

Abdominal Aorta:

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KANODIA

↳ about 5 inches long ; width = 2cm

origin: continuation of descending thoracic aorta
at orifice of diaphragm at lower border of T12



course:

descends vertically downward & slightly to the left,
in front of vertebral column



termination:

terminates in front of lower part of body of L4
to left of median plane by dividing into right & left
common iliac arteries

Relations:

Posterior: - upper 4 lumbar vertebrae

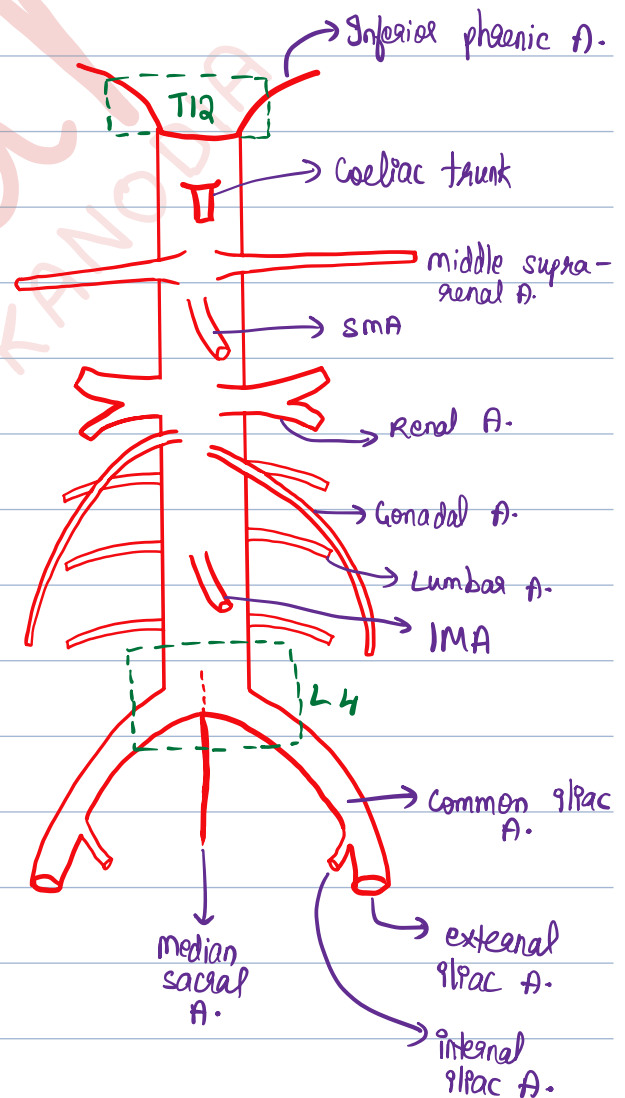
- 3rd & 4th lumbar veins

Anterior: From above downward

- coeliac plexus & ganglion
- body of pancreas & splenic vein
- left renal vein
- 3rd part of duodenum
- root of mesentery
- coils of small intestine

Right Side: IVC

Left Side: left sympathetic trunk.



Branches:

Abdominal Aorta

3 anterior unpaired
branches to viscera

i] Coeliac trunk

ii] SMA

iii] IMA

3 lateral paired
branches to
viscera

i] Supraaortic artery

ii] Renal artery

iii] Testicular / ovarian
artery

5 lateral paired
branches to parities

i] Inferior phrenic artery

ii] 4 lumbar arteries

3 terminal
branches

i] Right
common
iliac A.

ii] Left
common
iliac A.

iii] Median
sacral A.

