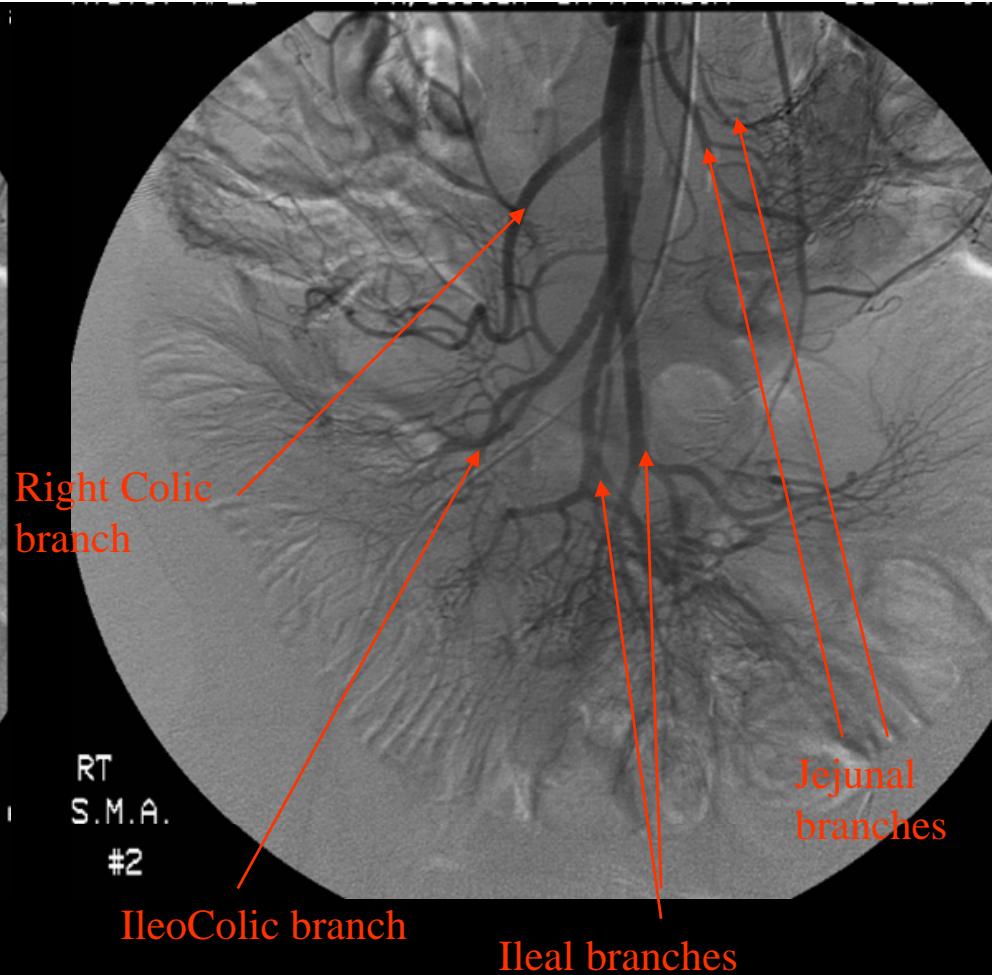


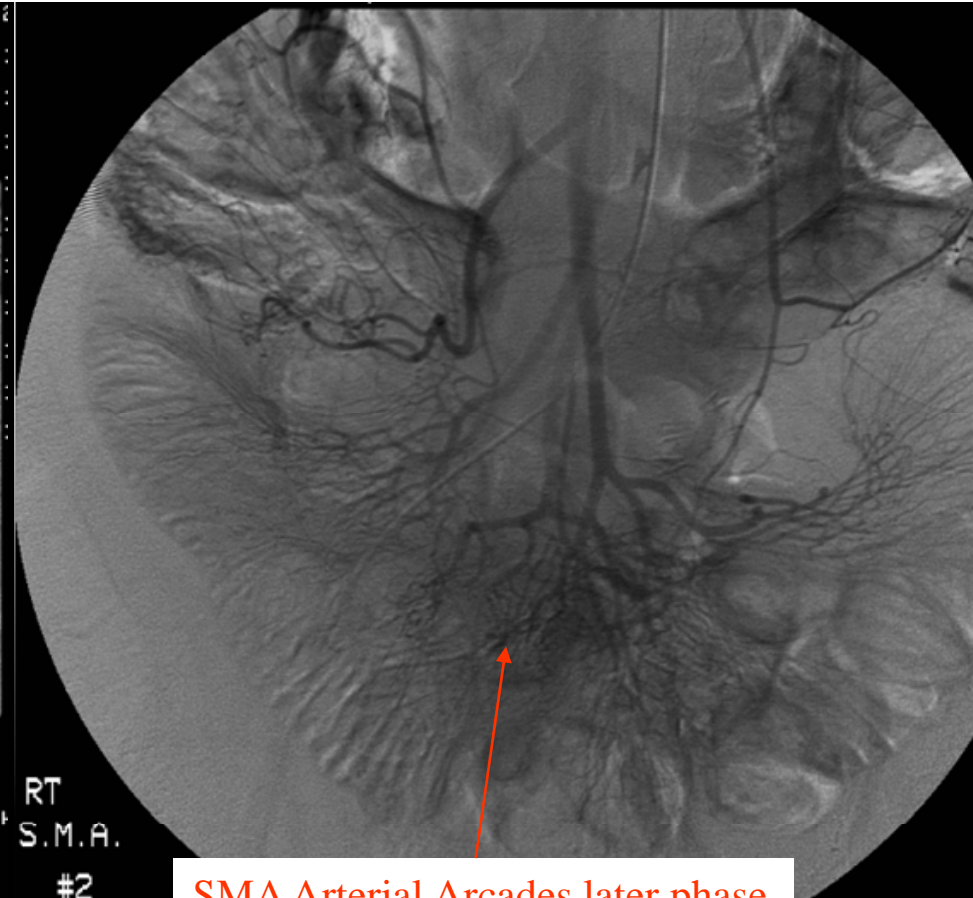
11
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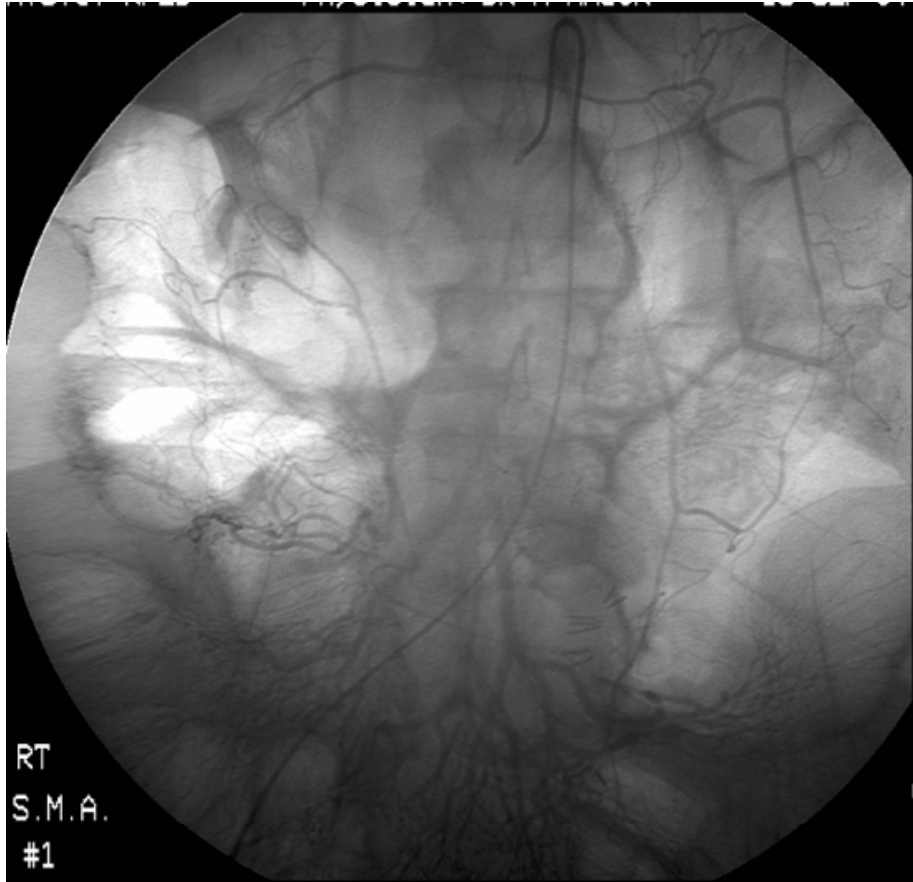


SMA extends down to terminate at the ileocecal junction. Along the way, the concave side (left) gives jejunal and ileal branches. Jejunal branches are more proximal and thicker while ileal branches are distal and thinner. The SB arteries branch and unite to form loops called arterial arcades. From these arcades, straight arteries may branch out (arteriae rectae). Colonic branches arise from the convex (right) side of the SMA.



