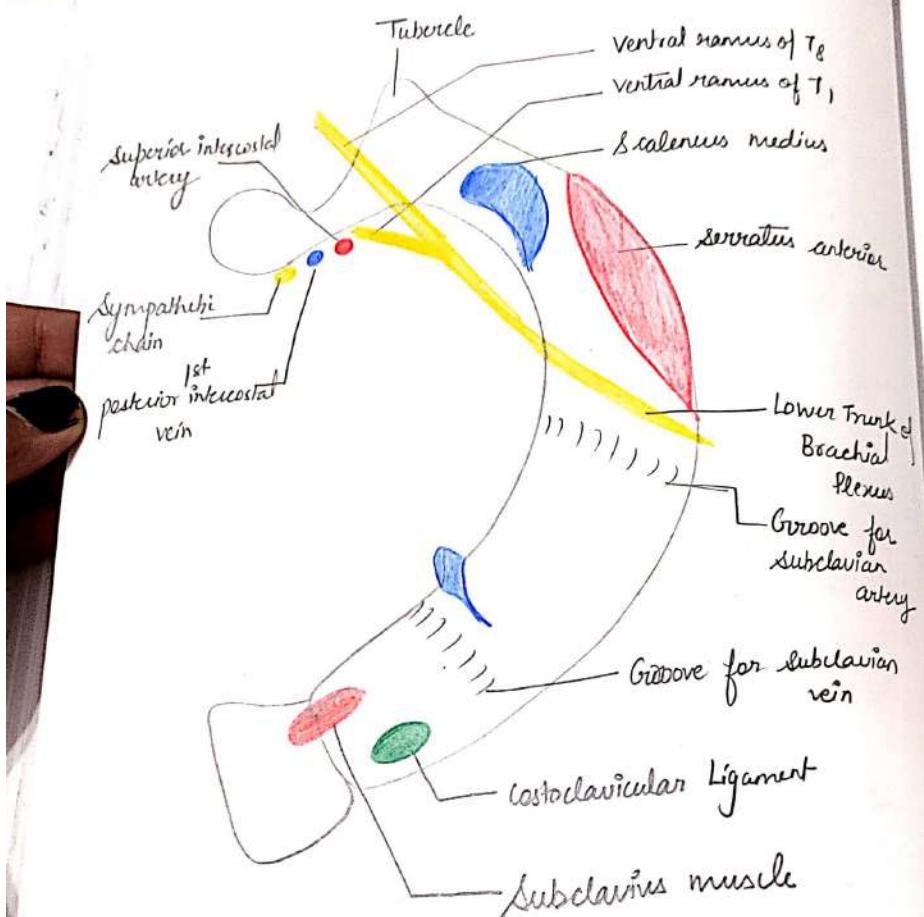


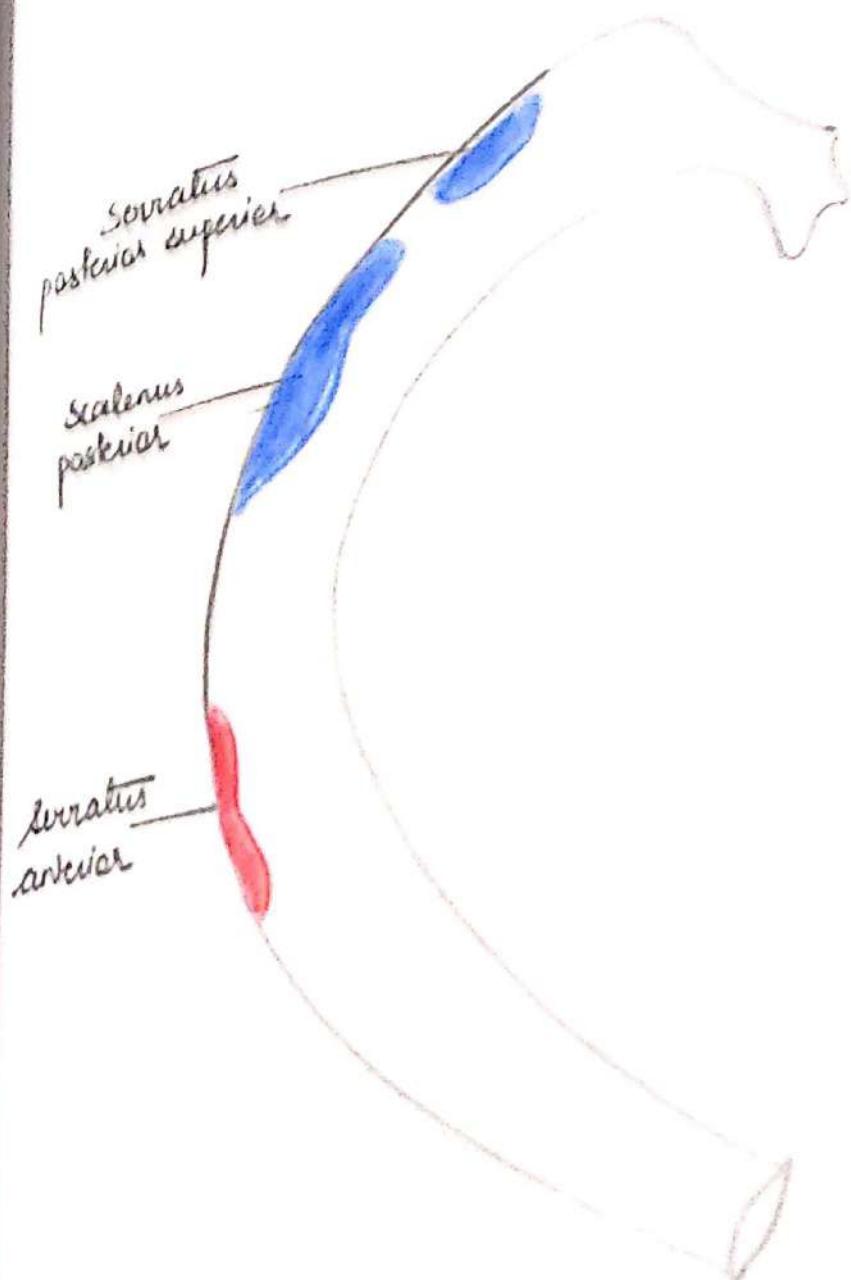
PULMONARY TRUNK  
Pulmonary trunk starts from the summit of column of right ventricle. Both the ascending and pulmonary trunk are enclosed in a common sac of pericardium. Pulmonary trunk carries oxygenated blood, arteries to the heart, descending aorta. It courses to the left and divides into right and left pulmonary arteries under the convexity of aortic arch at the level of sternal angle (Fig. 19-2 and 19-3).

The right pulmonary artery courses to the right behind ascending aorta and superior vena cava and enters the hilum within the first part of the trachea before descending thoracic aorta. The left pulmonary artery enters the hilum within the fourth part of the aorta before giving off its first branch to the upper lobe before entering the hilum. Within the lung, the artery divides like the bronchi into lobular and segmental arteries.