Applied Aspect:

Pulsations of abdominal aorta: felt in median plane

↳ on AAW at level of L4

Aortic Aneurysm: (localised dilatation of aorta)

↳ below origin of renal arteries (95%)

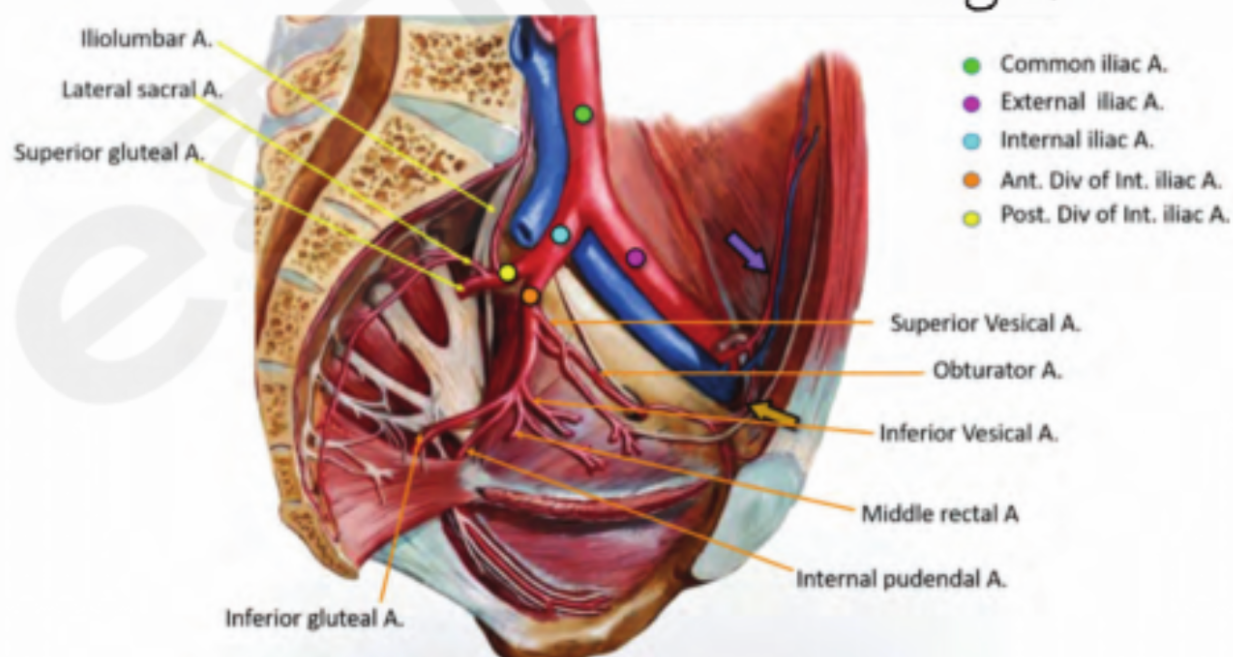
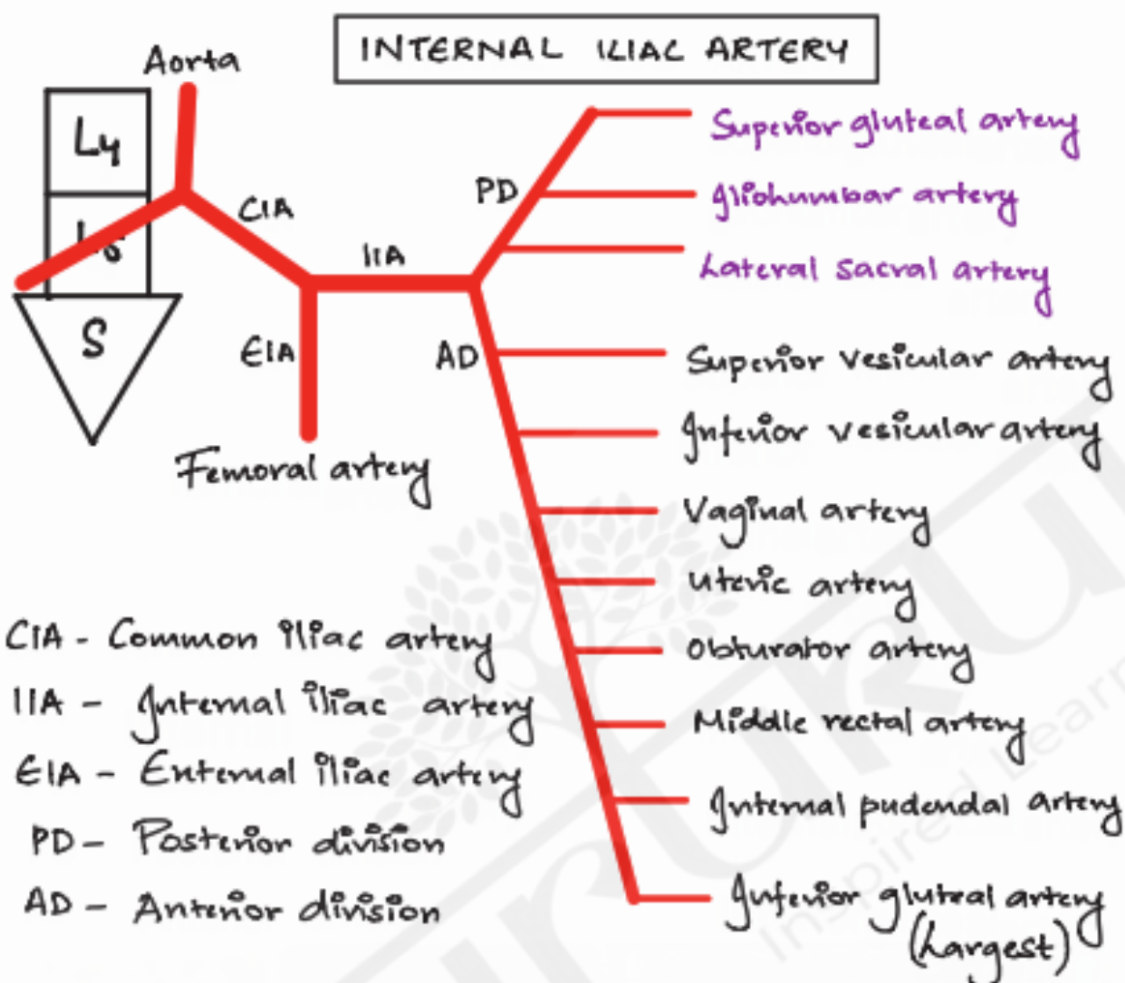
→ usually in men