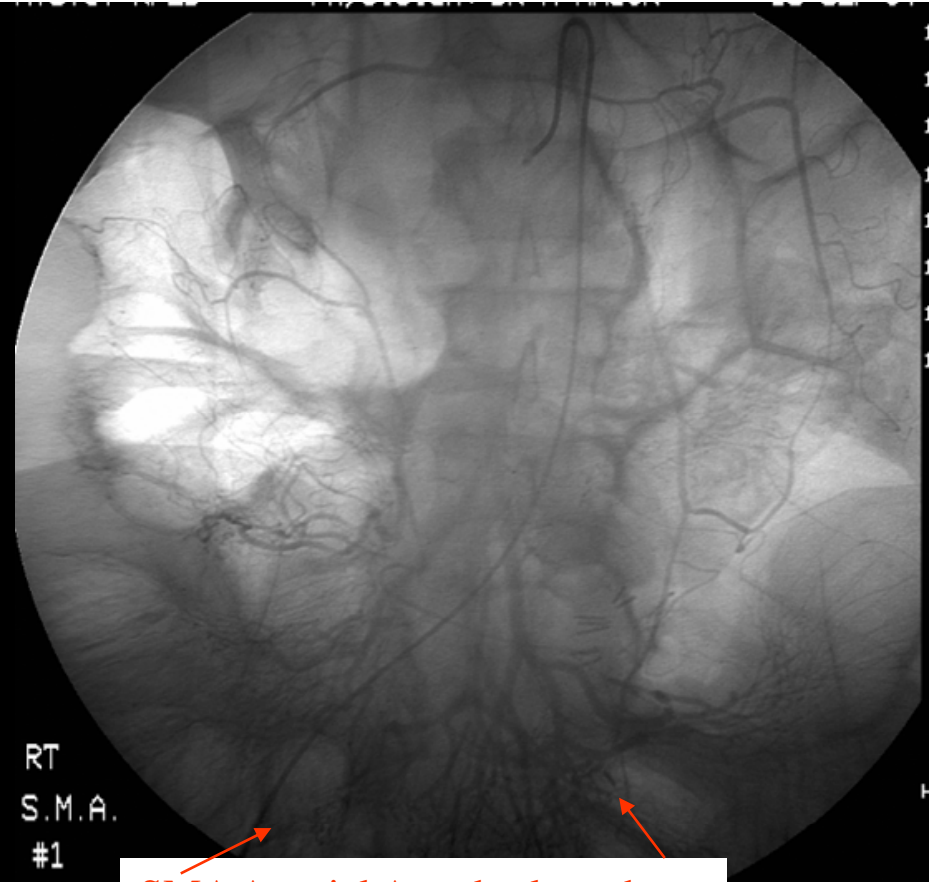


SMA Arterial Arcades later phase



RT
S.M.A.
#1
LIN Sub:NOSUB Filt:3 MEDIUM Reg:NO

10816



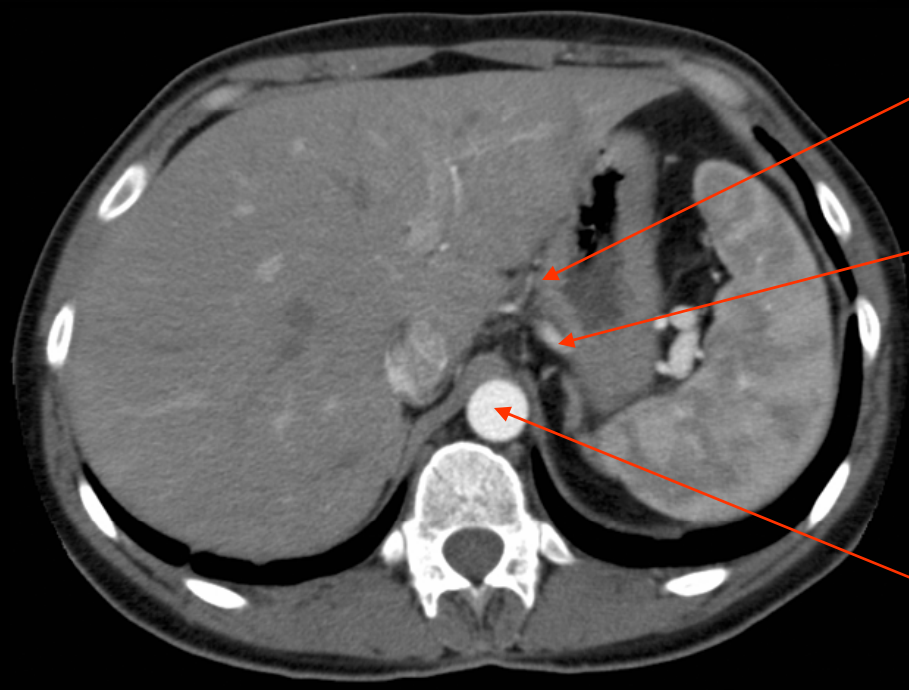
RT
S.M.A.
#1
LIN S

SMA Arterial Arcades late phase

10816



Lt Gastric Artery



Splenic Artery

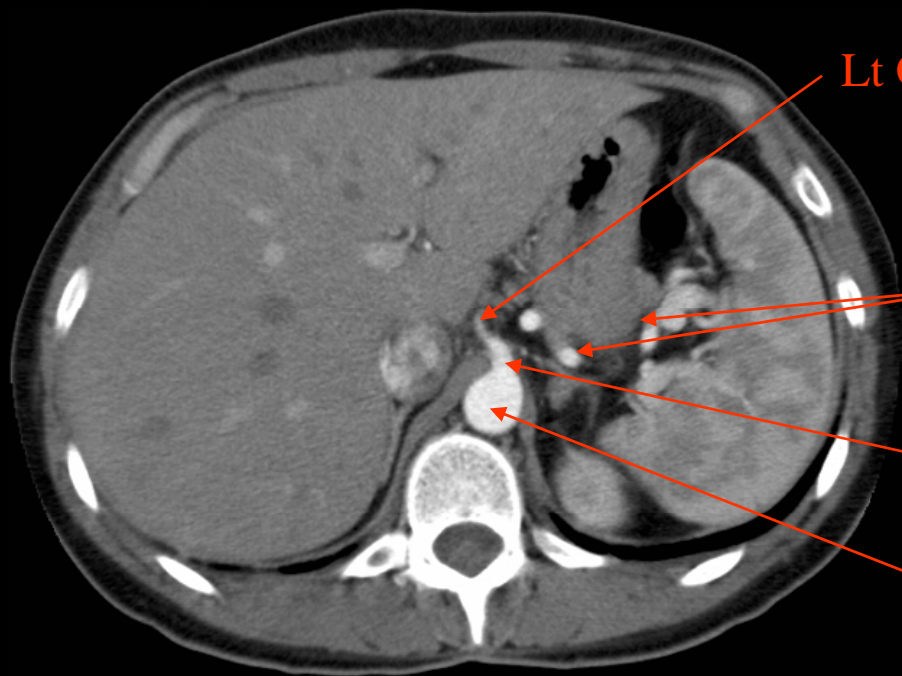
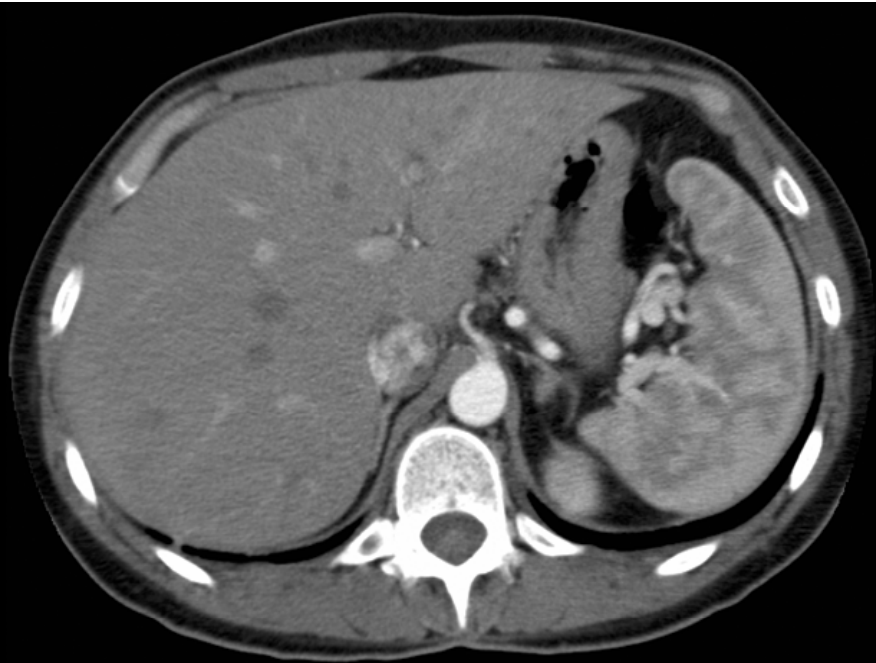
Aorta



