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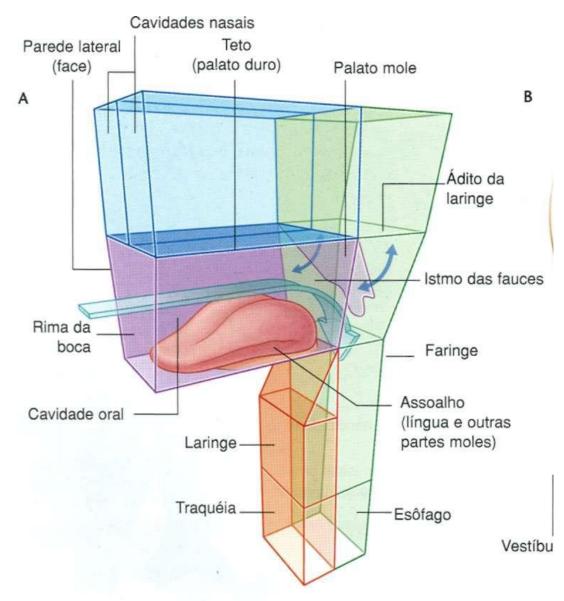
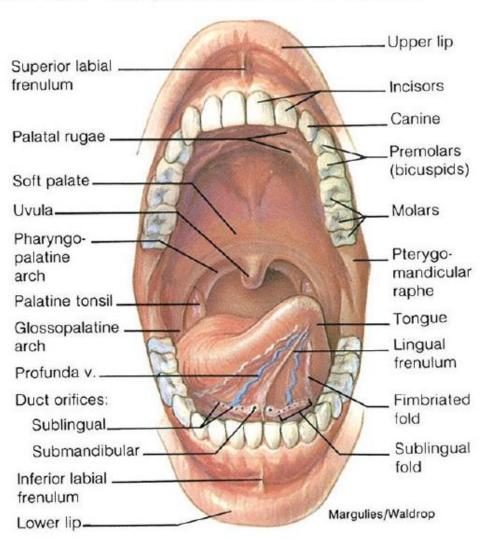
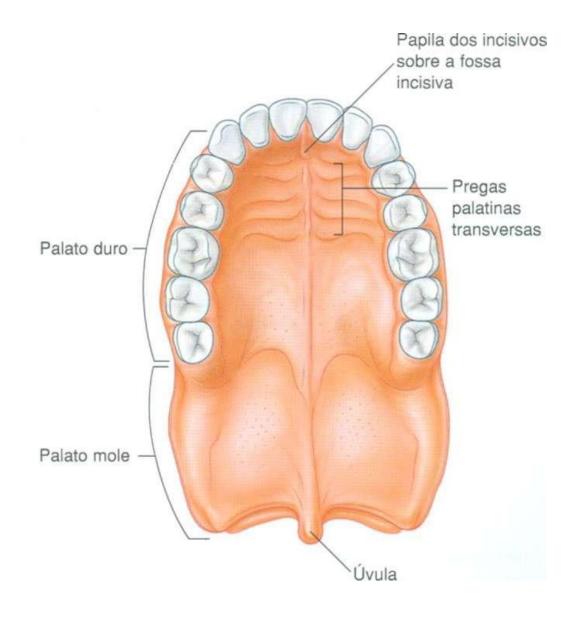
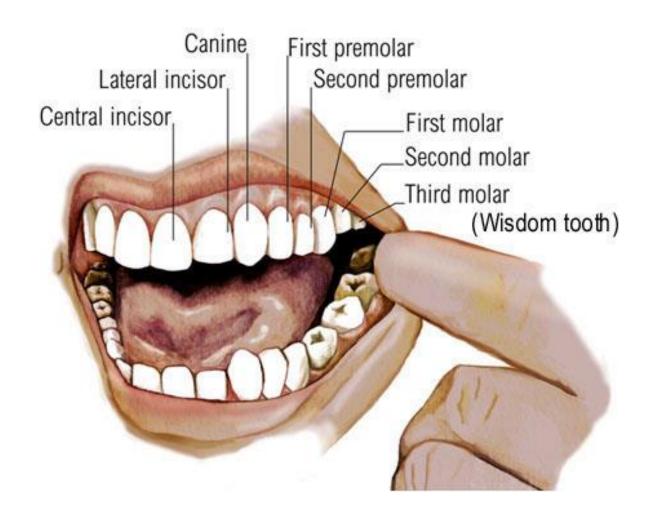
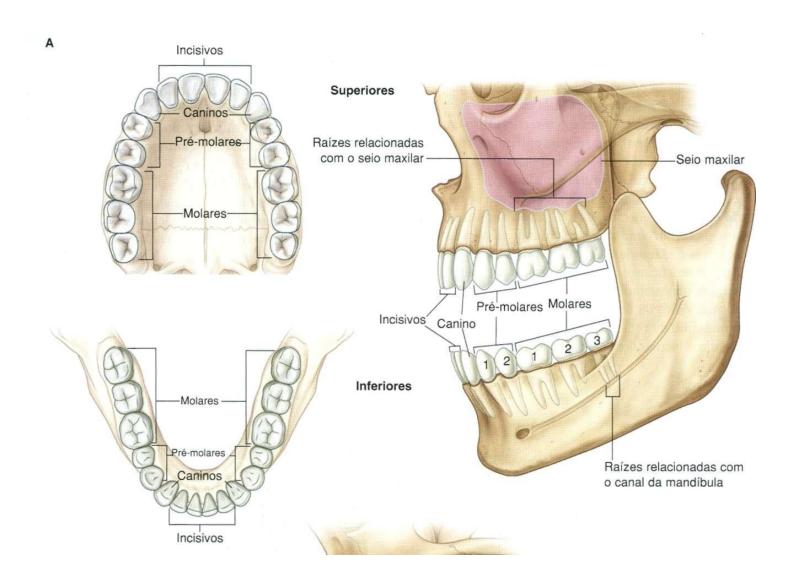


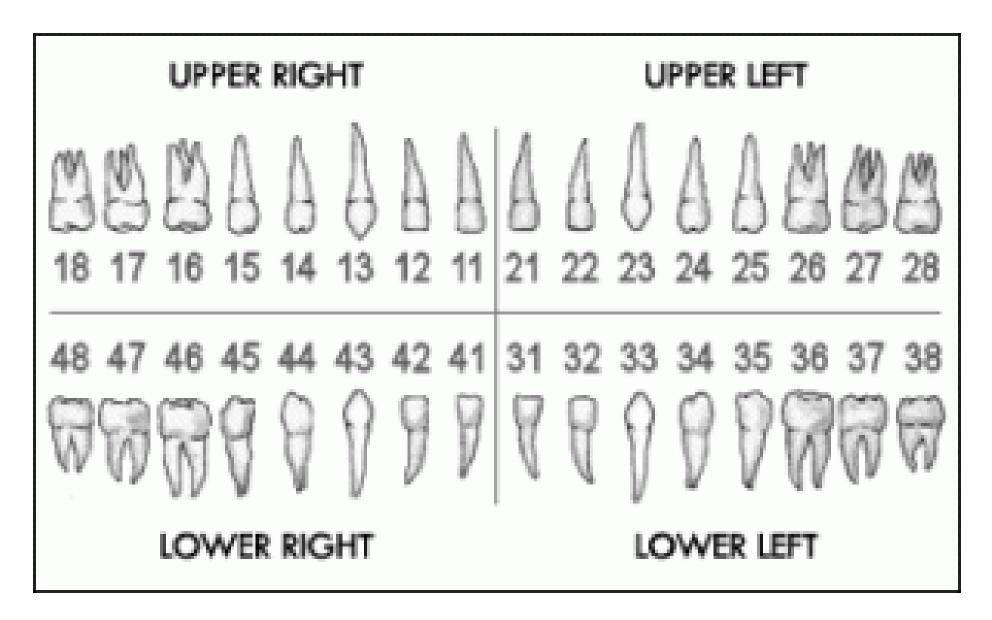
Figure 18.5 The superficial structures of the oral cavity.