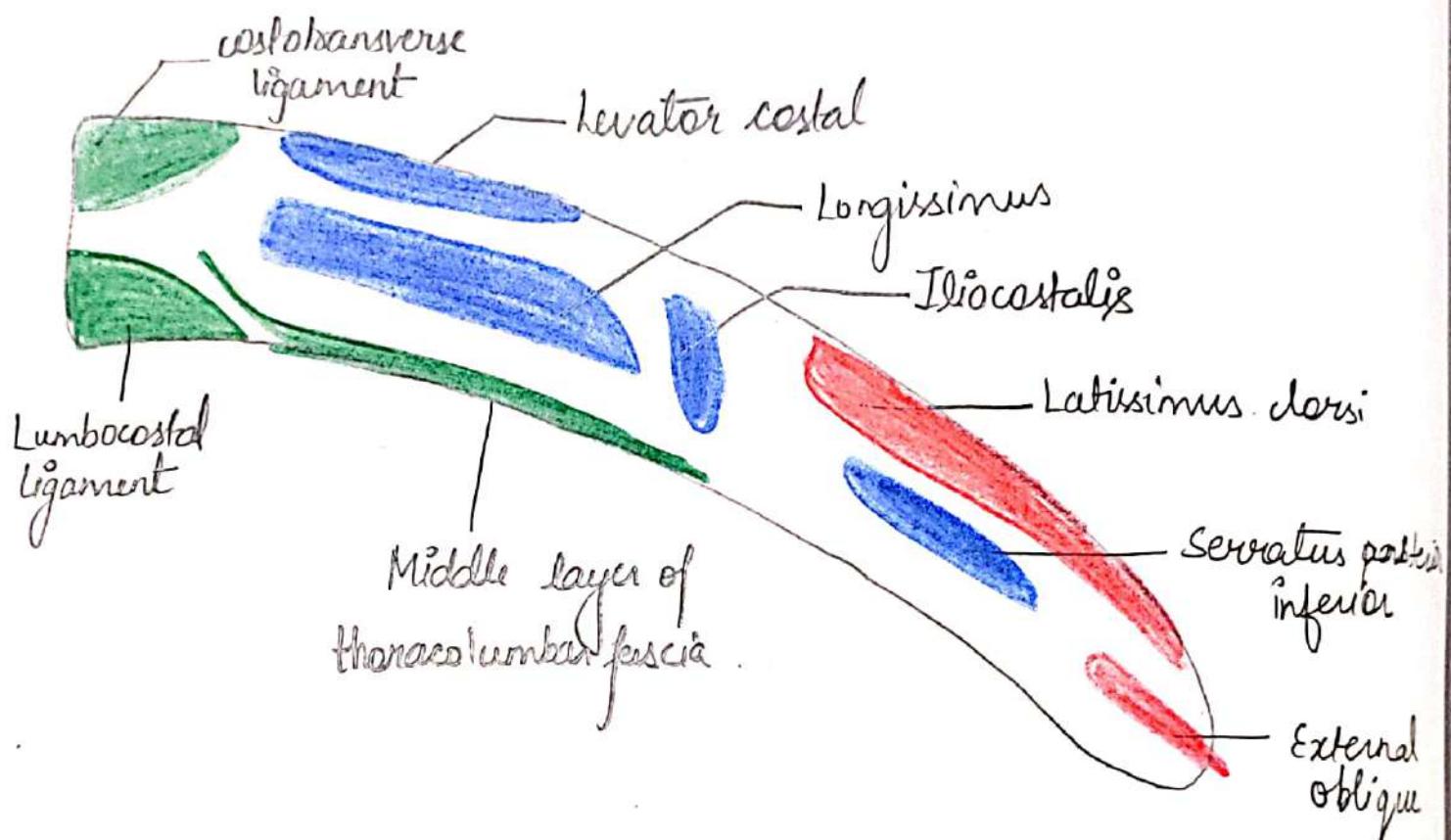
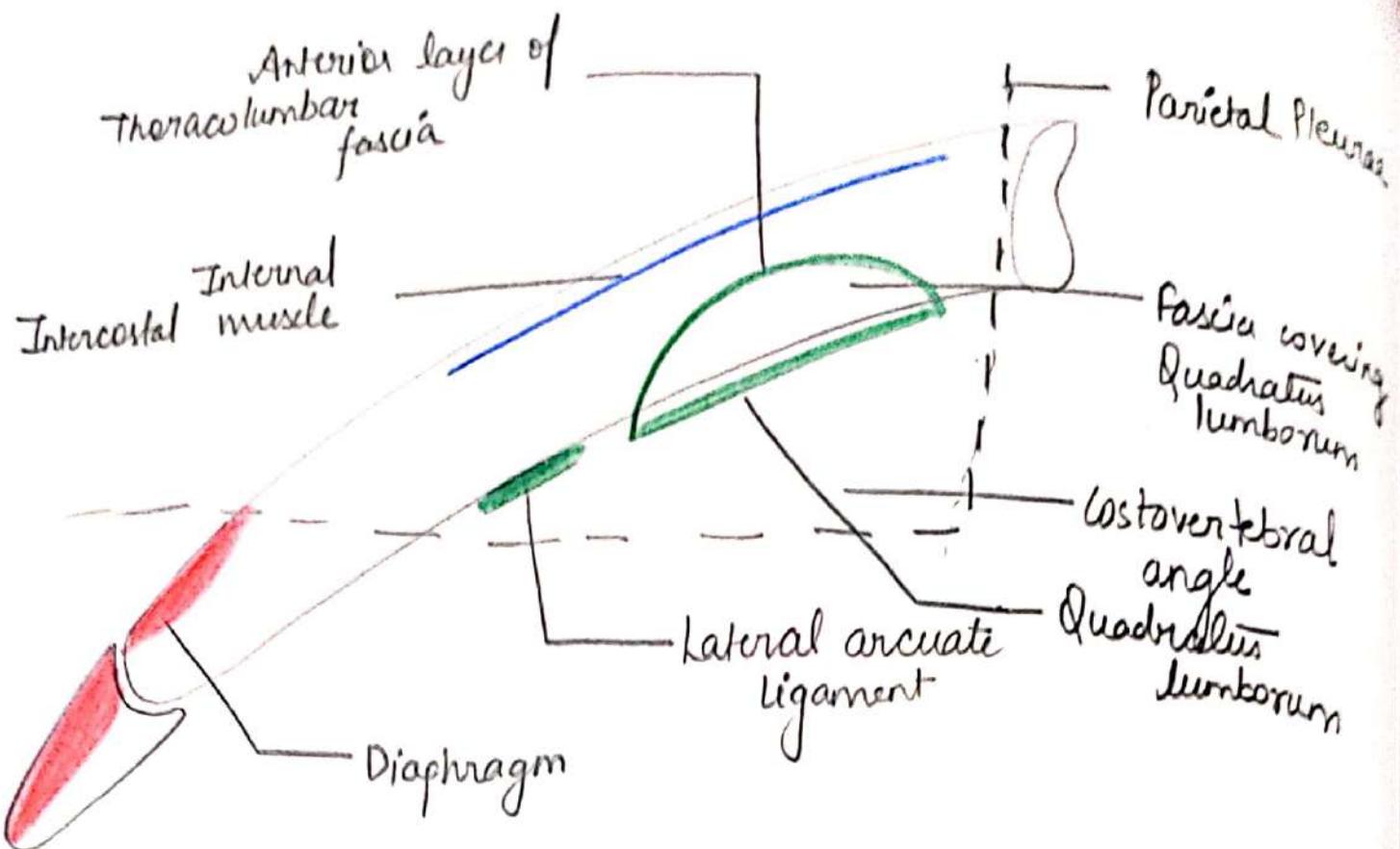
The left pulmonary artery passes to the left anterior to descending thoracic aorta between the two arches of aorta. At its beginning, it is connected to the anterior by ligamentum. Rest of the course is same.

