

Abdominal Aorta:

ISHITA
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

- celiac plexus & ganglion

- body of pancreas & splenic vein

- left renal vein

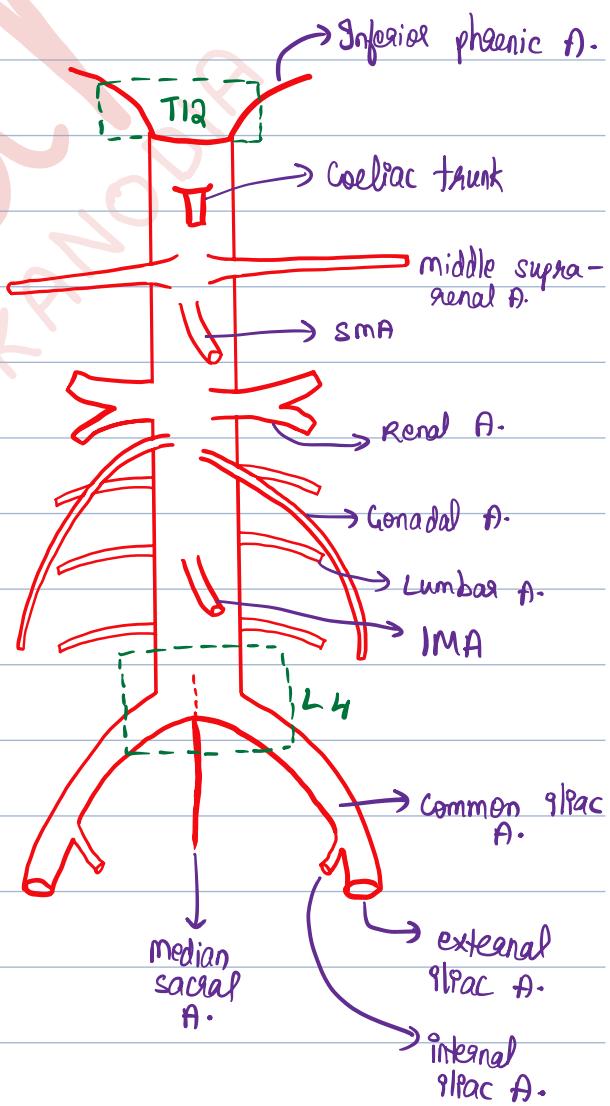
- 3rd part of duodenum

- 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] Celiac trunk

ii] SMA

iii] IMA

3 lateral paired branches to viscera

i] suprarenal 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)