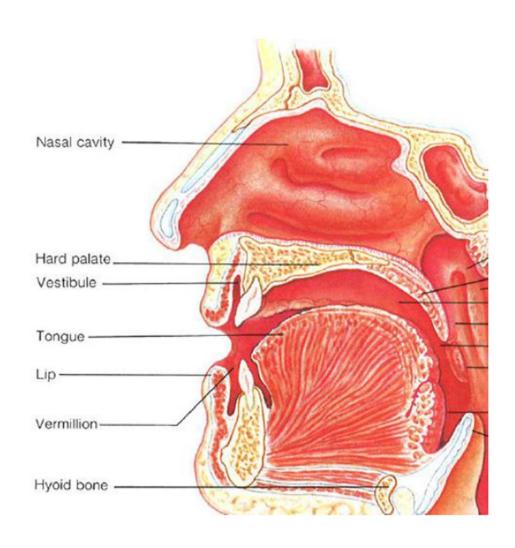












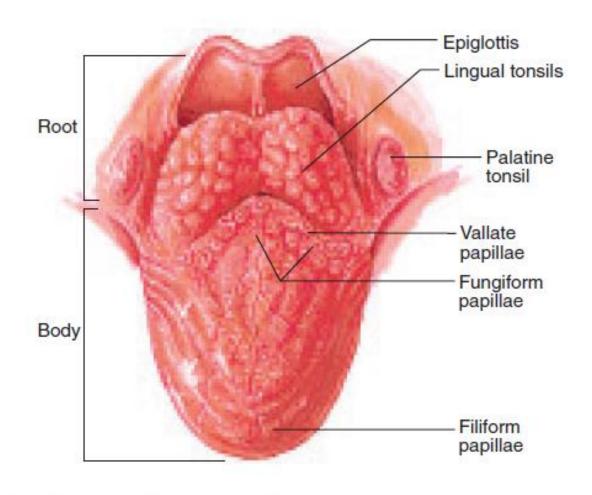
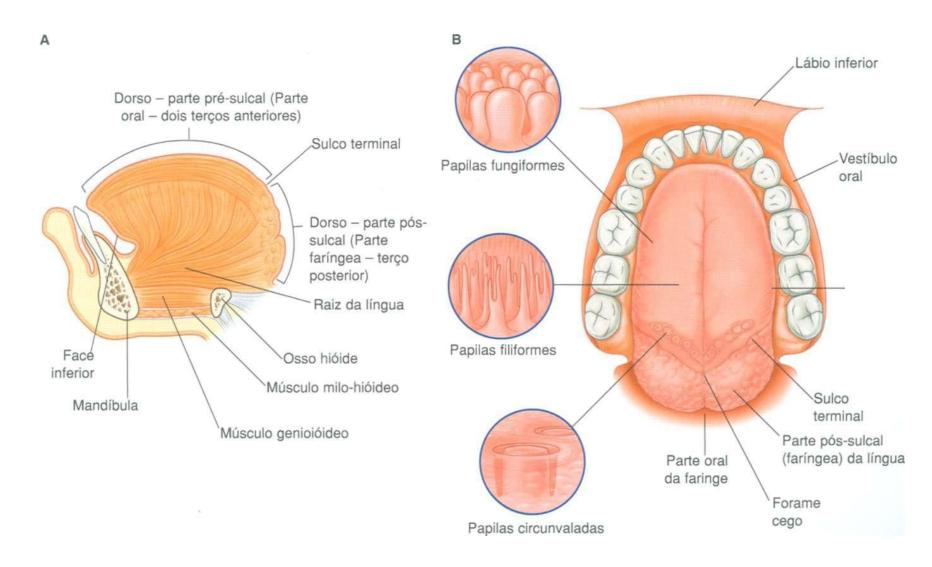
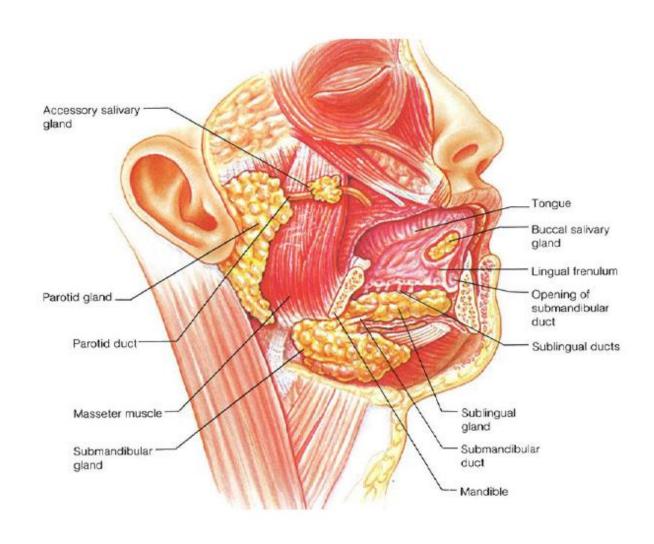
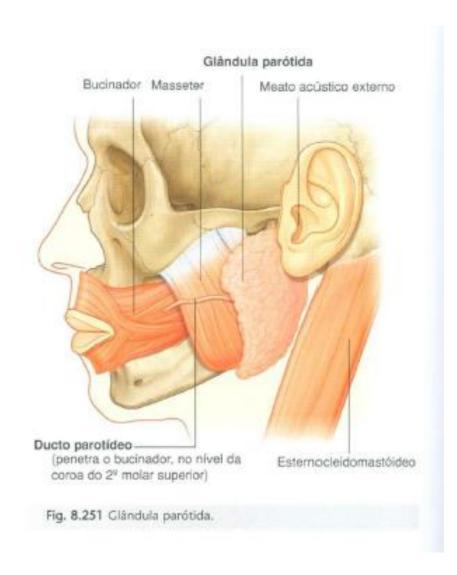
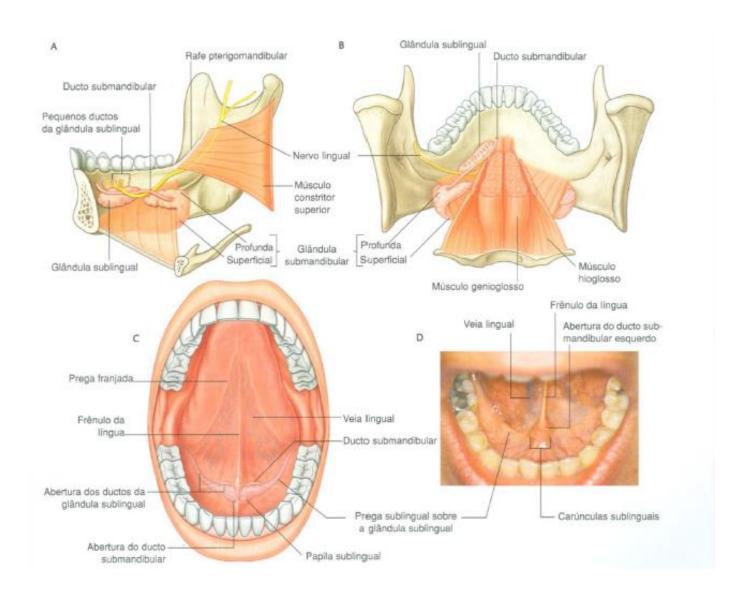


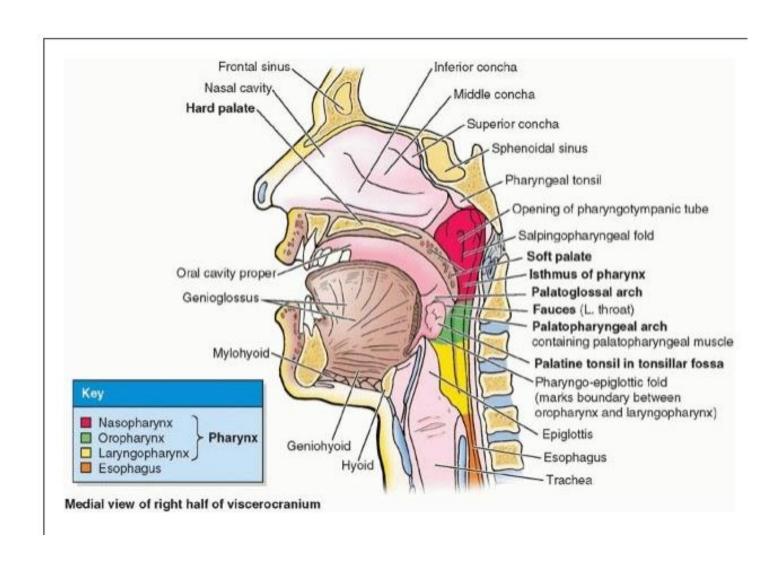
FIGURE 18.7 The surface of the tongue.