Lt Gastric Artery



Splenic Artery

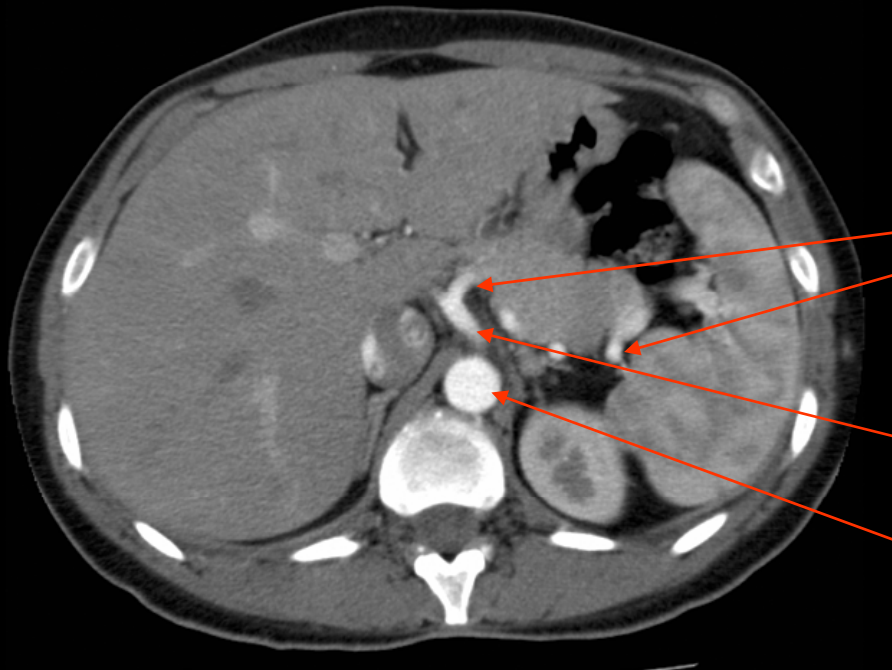


Lt Gastric Artery

Splenic

Celiac Artery

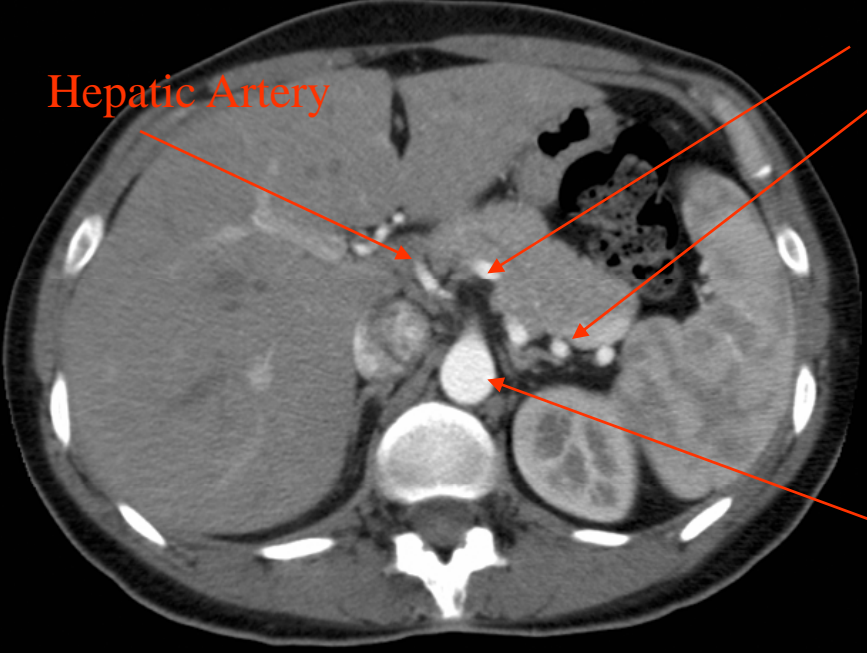
Aorta



Splenic
Artery

Celiac Axis

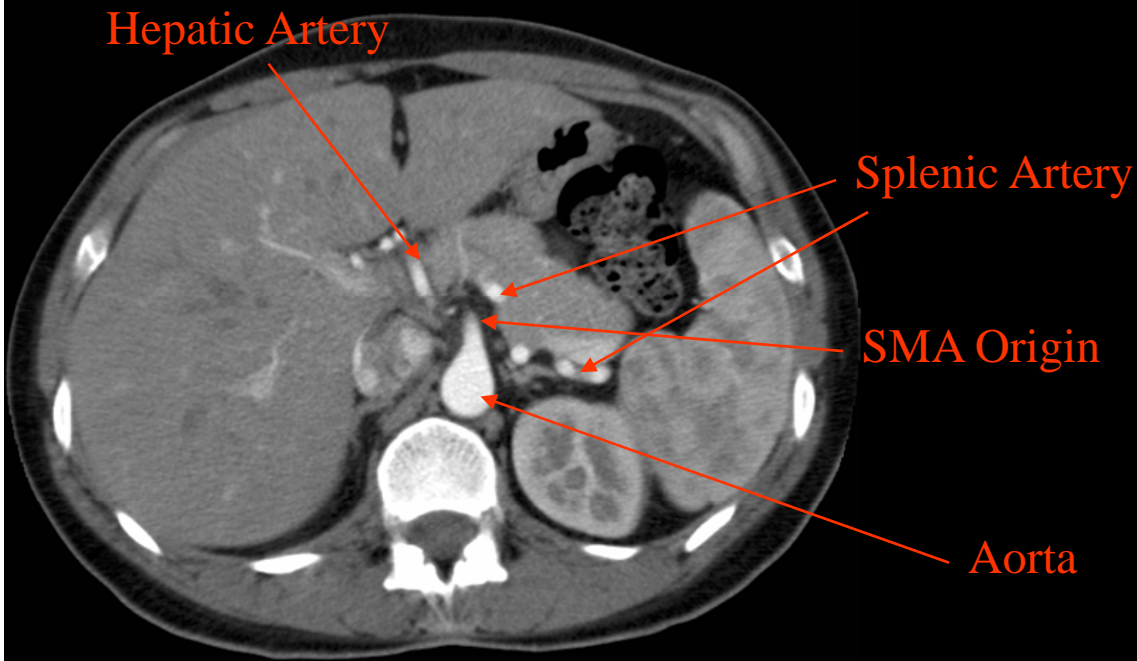
Aorta