→ common cause - atherosclerosis

Male vs. Female pelvis:

ISHITA
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	Male	Female
general structure	Heavy & thick	Light, thin
Articular surfaces	Large	Small
Muscle attachments	Well-marked	Indistinct
False pelvis	Deep	Shallow
Pelvic inlet	Heart-shaped	Oval
Pelvic cavity	Long & tapered	Short, almost parallel sides
Pelvic outlet	Relatively small	Relatively large
1st piece of sacrum	Superior surface of body occupies nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ width of base of sacrum	Superior surface of body occupies $\frac{1}{3}$ of width of base of sacrum
Sacrum	Long, narrow, smooth forward concavity	Short, wide, flat, curving forward in lower part
Sacroiliac articular facet	Extends upto lower border of S3	Extends upto upper border of S3
Suprapubic angle	$< 90^\circ$	$\geq 90^\circ$
Inferior pubic ramus	Presents a strong everted surface for attachment of crus of penis	marking not present
Acetabulum	Large	Small
Iscial tuberosities	Inturned	Everted
Obturator foramen	Large & oval	Smaller & triangular



- * Superior Vesicular Artery - SVA
 - formed by proximal umbilical artery
 - often gives off artery to ductus deferens
- * Inferior Vesicular Artery -
 - Base of Bladder
 - Prostate gland
 - Seminal vesicle
 - Terminal ureter
- * Medial umbilical ligament — Remnant of distal part of umbilical artery