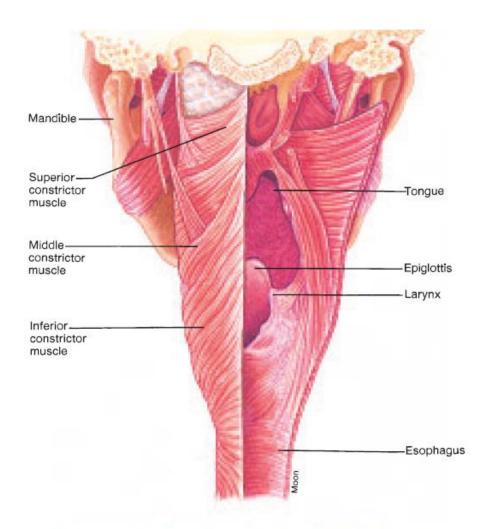
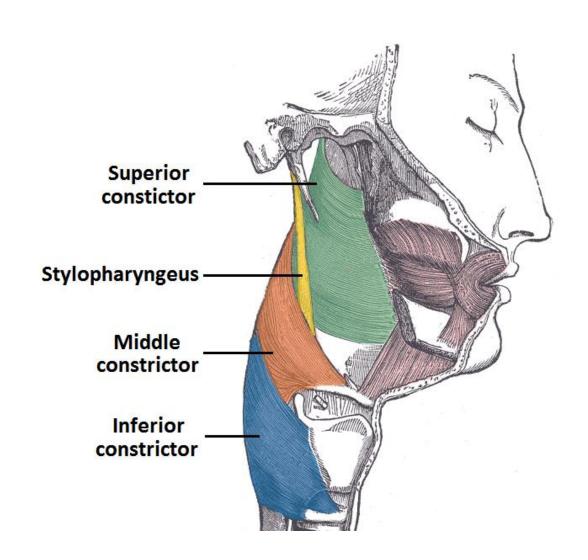
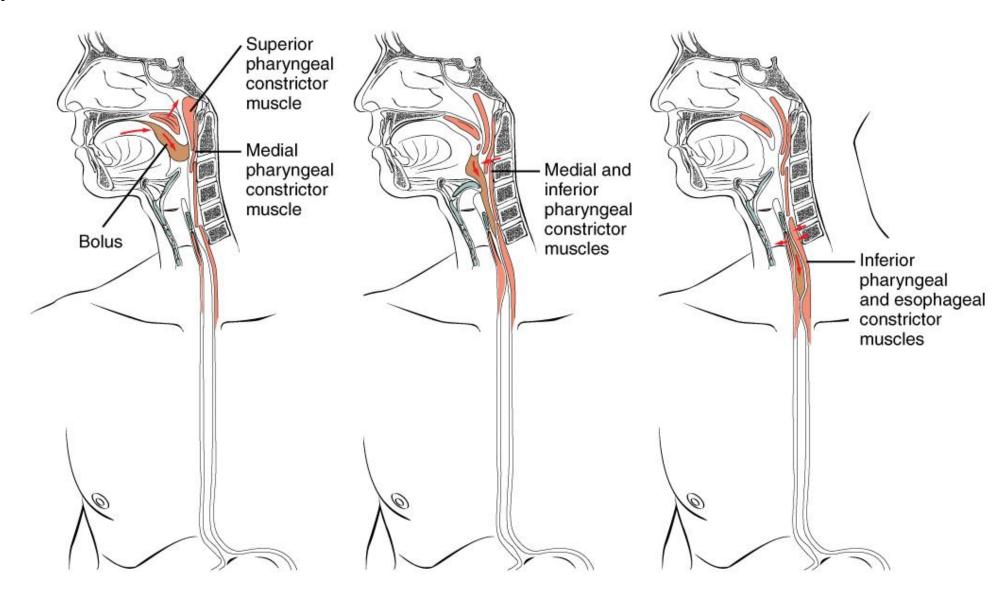
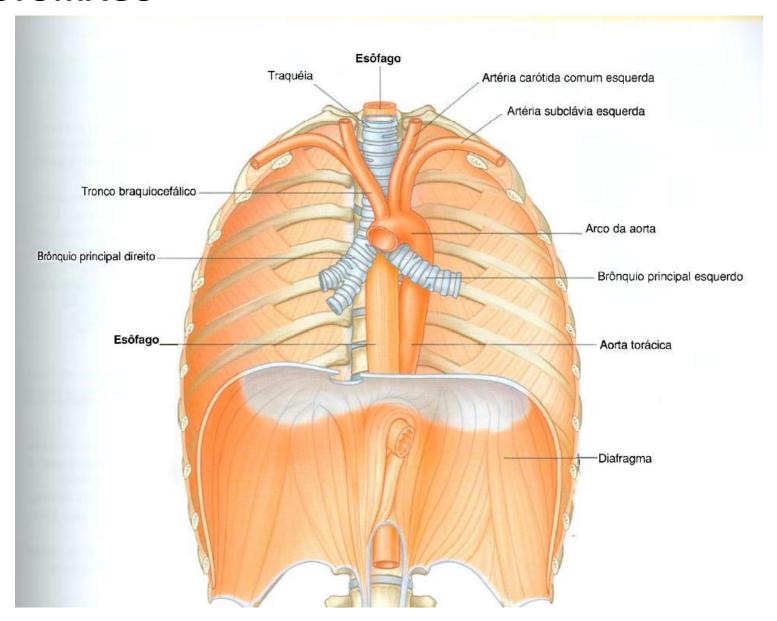
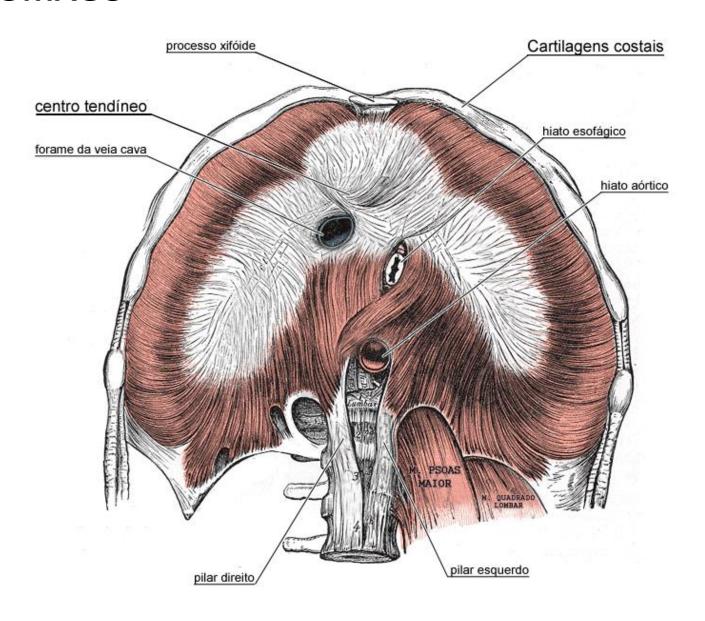


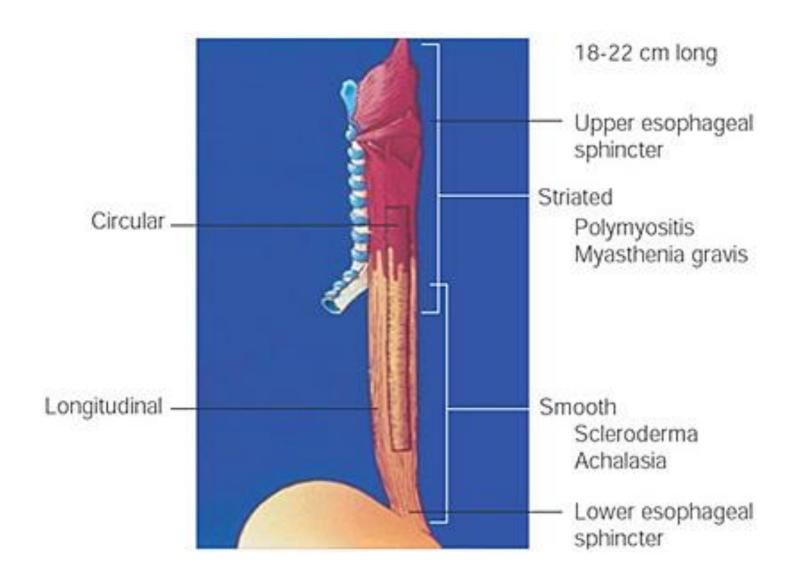
FIGURE 18-13 A posterior view of the constrictor muscles of the pharynx. The right side has been cut away to illustrate the interior structures in the pharynx.