Hepatic Artery

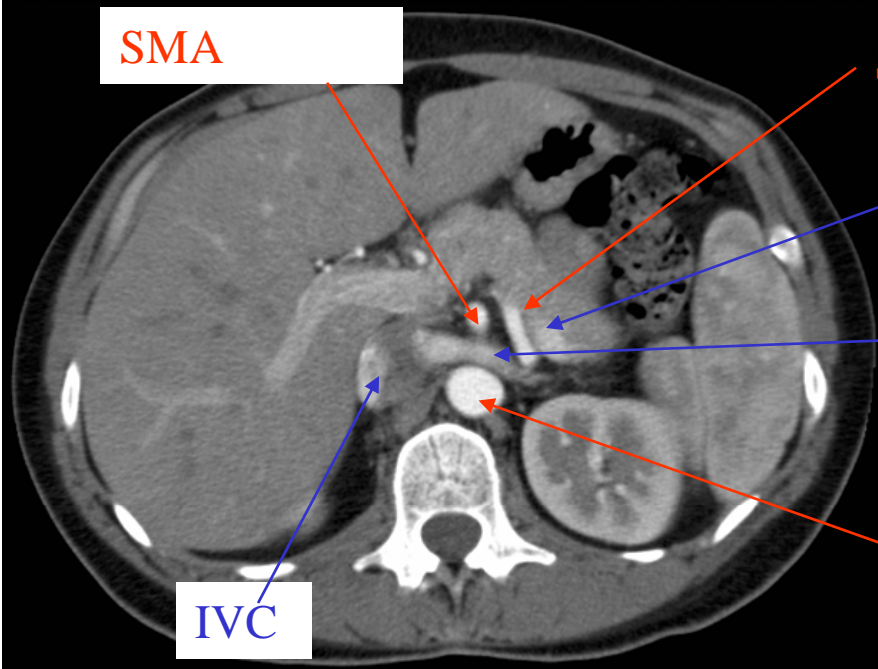
Splenic Artery

Aorta





SMA



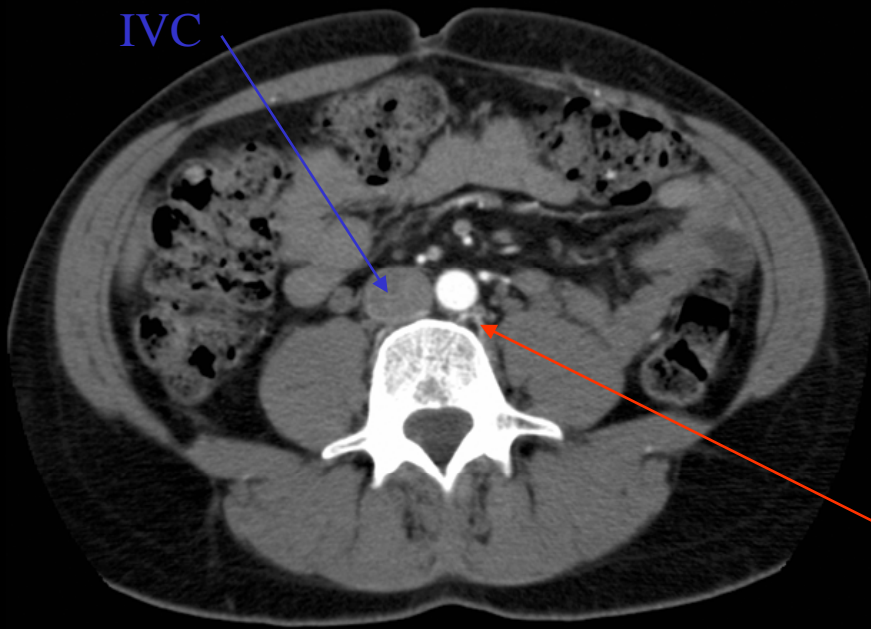
Splenic Artery

Splenic Vein

Left Renal Vein

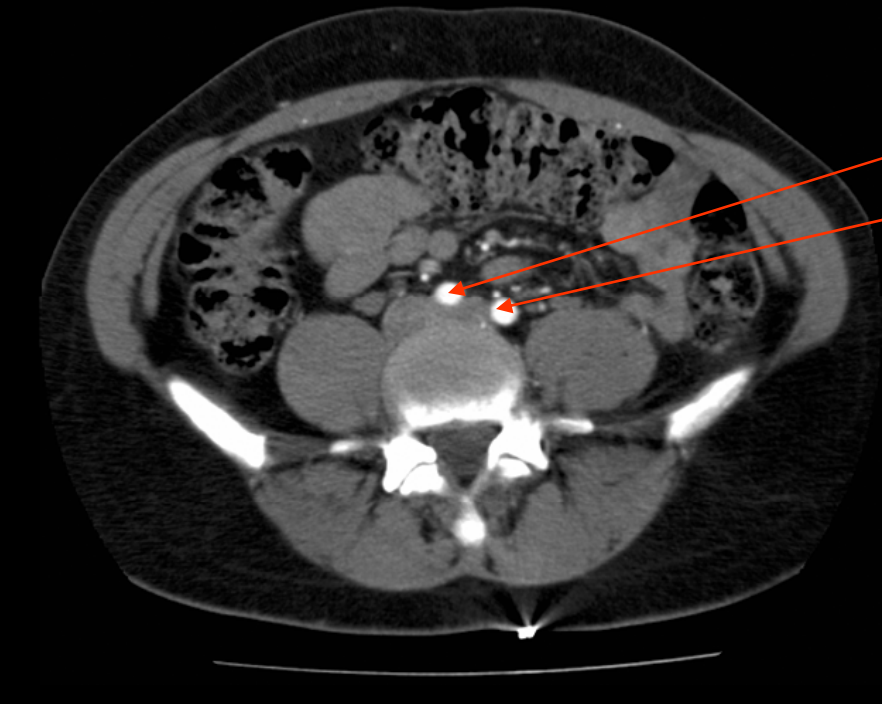
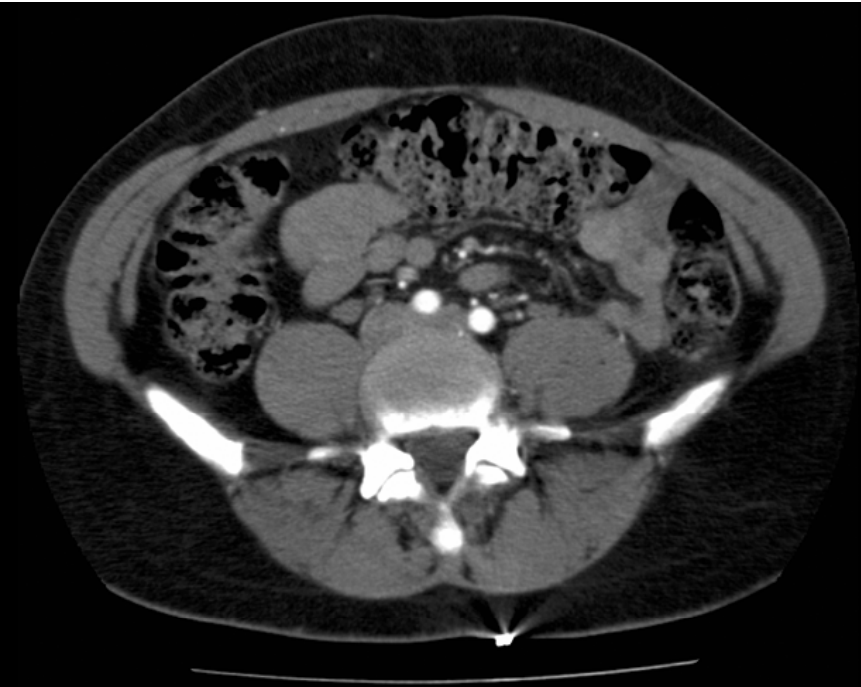
IVC