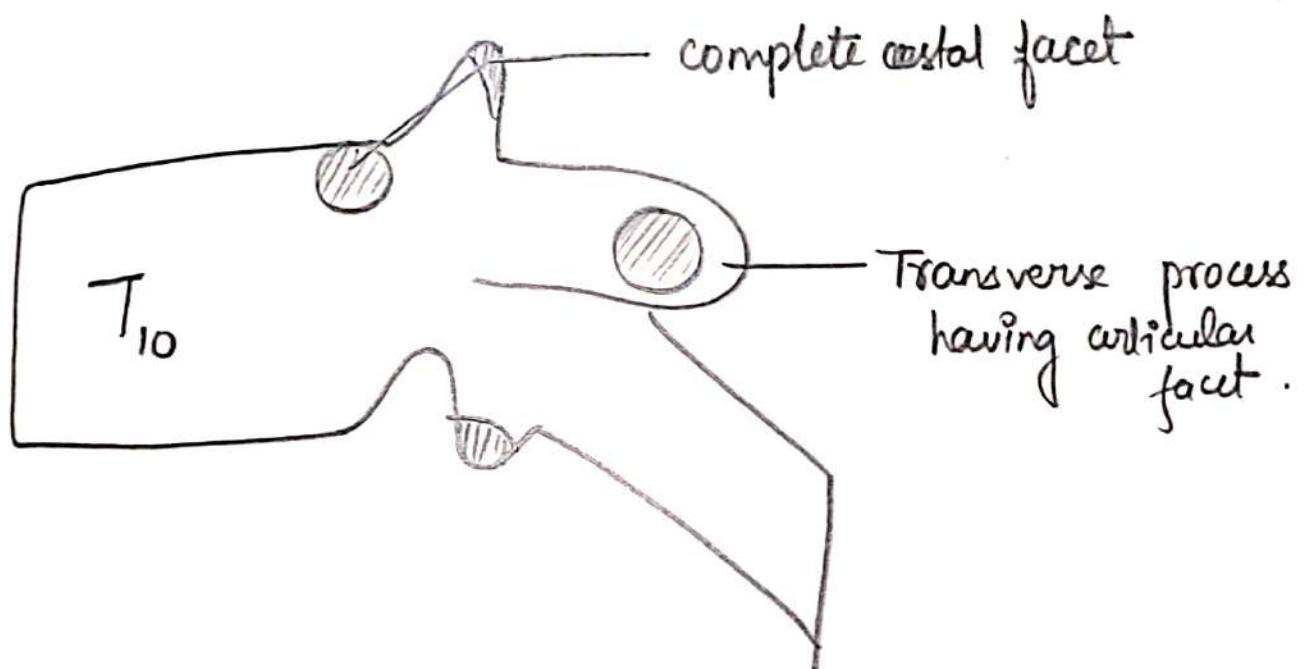
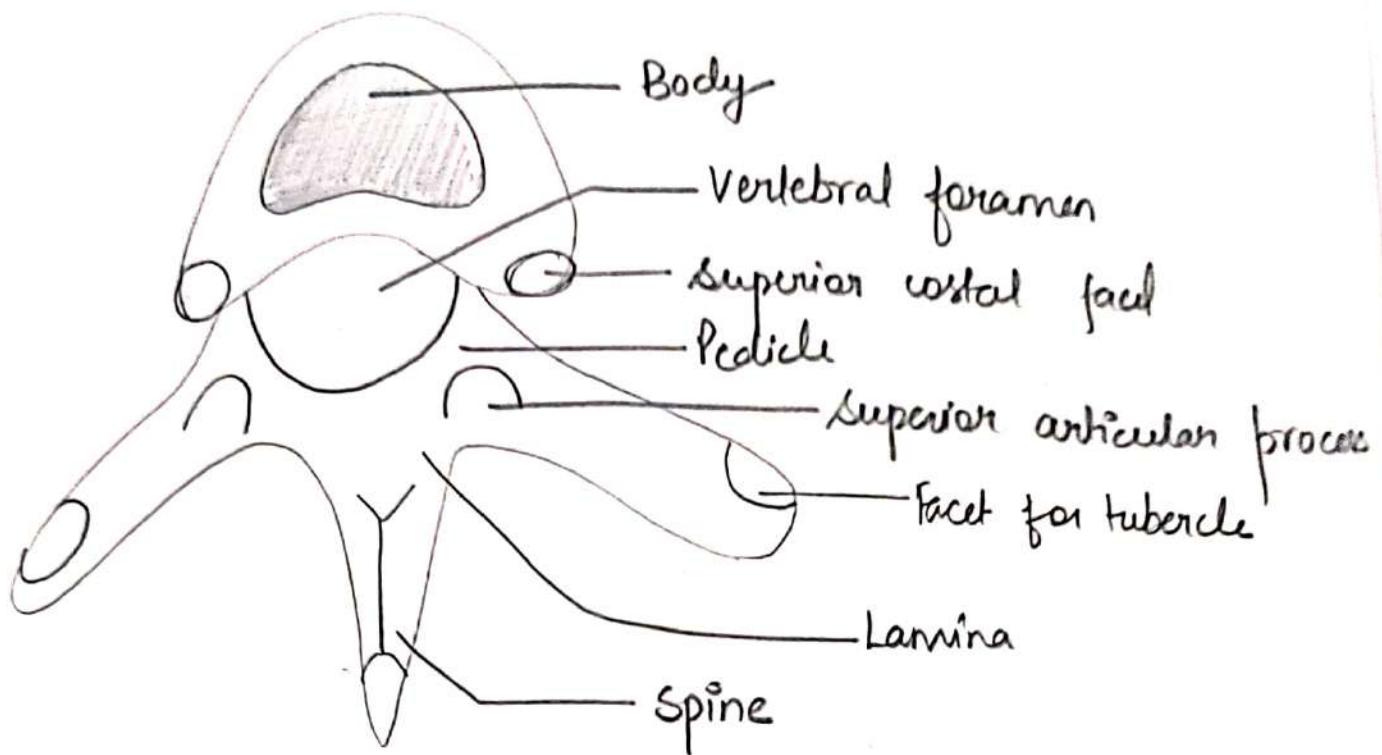
50