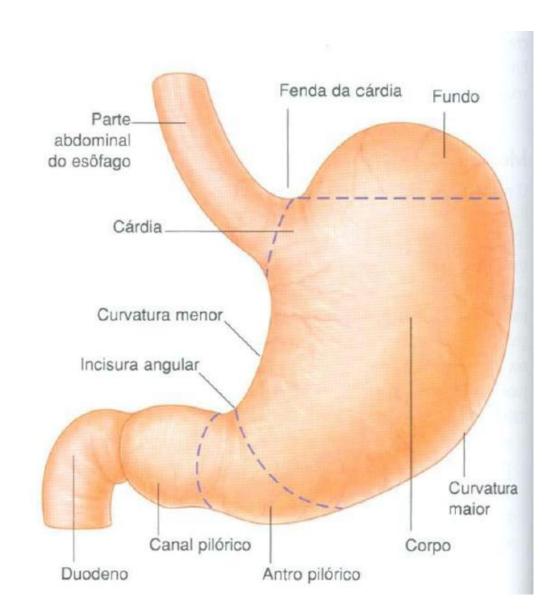


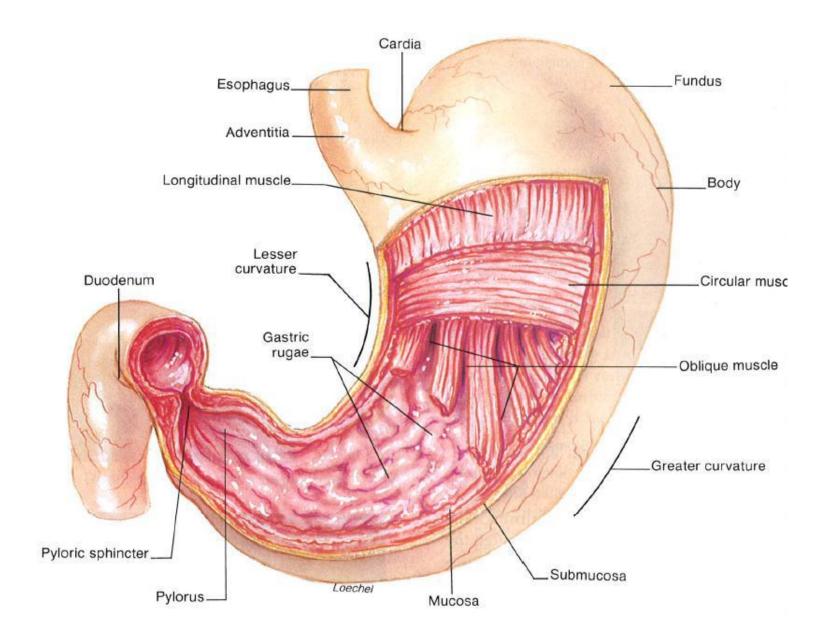


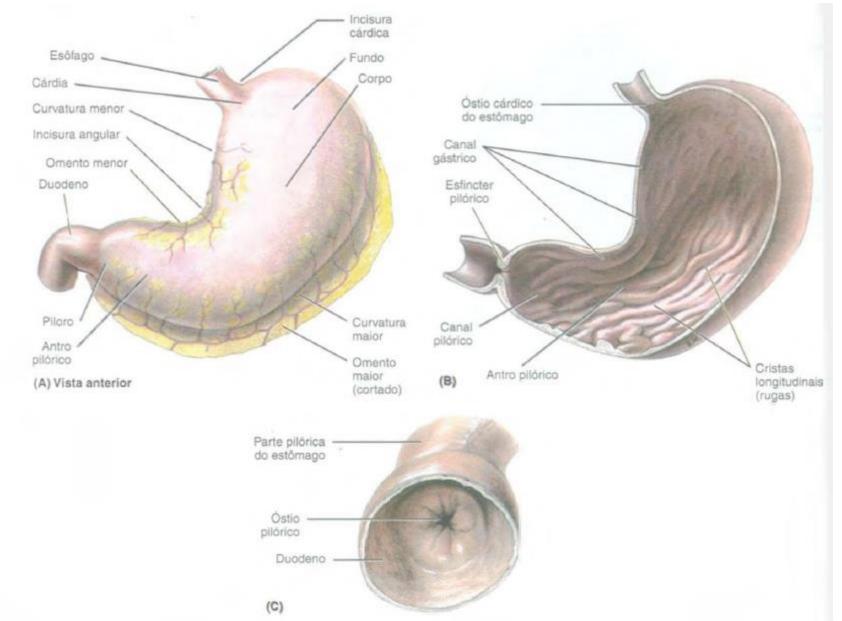


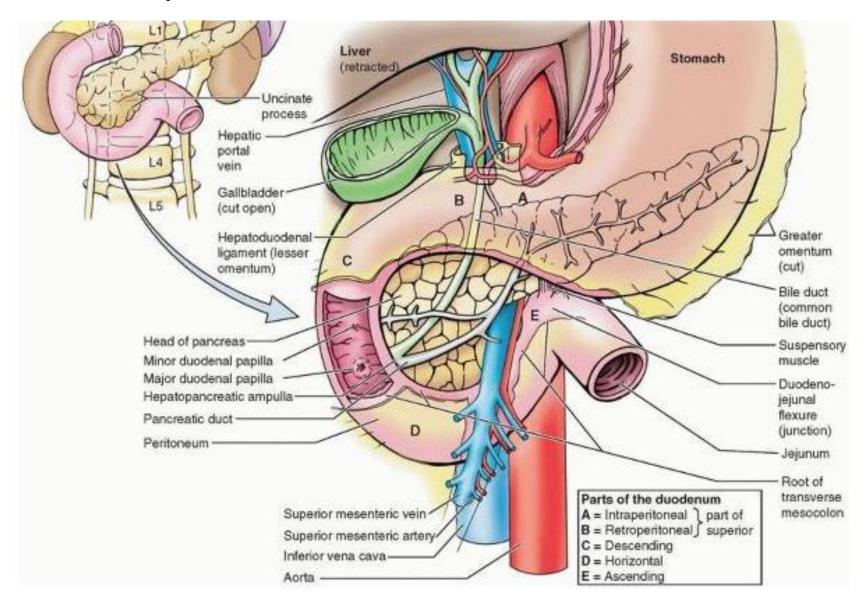












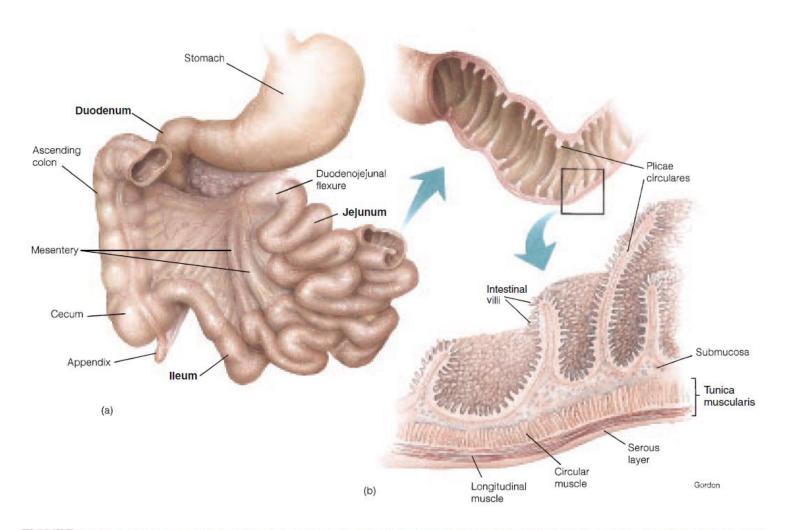
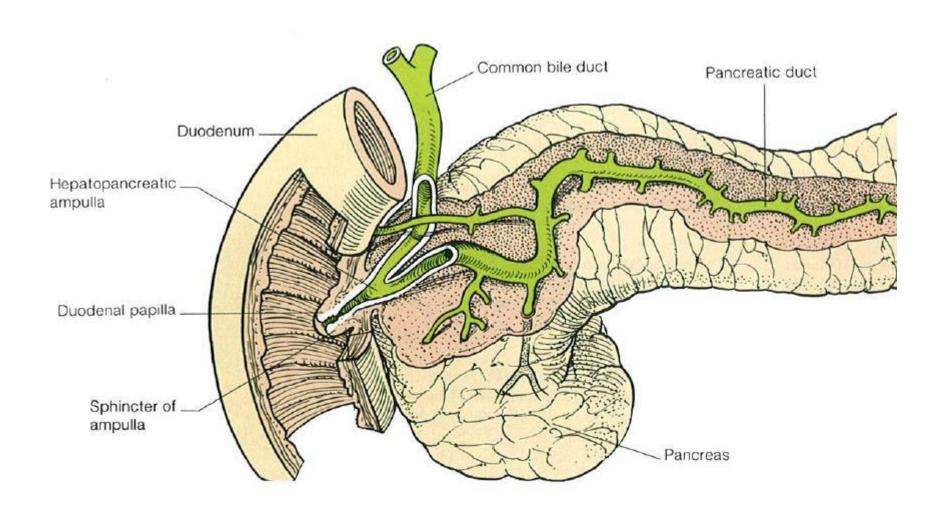
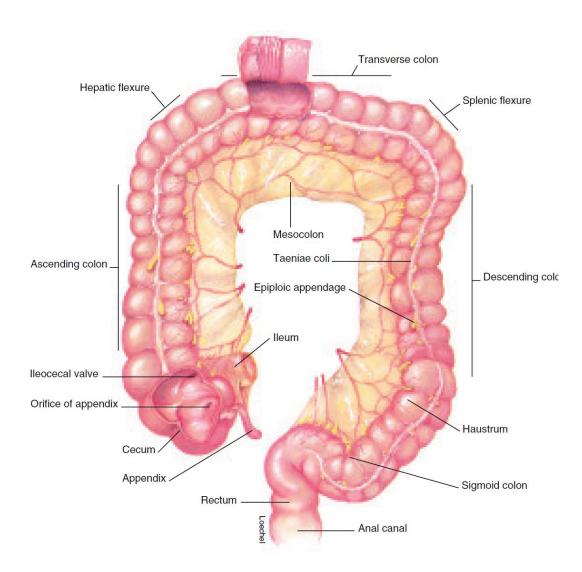
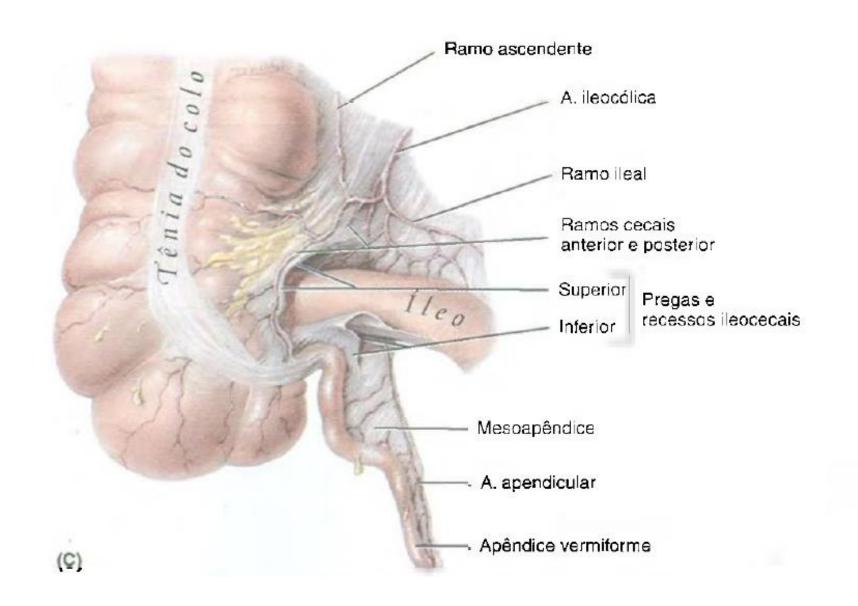
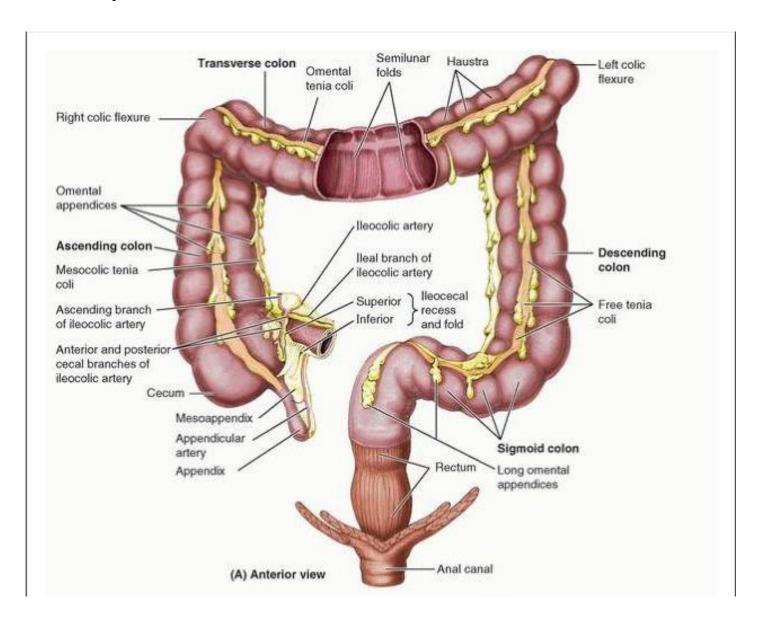