Aorta



IVC

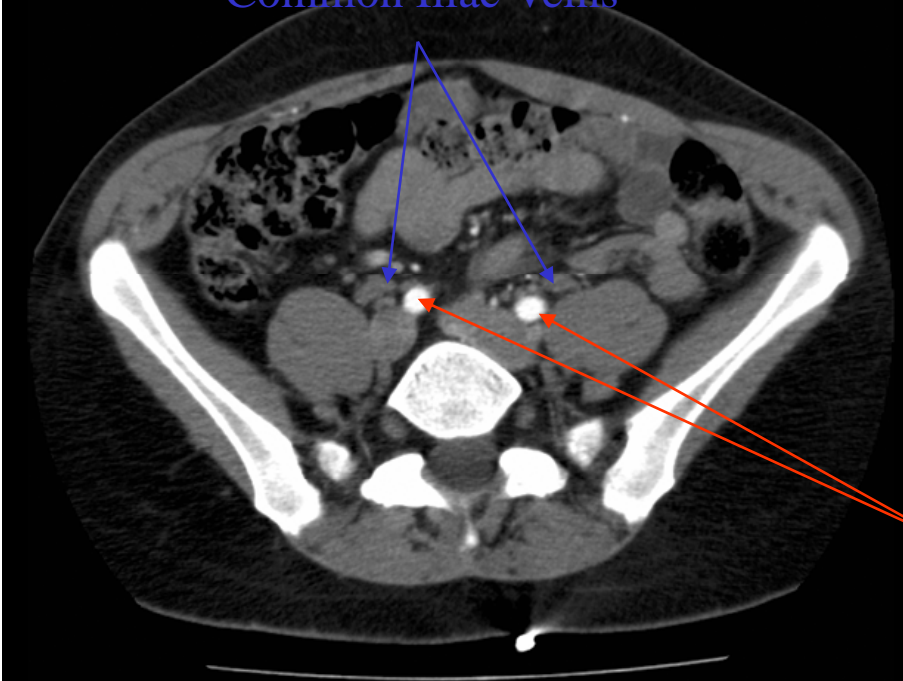
Aorta



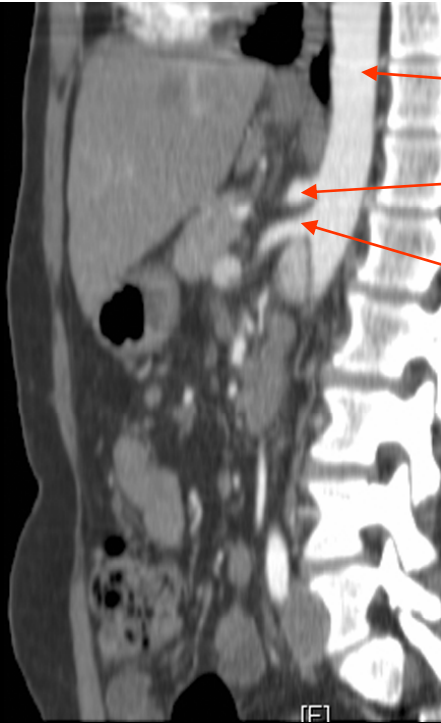
Rt. & Lt. Common Iliac Arteries



Common Iliac Veins



Common Iliac Arteries



Aorta

Celiac trunk

SMA

[F]



Aorta

Celiac trunk

SMA

[F]