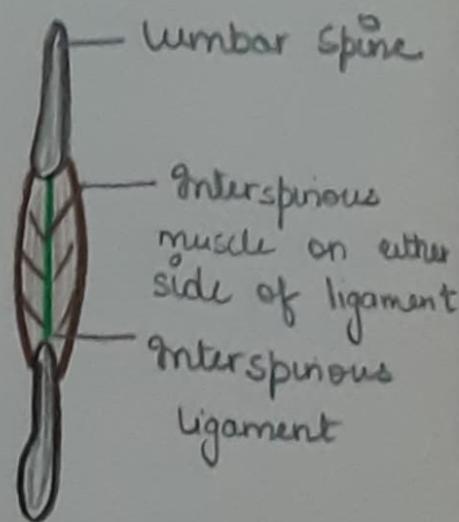
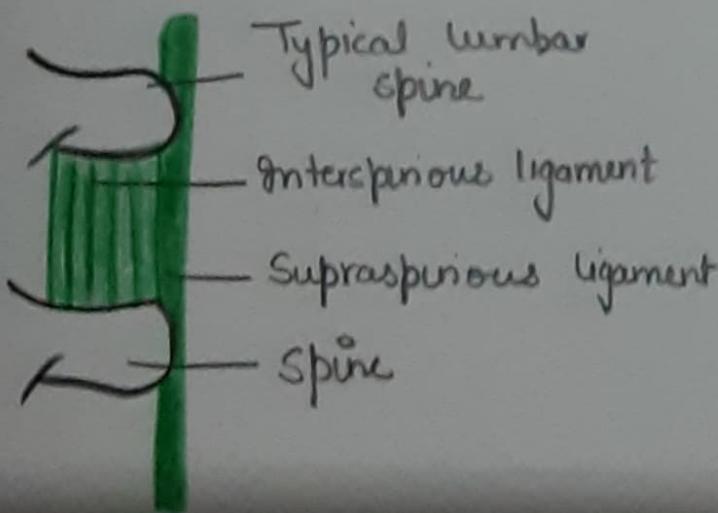
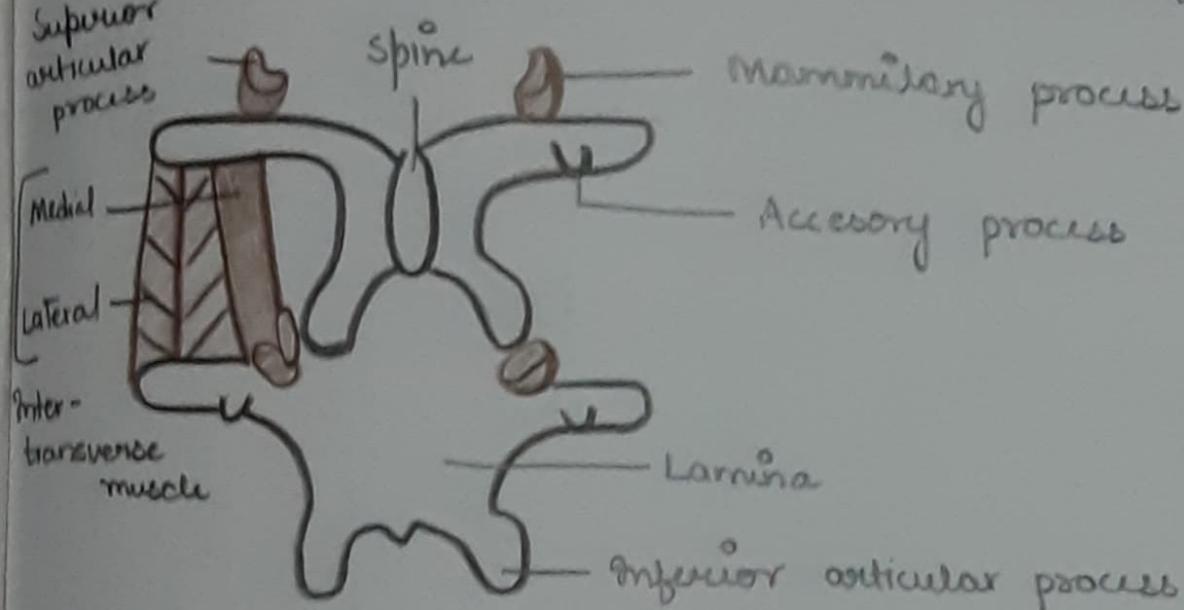
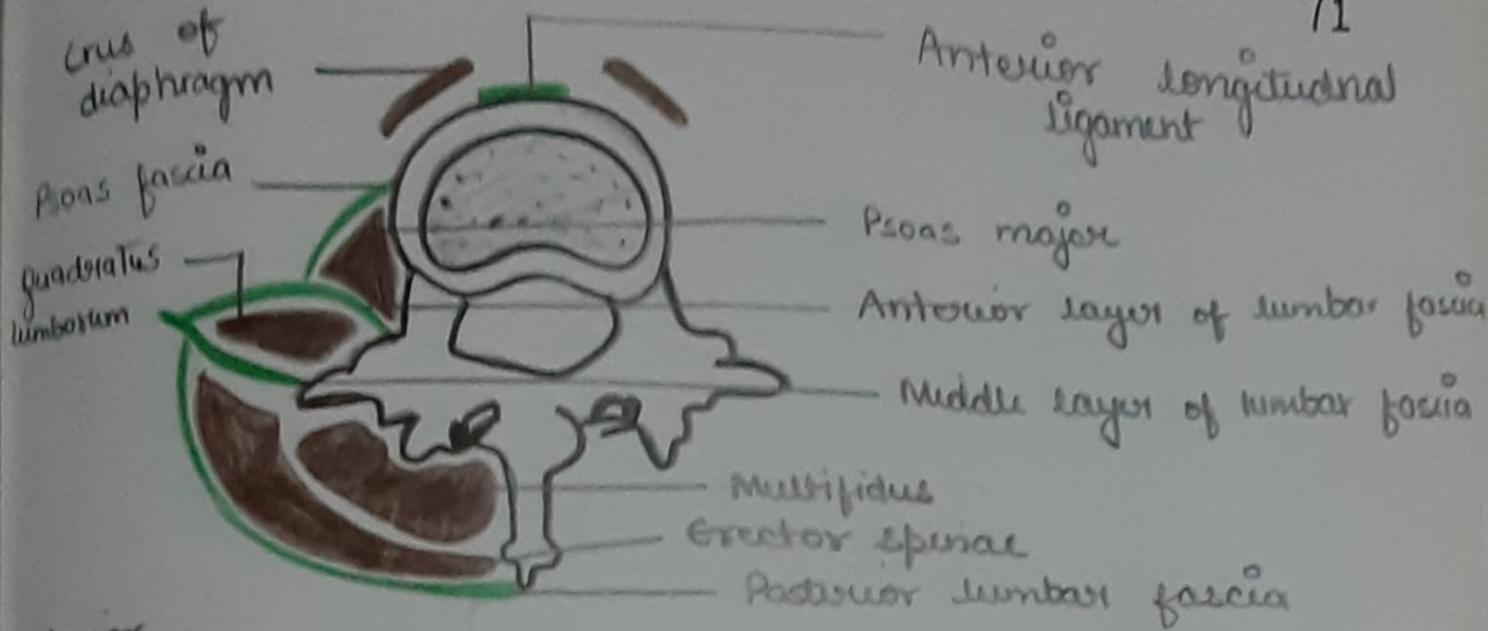
5:





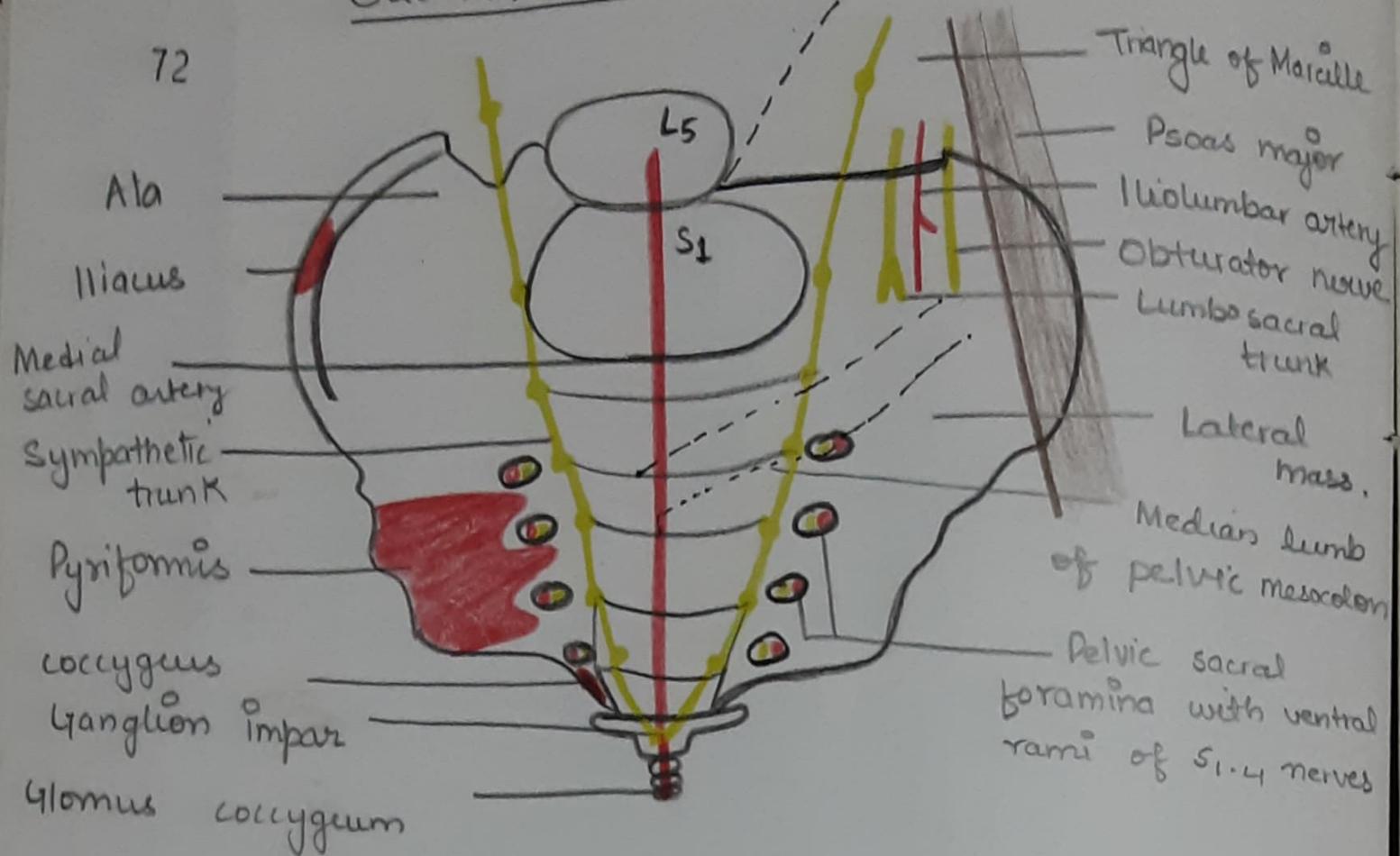
# Lumbar Vertebra

71

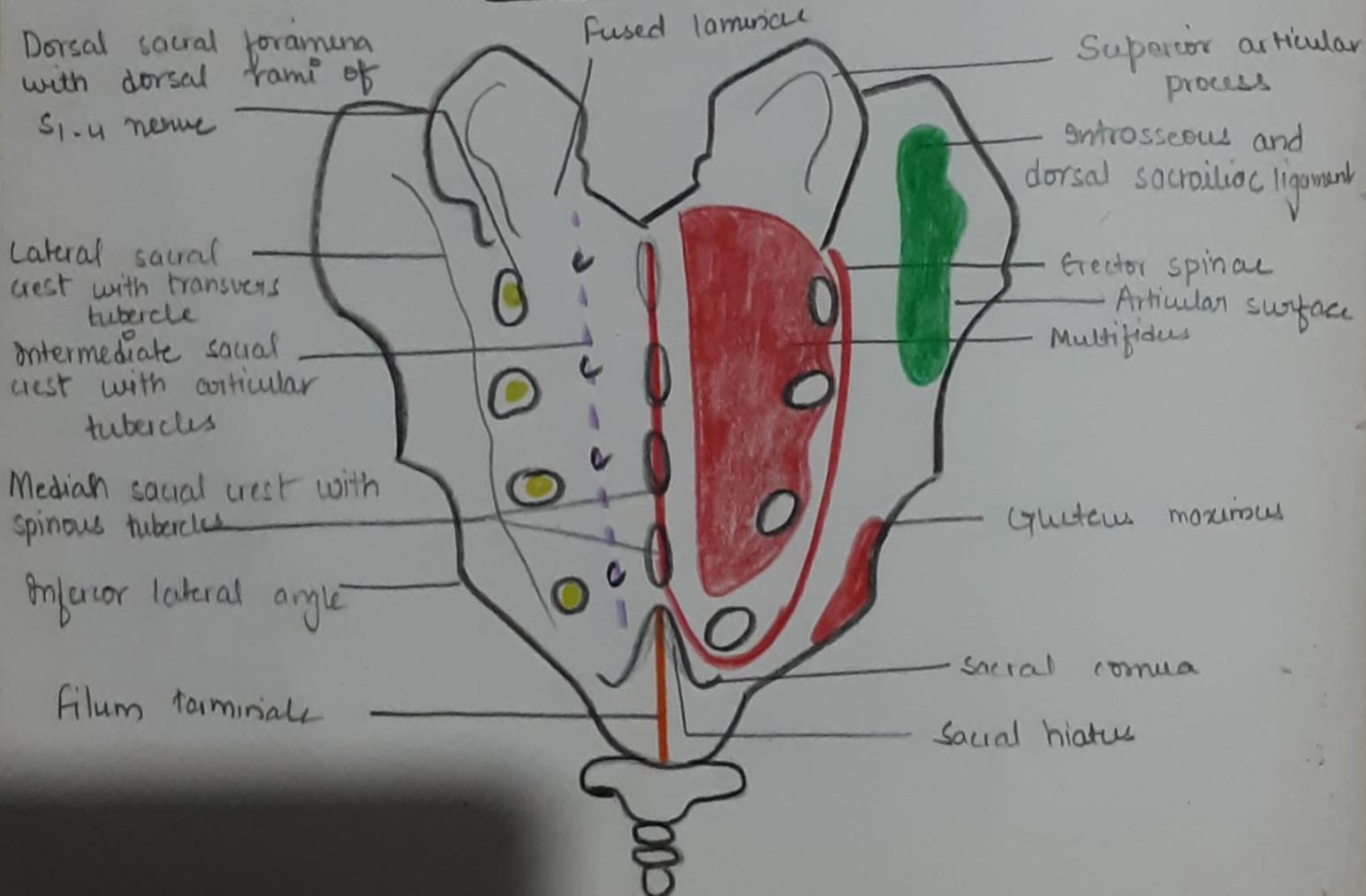


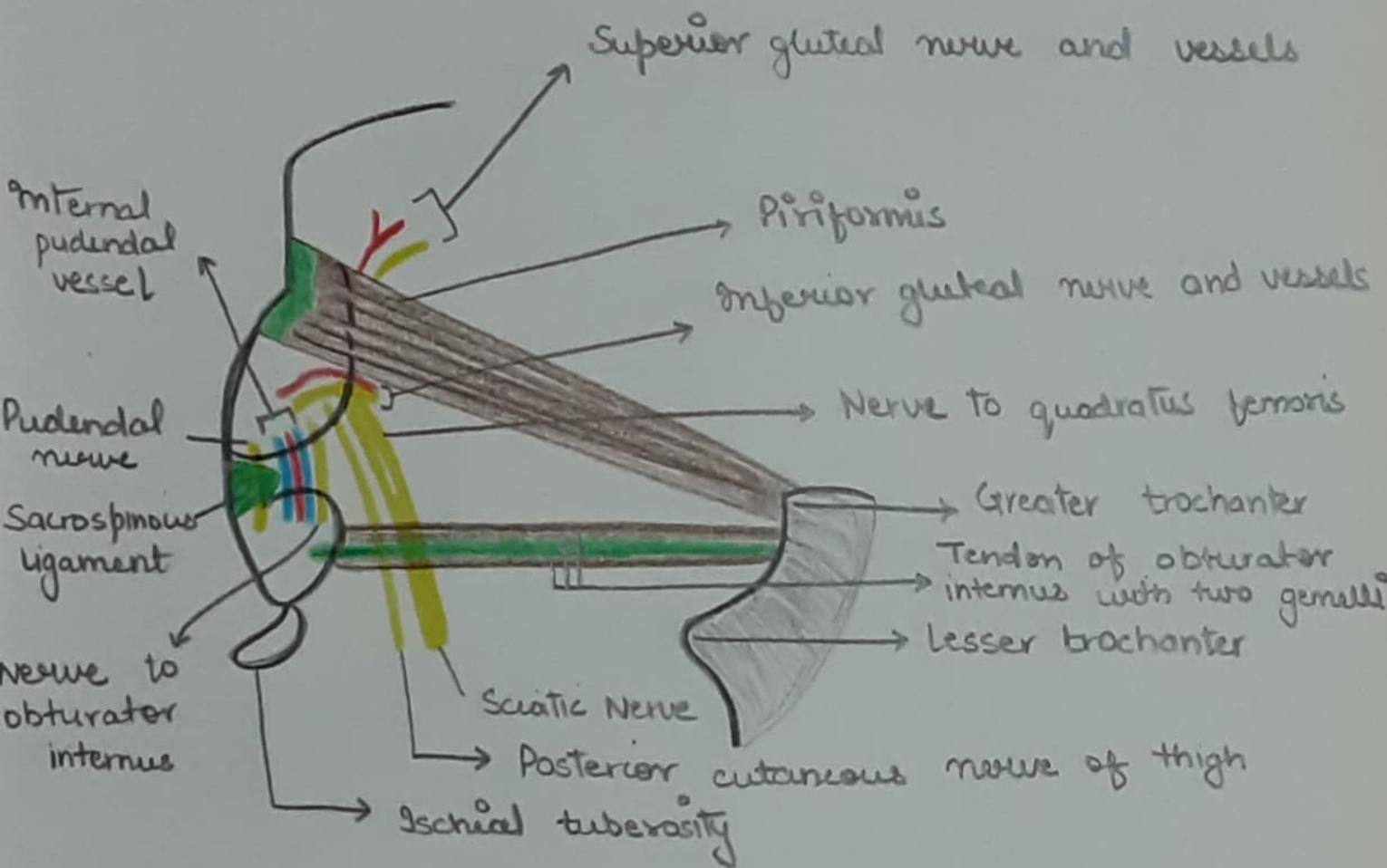
