



Note:

\* Since D1 is intraperitoneal, any blood ys (on) duct should run behind D1.

\* III'Y Transv-colon is intraperitoneal, thats why SMA is found behind T-Colon. But D3 is retroperitoneal so SMA is found in front of D3.

Note:

\* R.a.A m/c arises from Hepatic a. proper.

\* Largest a- of stomach =) (1) gastric a.

DUODENAL CAP

1 Hepatic a.

2 RGA.

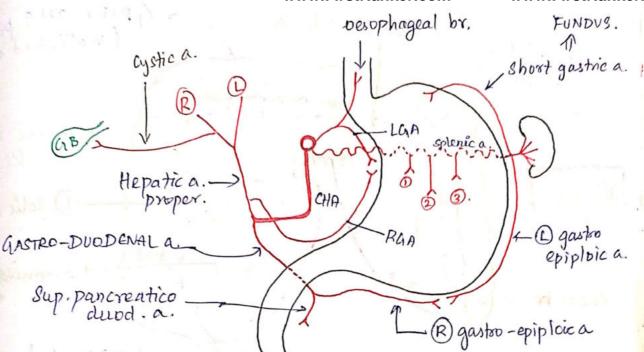
(3) Gastroduodenal a

(A) R) gastro-epiploie a.



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- On Dorsal pancreatica
- 2> Arteria pancreatica magna
- 3 -> Arteria caudae pancreatis.

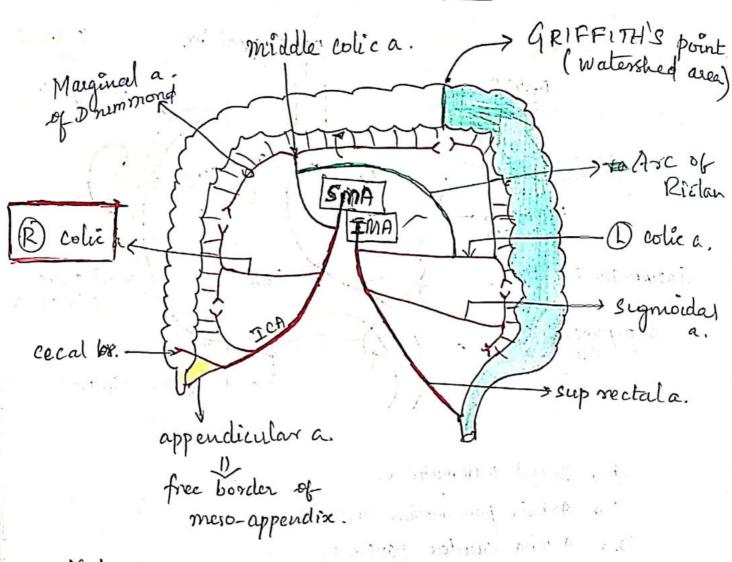
\* a. - of M. a => supp

- 1 Numerous Tejunal and
- 2 Inf. pancreatico duod.a.
- 3 îleo-colic.a. Asc.br.
- 4 (R) Colic a.
- 5 Middle cola a.

IMA

- 1 (1) colie a
- (2) Sigmoidal a.
- (3) Superior nectal a

IMA continues as Superior rectal a.



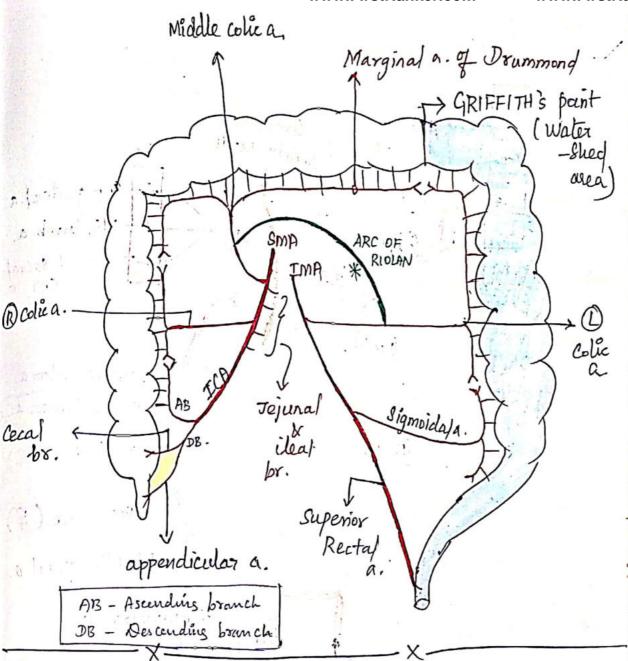
Note:

(R) Colic a. is the m/c absent arreny

But due to marginal a. of Drummond

blood supply is not affected.

dinical: middle colic a. is present towards @ so during surgical approach of Lesser sac. The Trainiv. mesocolon is ap incised towards D side.



· sup. rectal a. & signoidal a.

(X)

both are seen as contents en

sigmoid mesocolon & supply sigmoid colon & superior part of Rectum



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