Aorta

SMA



Aorta

SMA

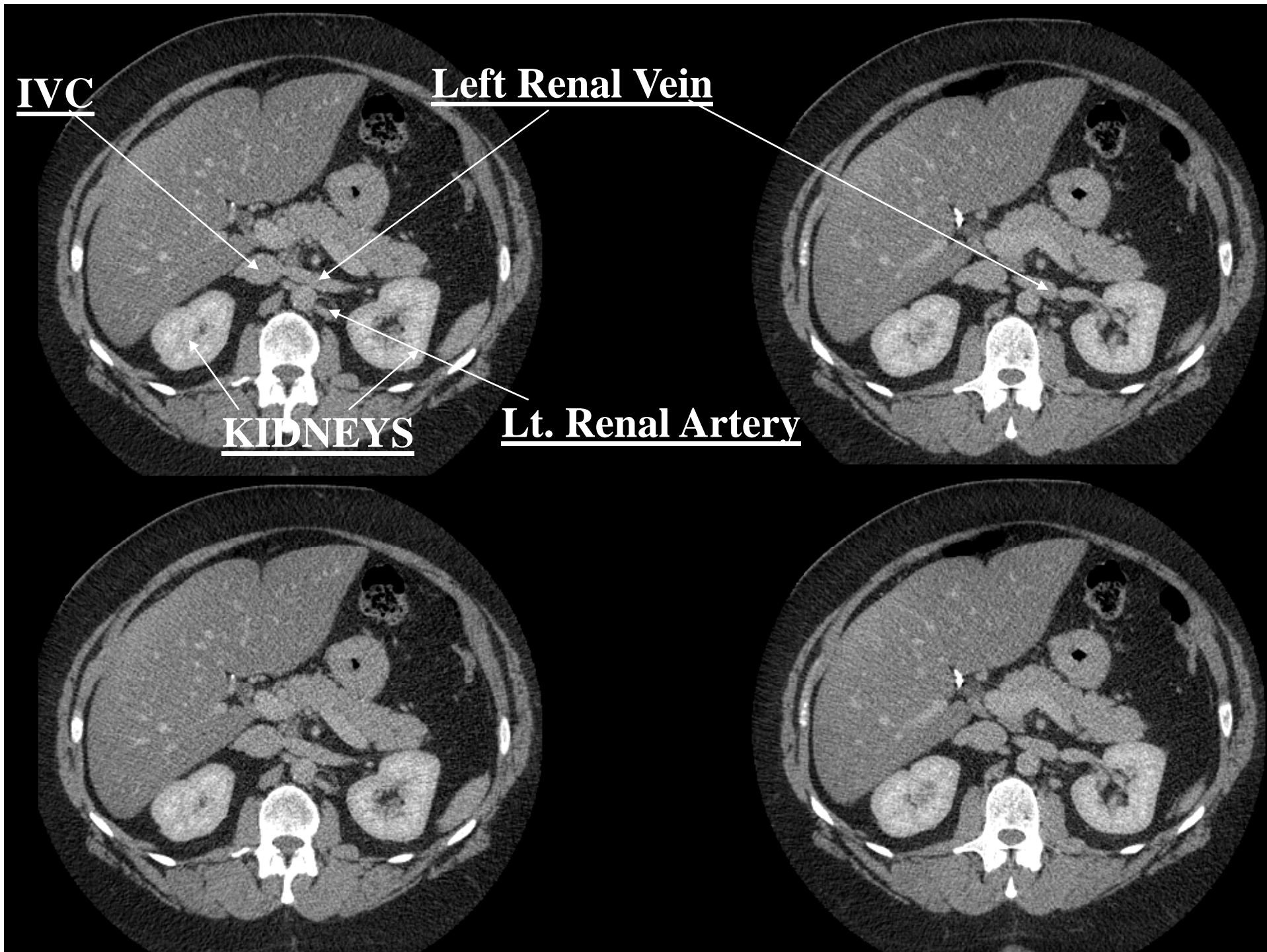
G U T R A C T

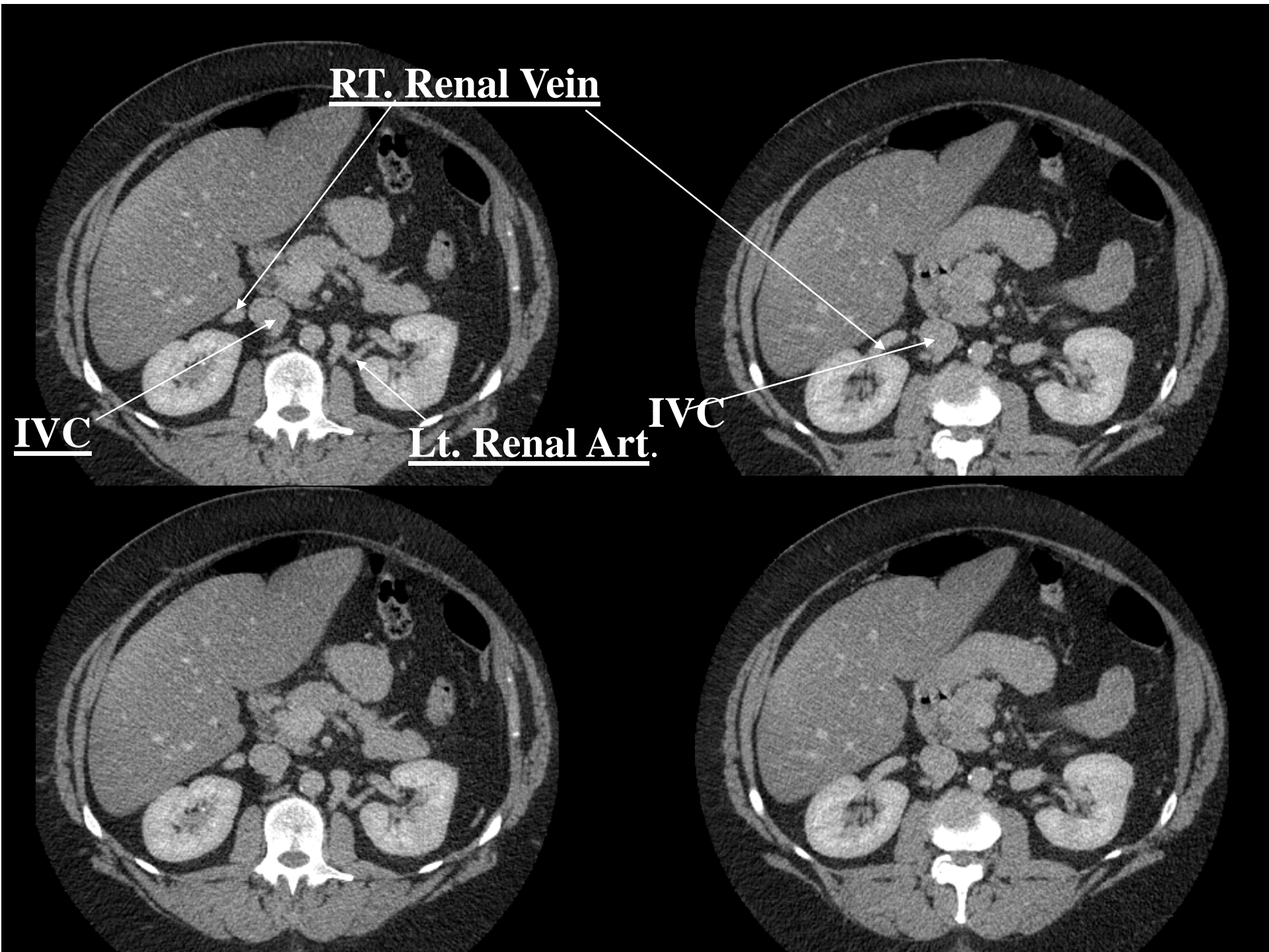
IVC

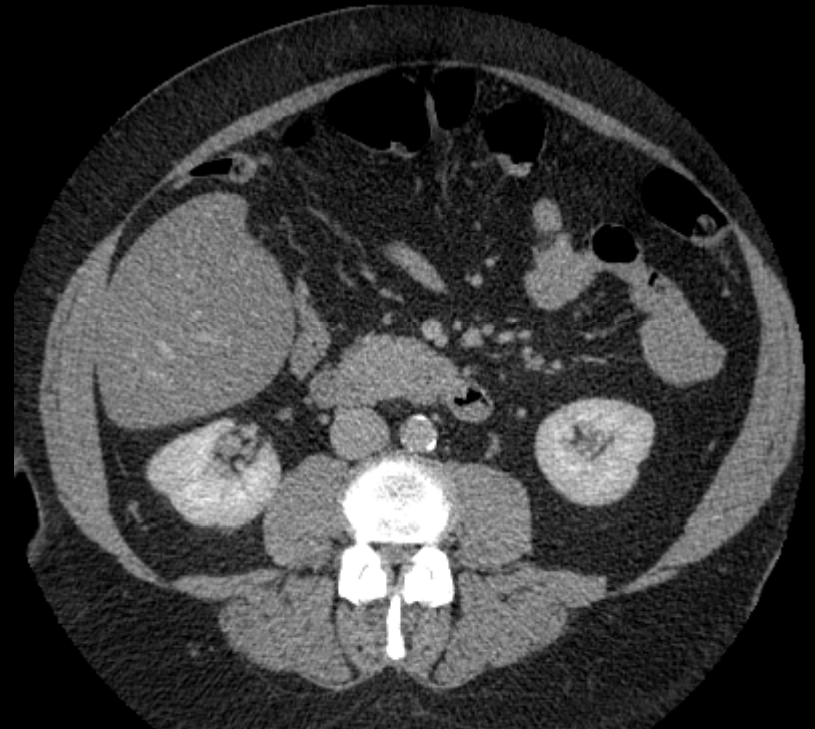