# Sacrum : Anterior Aspect

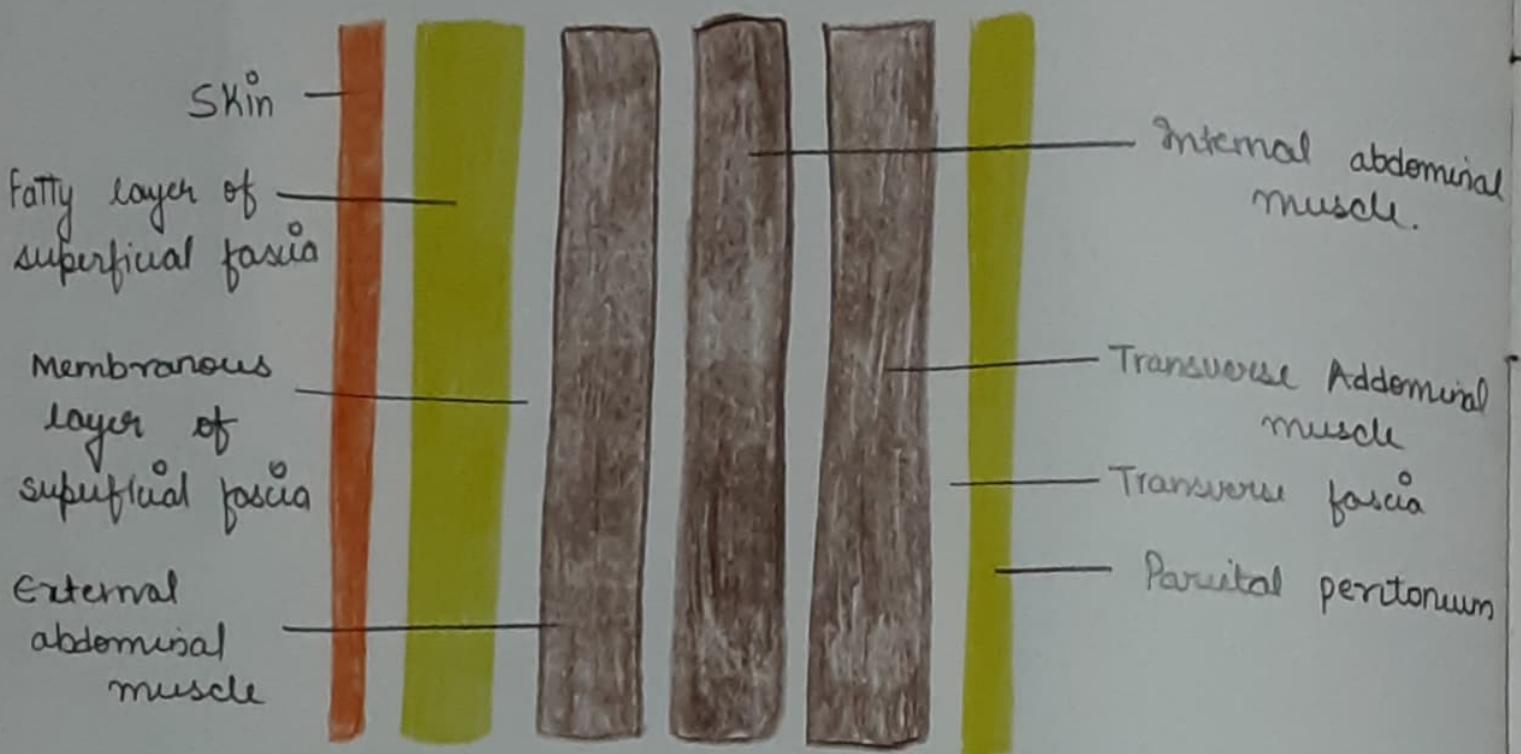
72



# Posterior Aspect

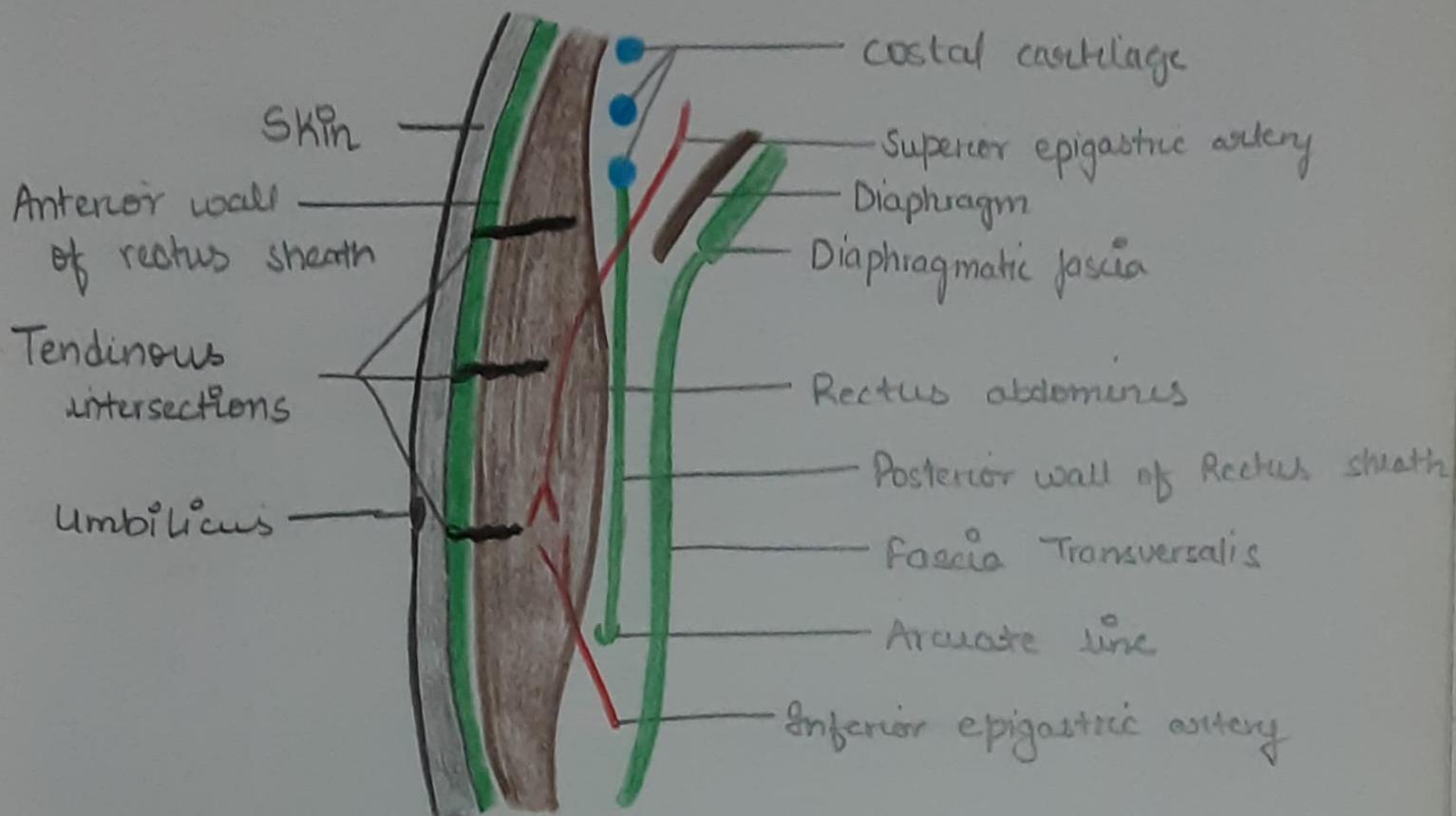