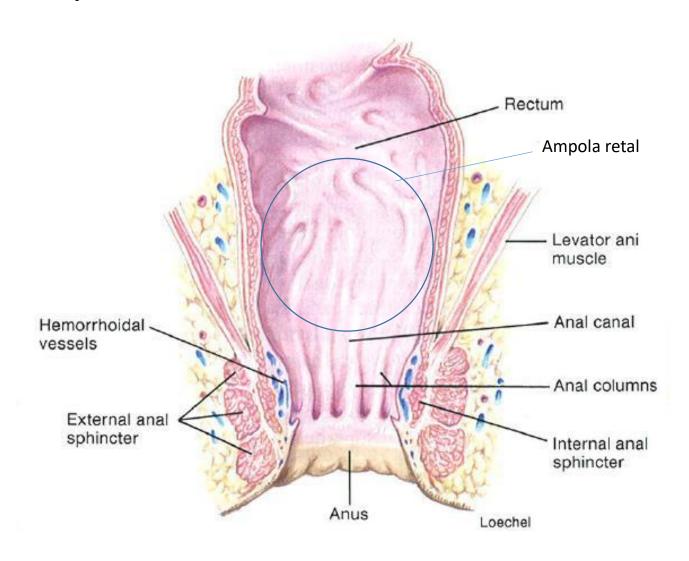
FIGURE 18.20 The small intestine in relation to the stomach and a part of the large intestine. (a) The regions and mesenteric attachment. (b) A section of the intestinal wall showing the mucosa and submucosa folded into structures called plicae circulares. (The regions of the small intestine are labeled in boldface type.)