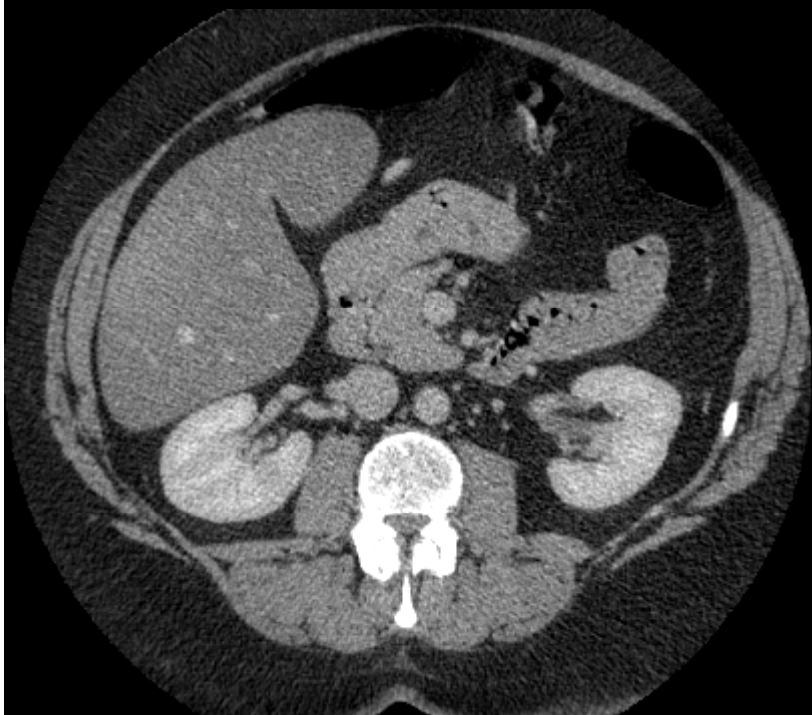
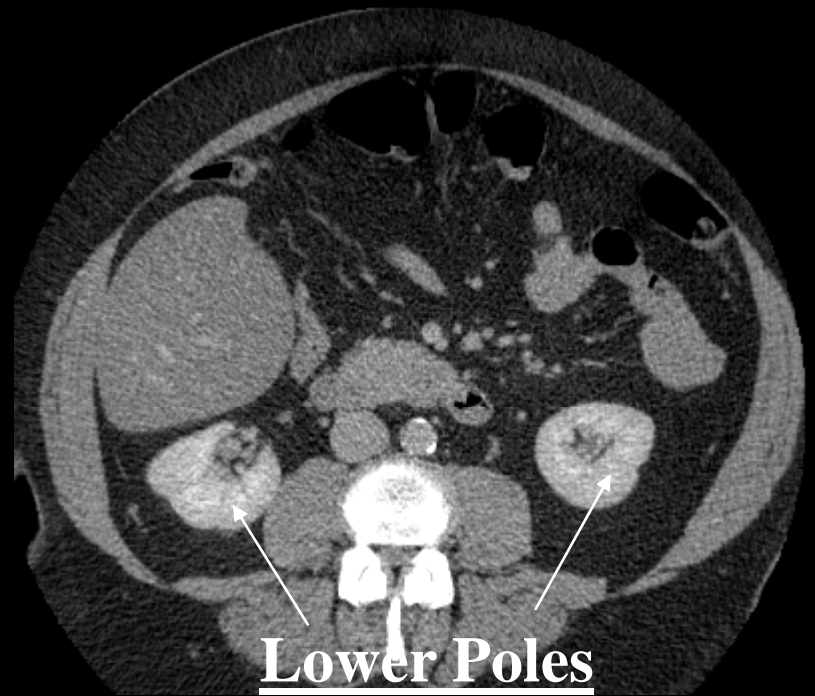
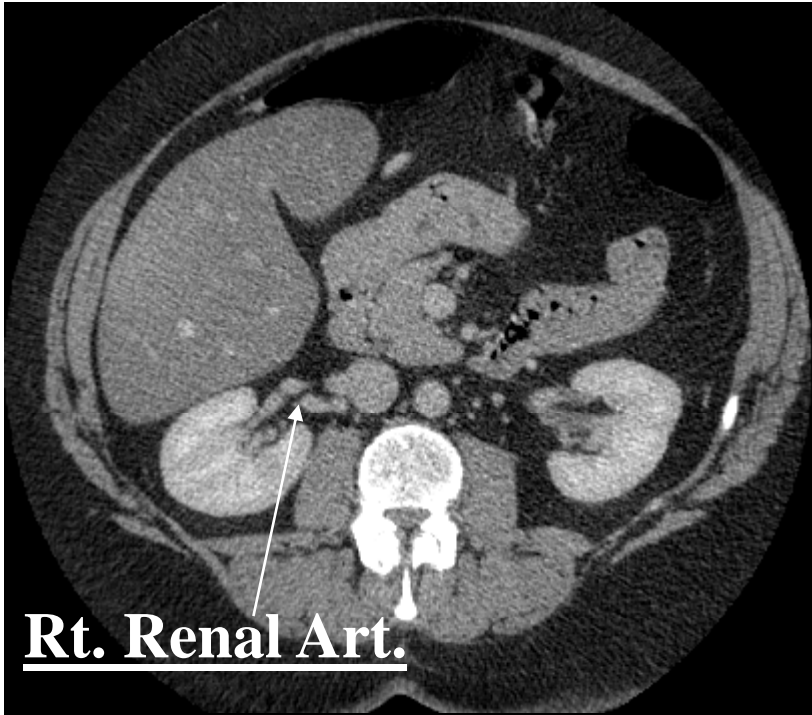
Left Renal Vein