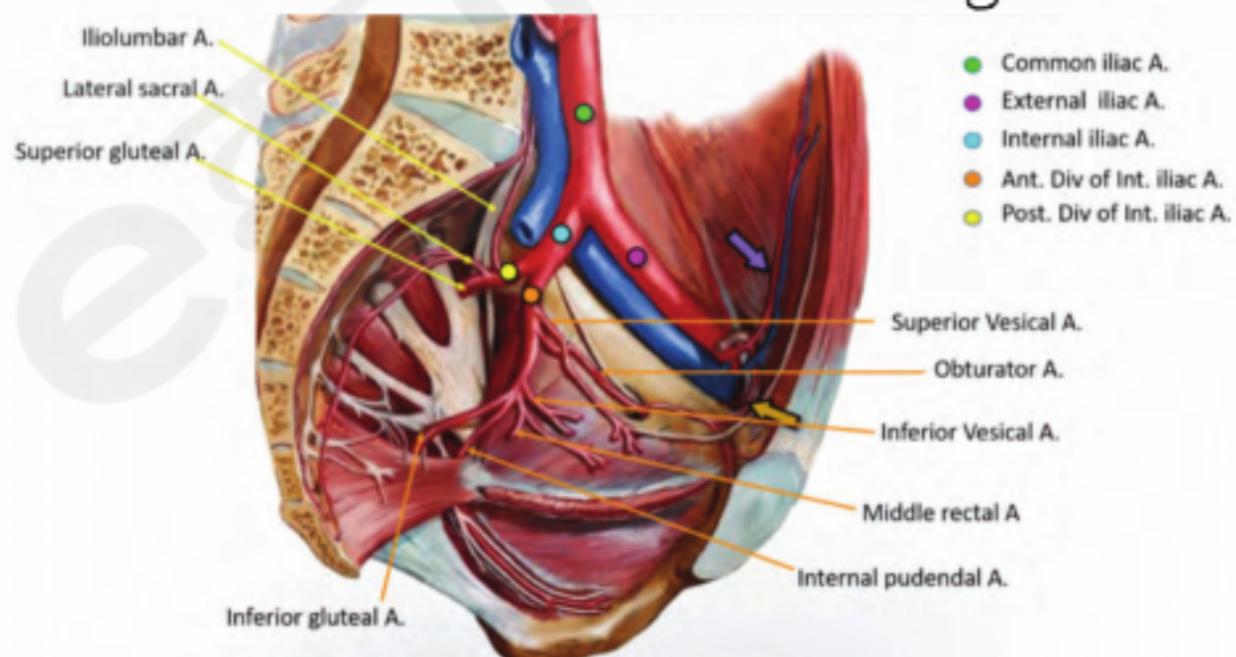
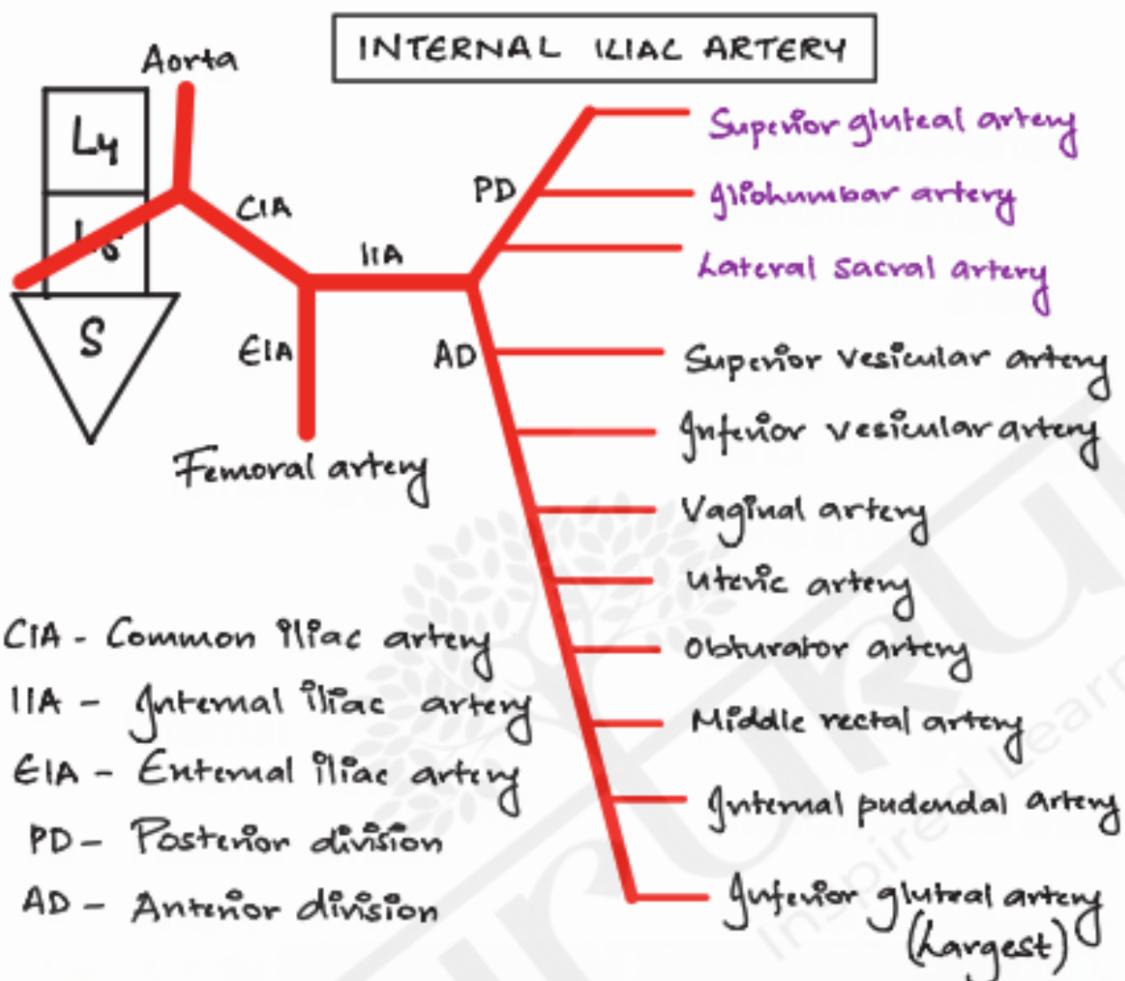
↳ below origin of renal arteries (95%)

→ usually in men

→ common cause - atherosclerosis

Male vs. Female Pelvis:

	Male	Female
general structure	Heavy & thick	Light, thin
Articular surfaces	Large	Small
Muscle attachment	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 corpus of penis	marking not present
Acetabulum	Large	Small
Ischial tuberosities	Indented	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