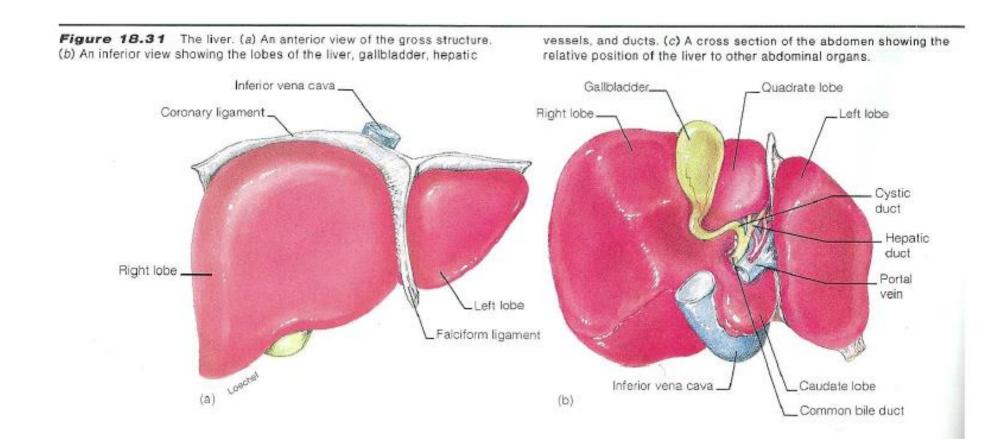


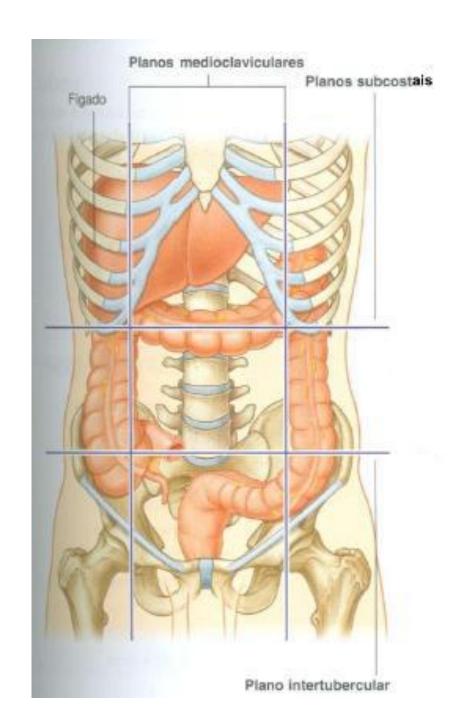


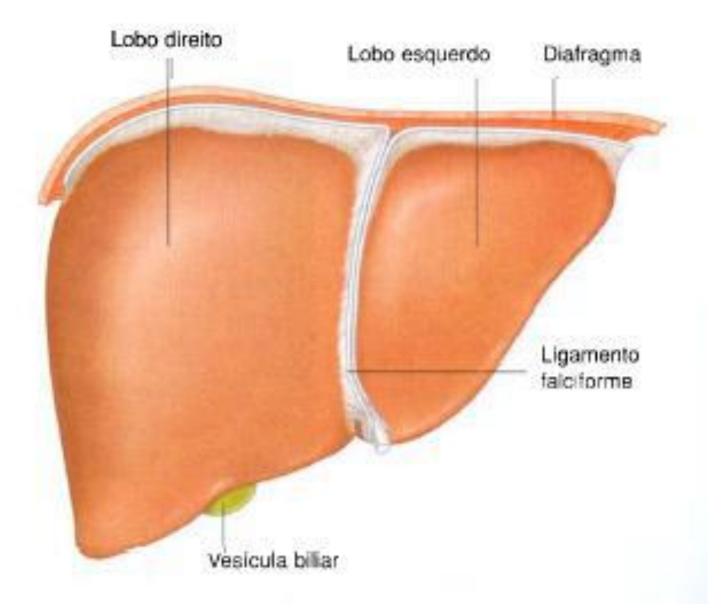












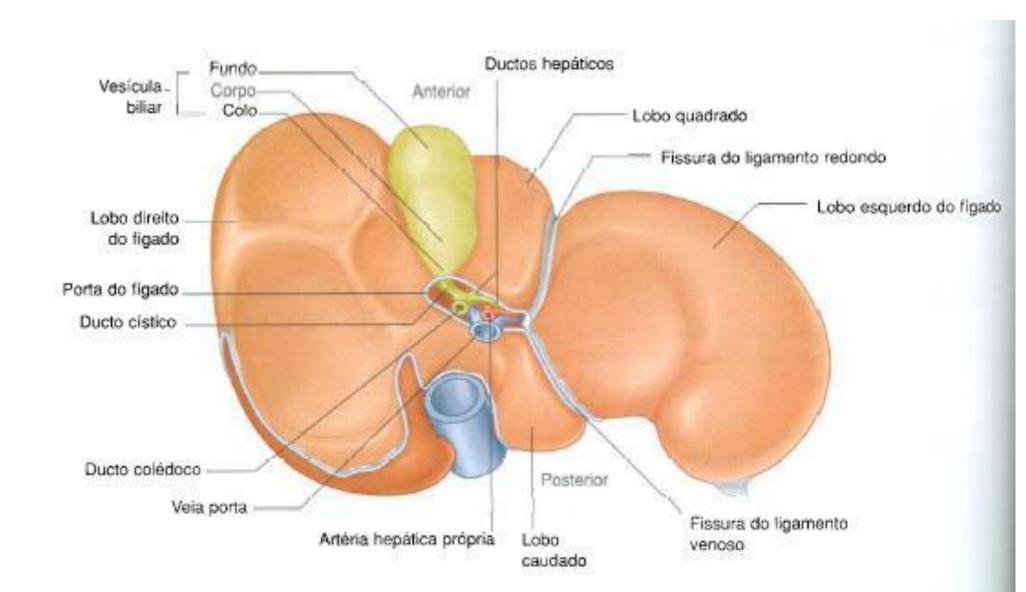
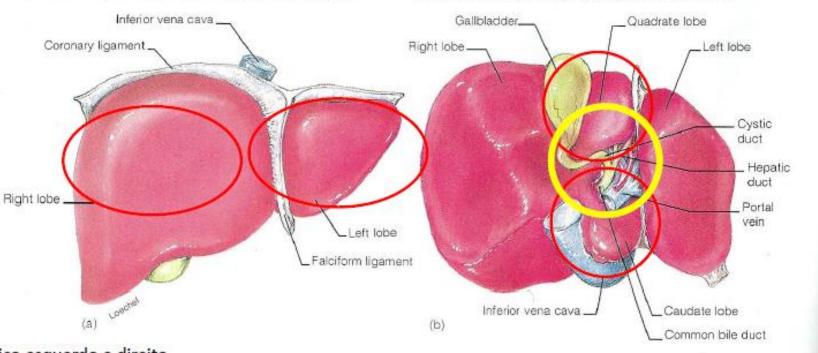


Figure 18.31 The liver. (a) An anterior view of the gross structure. (b) An inferior view showing the lobes of the liver, gallbladder, hepatic

vessels, and ducts. (c) A cross section of the abdomen showing the relative position of the liver to other abdominal organs.



Ducto hepático esquerdo e direito

Ducto hepático comum

Ducto cístico

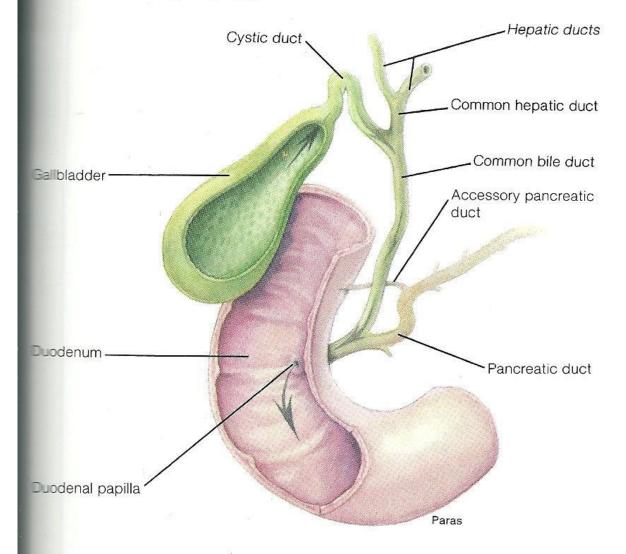
Ducto biliar comum (colédoco)

Ducto pancreático

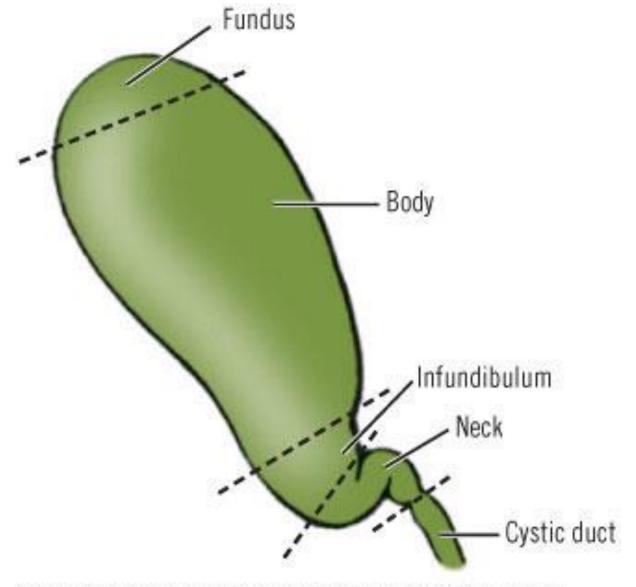
Ampola hepatopancreática (ampola de Vater)

Grande papila duodenal

Figure 18.35 The pancreatic duct joins the common bile duct to empty its secretions through the duodenal papilla into the duodenum. The release of bile and pancreatic juice into the duodenum is controlled by the sphincter of ampulla (Oddi).



FÍGADO E VESÍCULA BILIAR



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PÂNCREAS

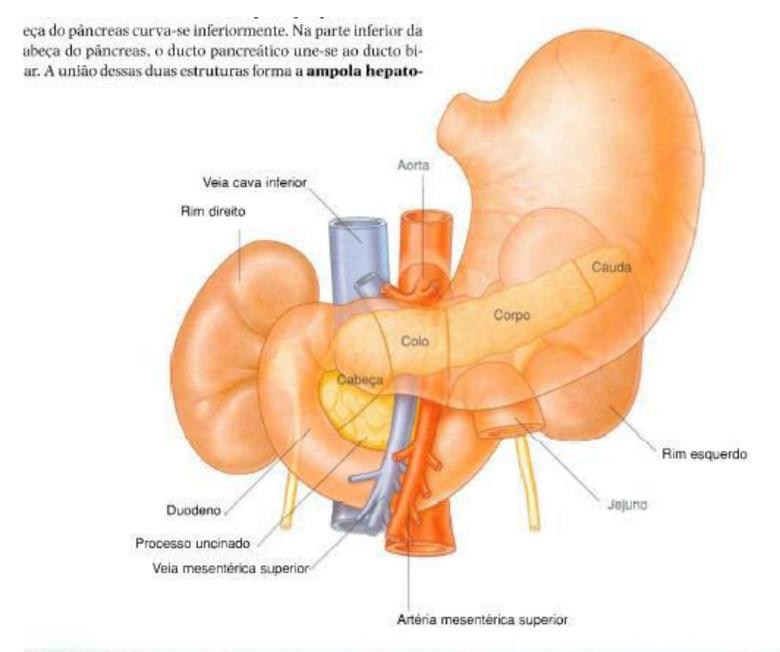


Fig. 4.87 Påncreas.