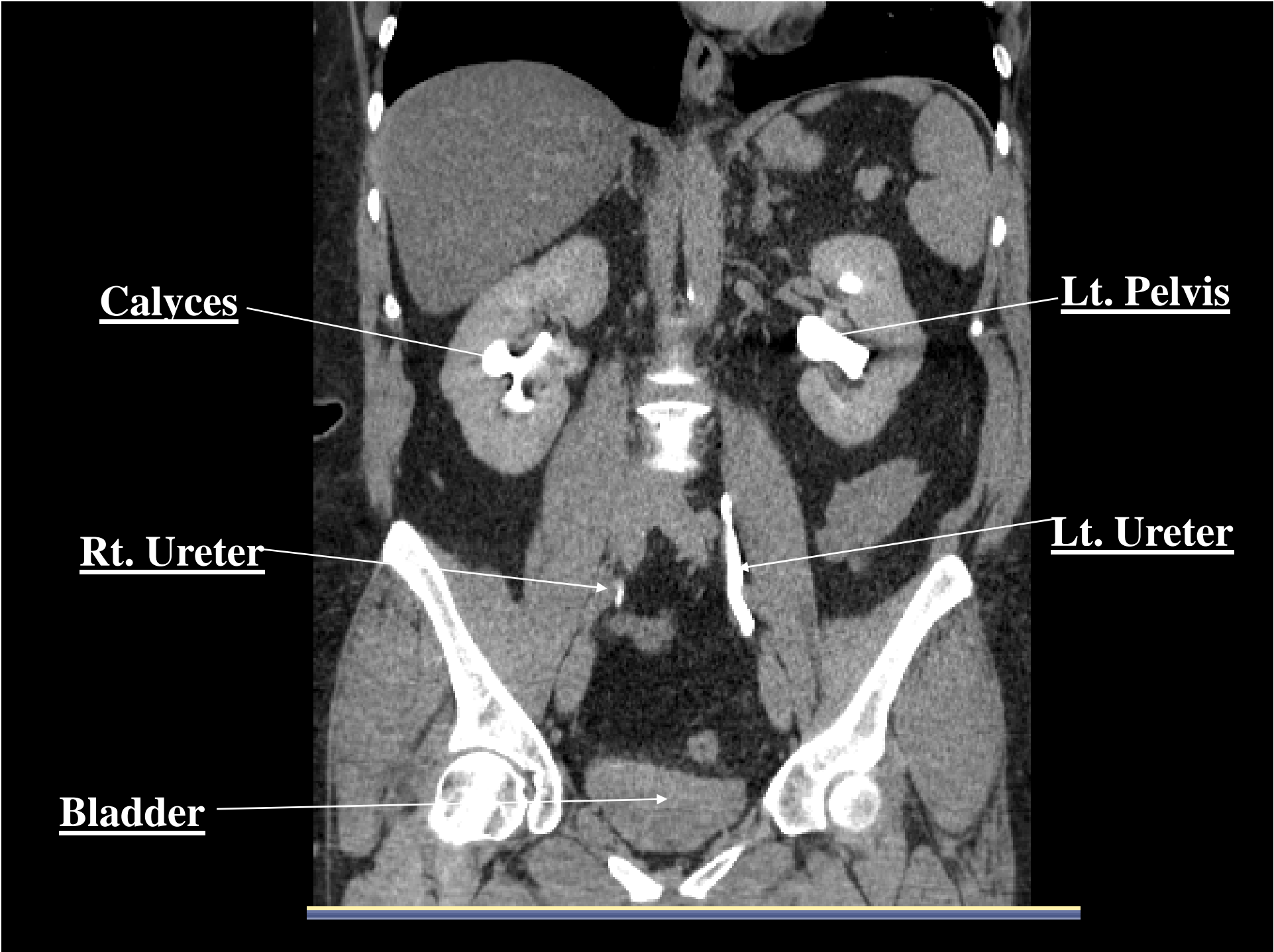
KIDNEYS

Lt. Renal Artery









Calyces

Lt. Pelvis

Rt. Ureter

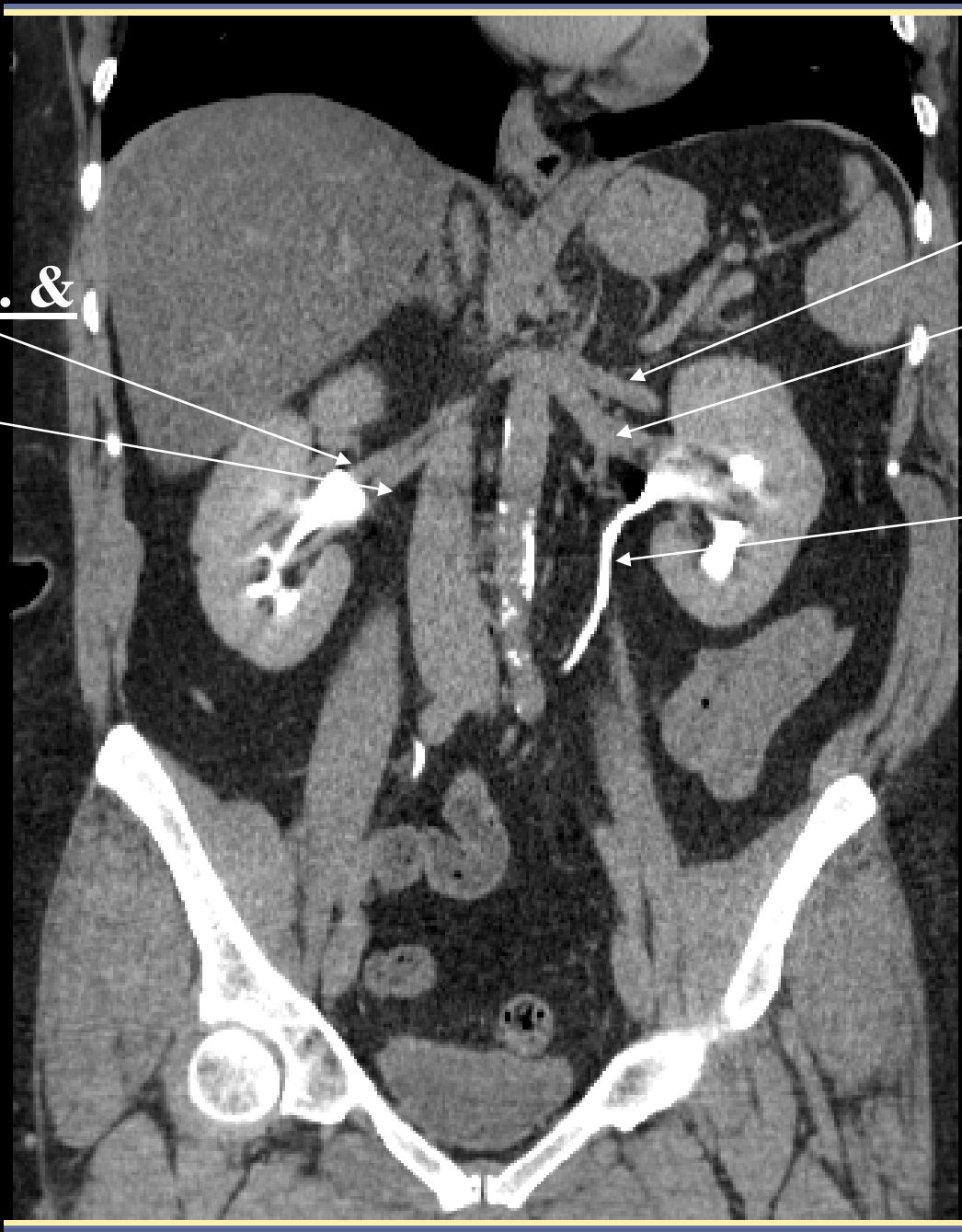
Lt. Ureter

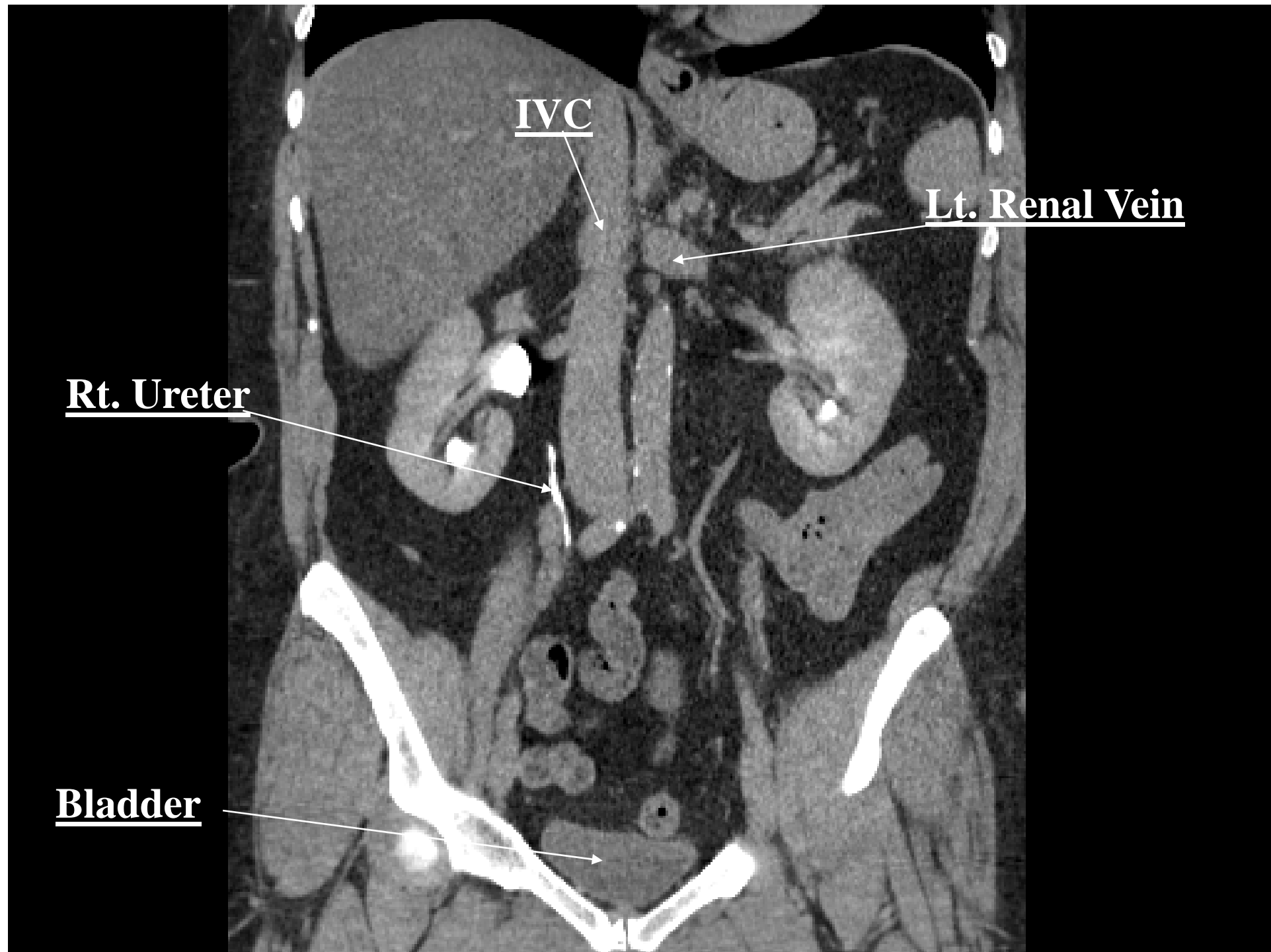
Bladder

Rt. Renal Art. & Vein

Lt. Renal Art. & Vein

Lt. Ureter





IVC

Lt. Renal Vein

Rt. Ureter

Bladder