Anterior Abdominal Wall

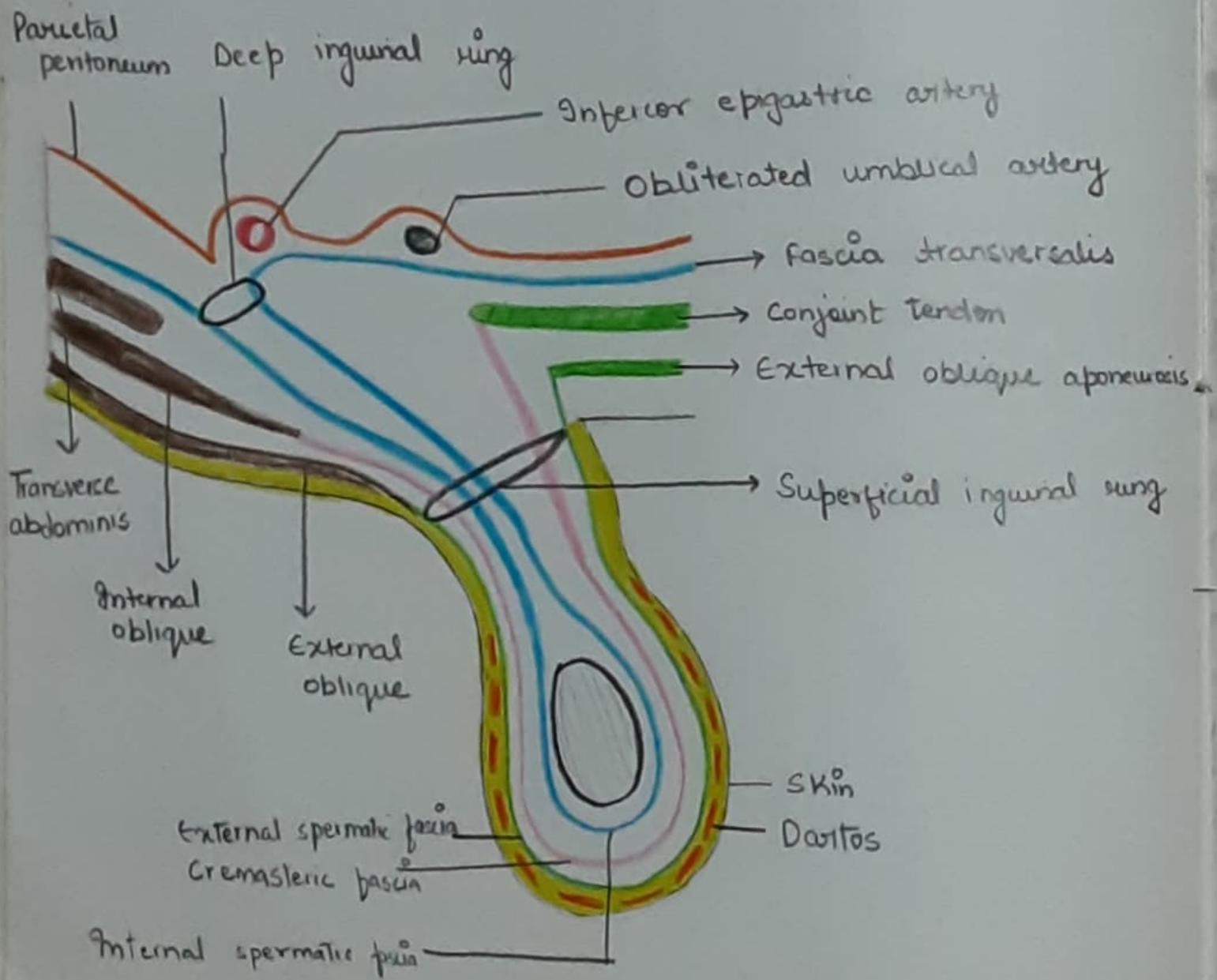
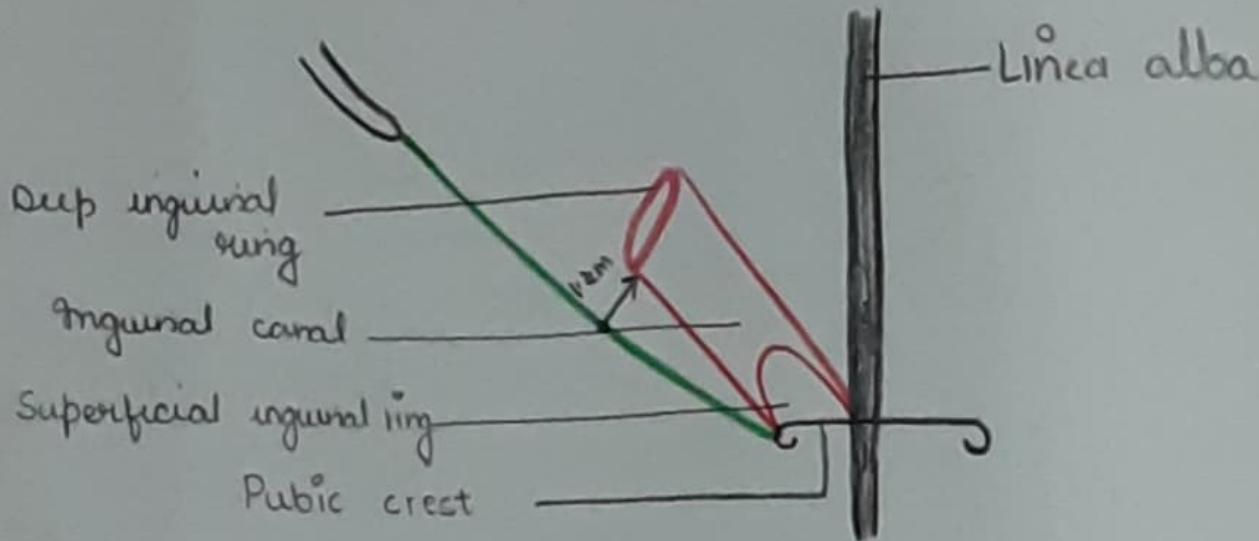
## Rectus Sheath And GTs Contents