PÂNCREAS

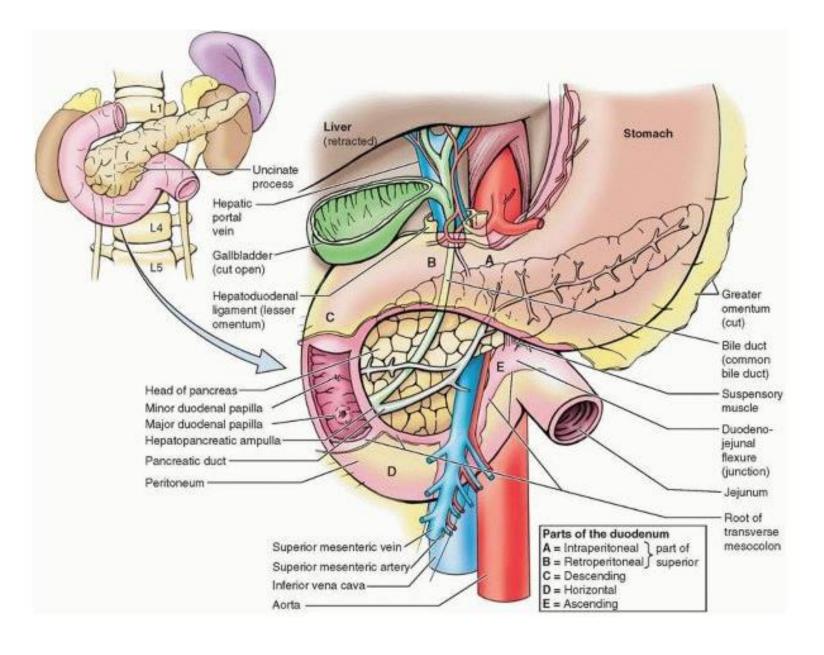
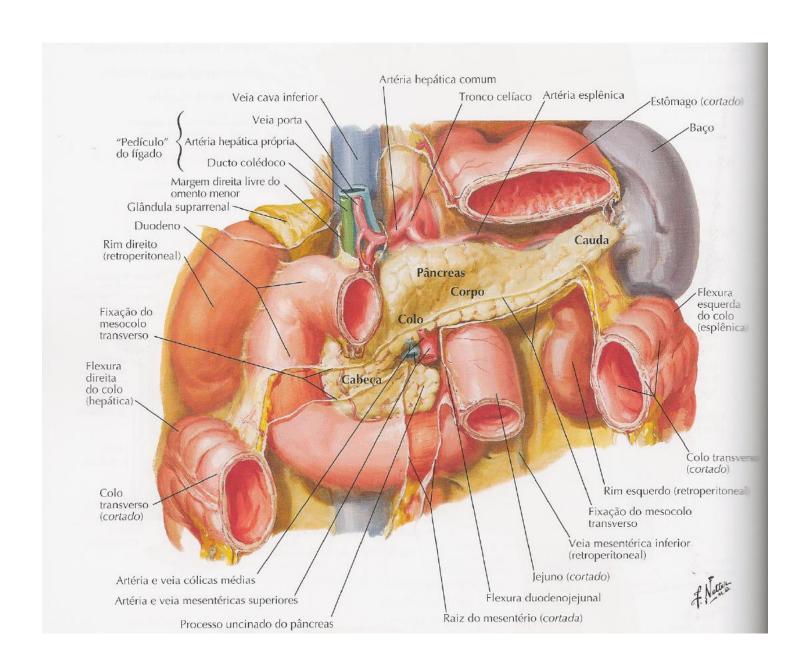
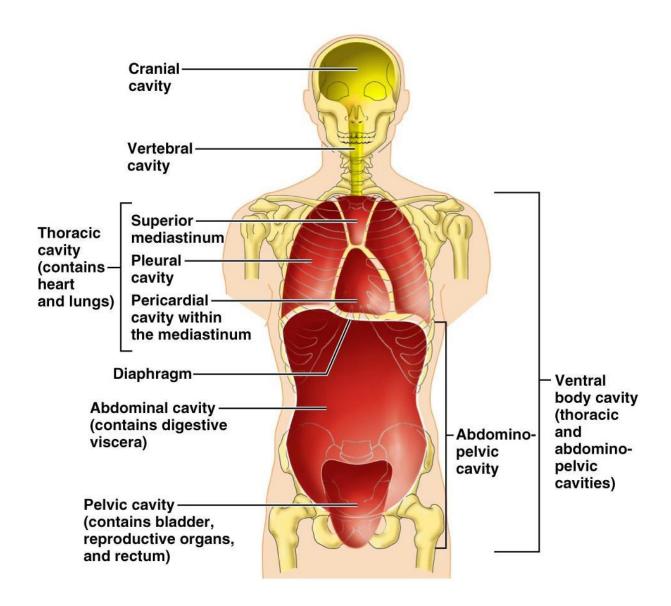
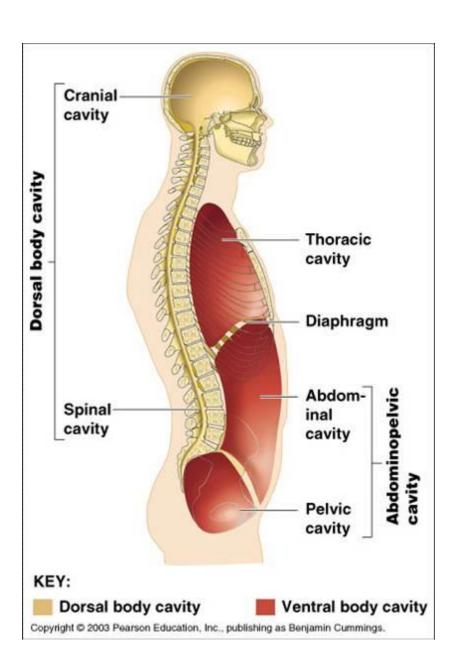


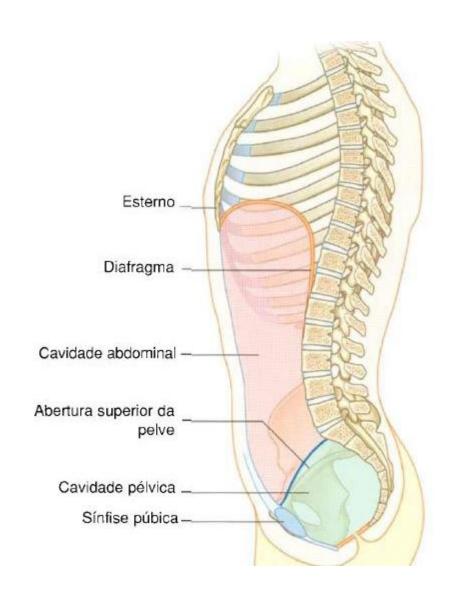
FIGURE 2.45. Relationships of duodenum. The duodenum pursues a C-shaped course around the head of the pancreas.

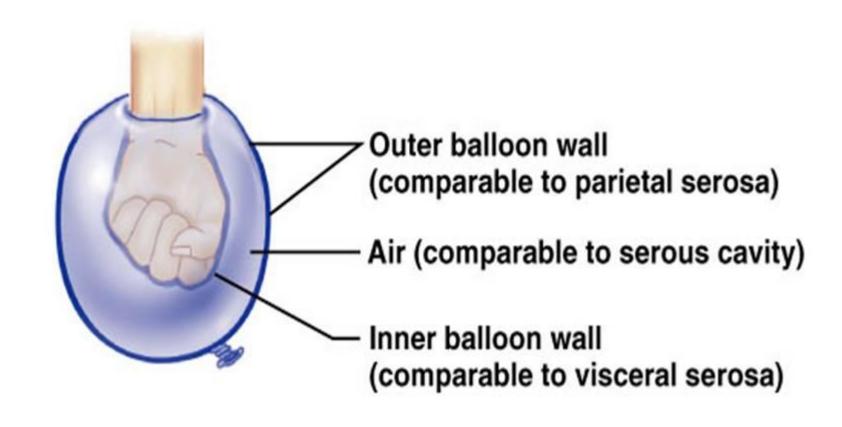
PÂNCREAS

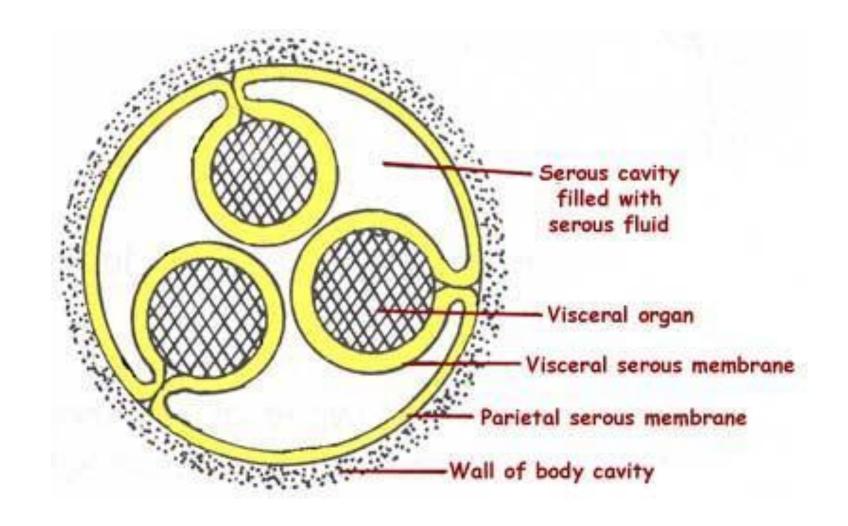








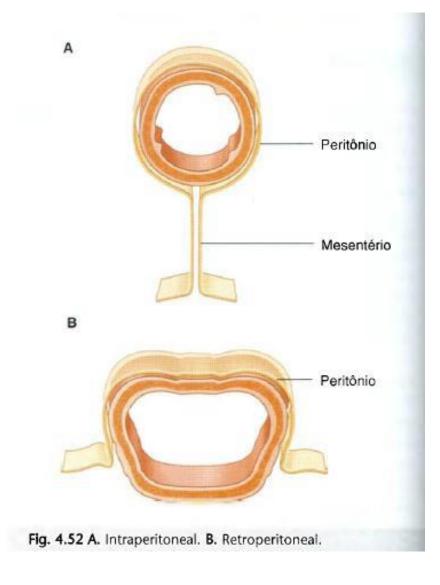


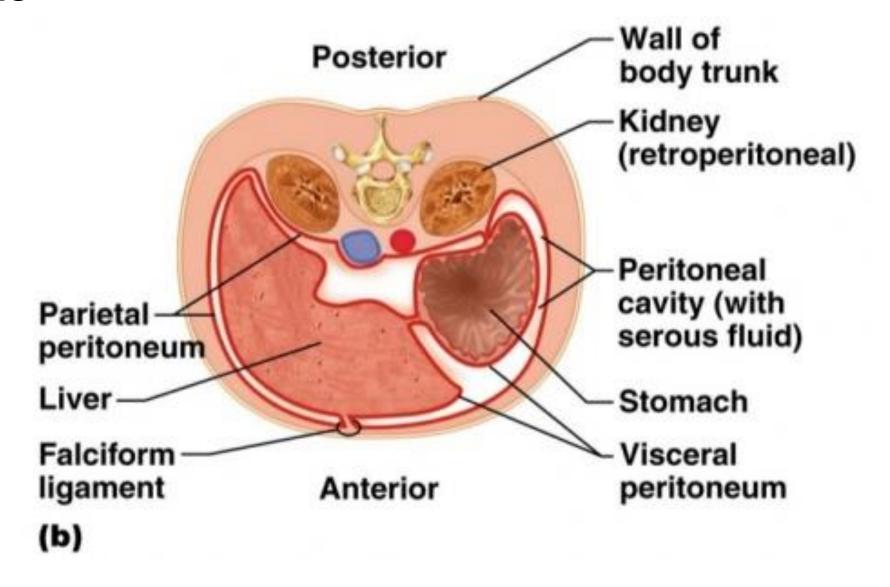


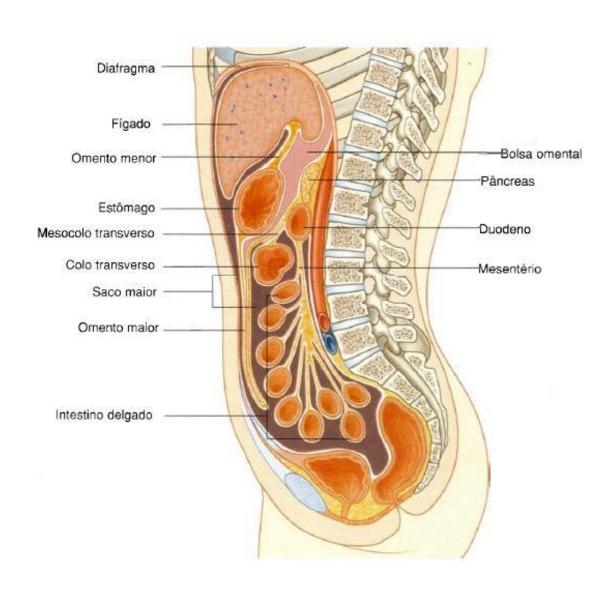
The abdominal organs are generally considered to be either intraperitoneal or retroperitoneal.

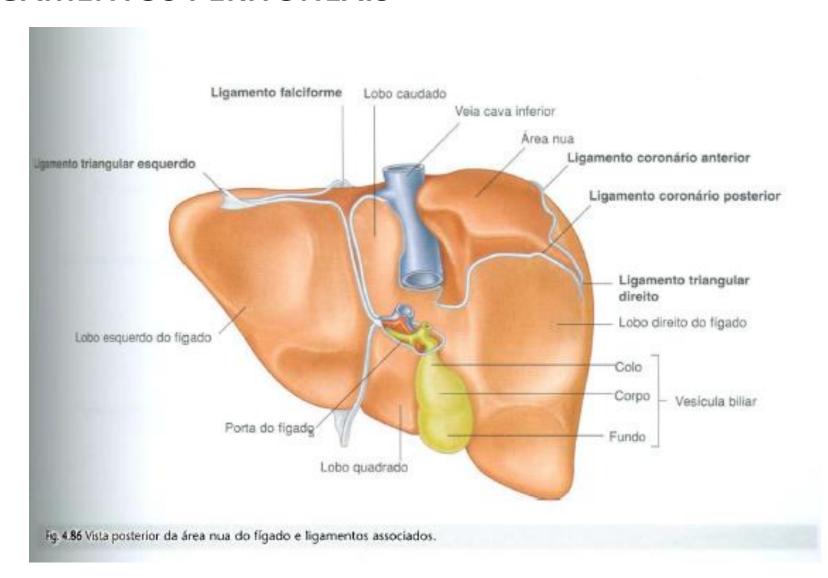
The intraperitoneal organs are the stomach, spleen, liver, bulb of the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, transverse colon, and sigmoid colon.

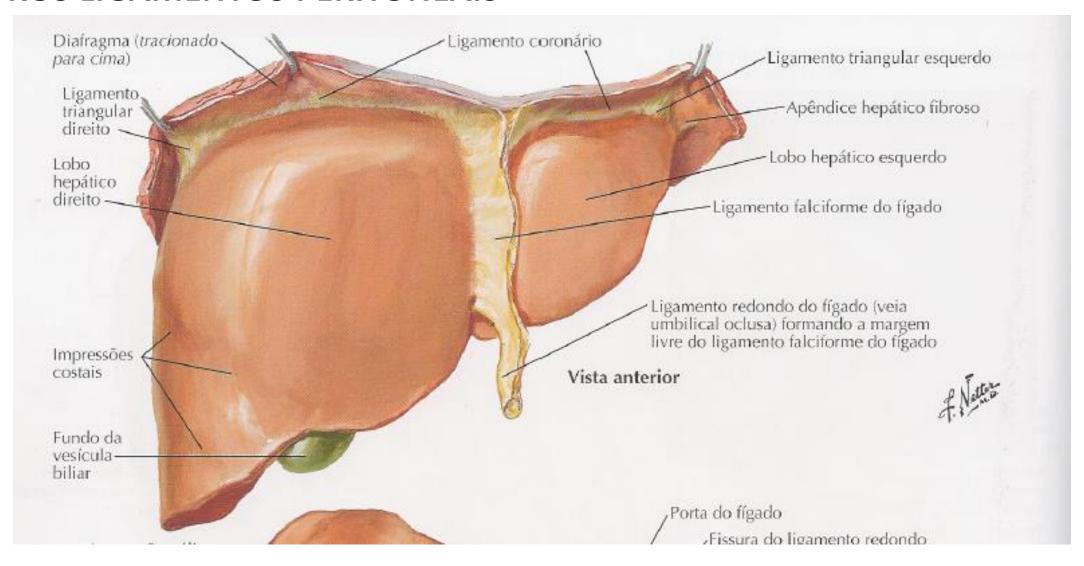
The retroperitoneal organs are the remainder of the duodenum, the cecum and ascending colon, the descending colon, the pancreas, and the kidneys.











MESENTÉRIO, MESOCÓLON, GRANDE E PEQUENO OMENTO, E

OUTROS LIGAMENTOS PERITONEAIS