75



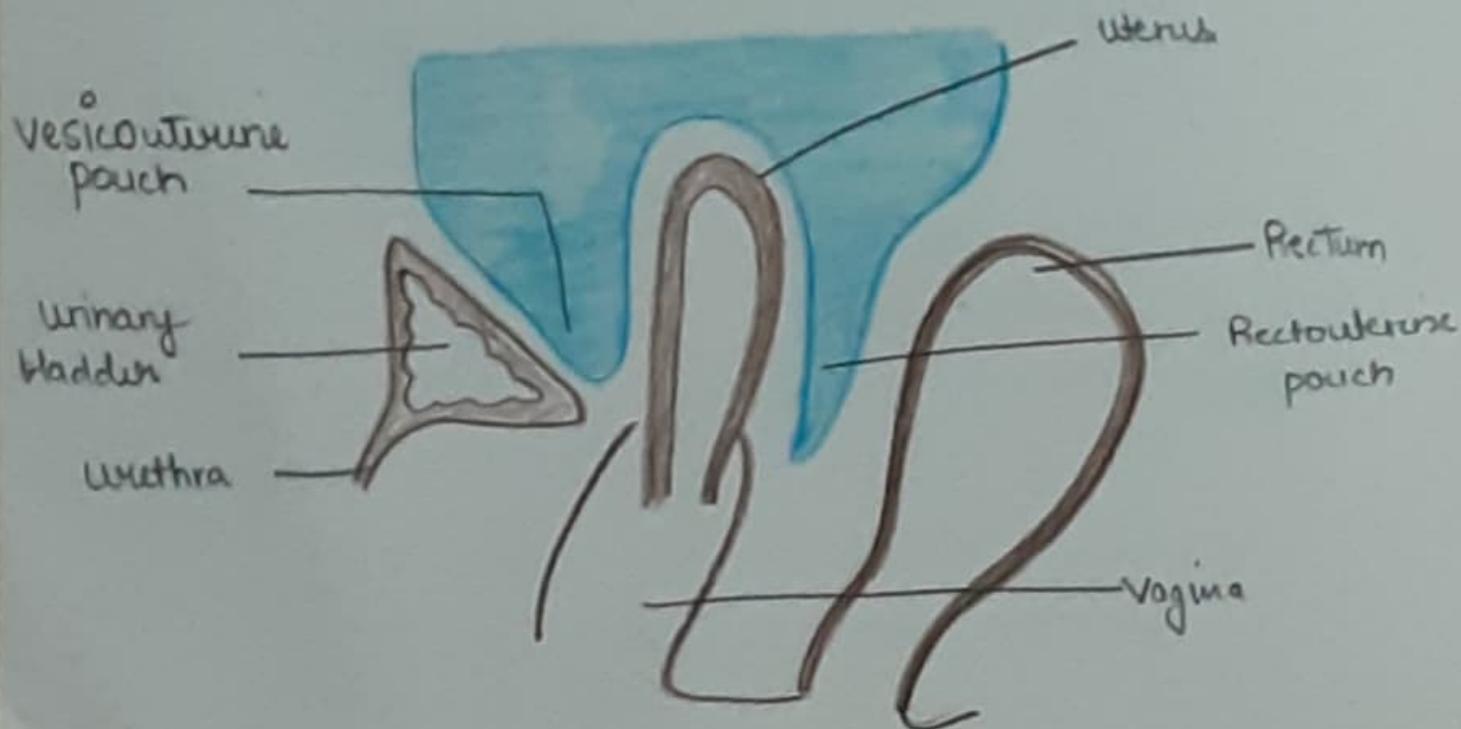
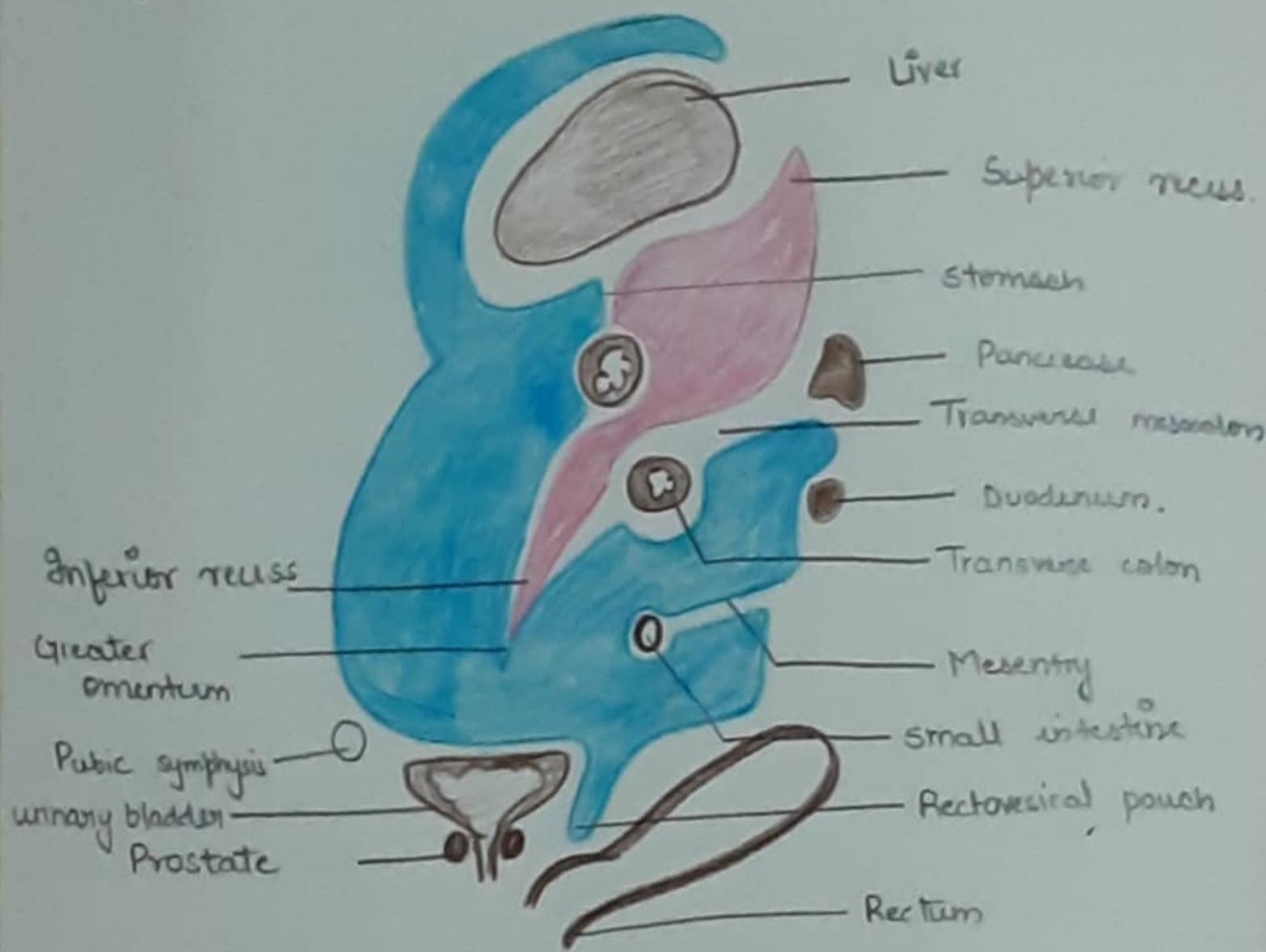
# Superficial And Deep Inguinal Rings And Inguinal Canal

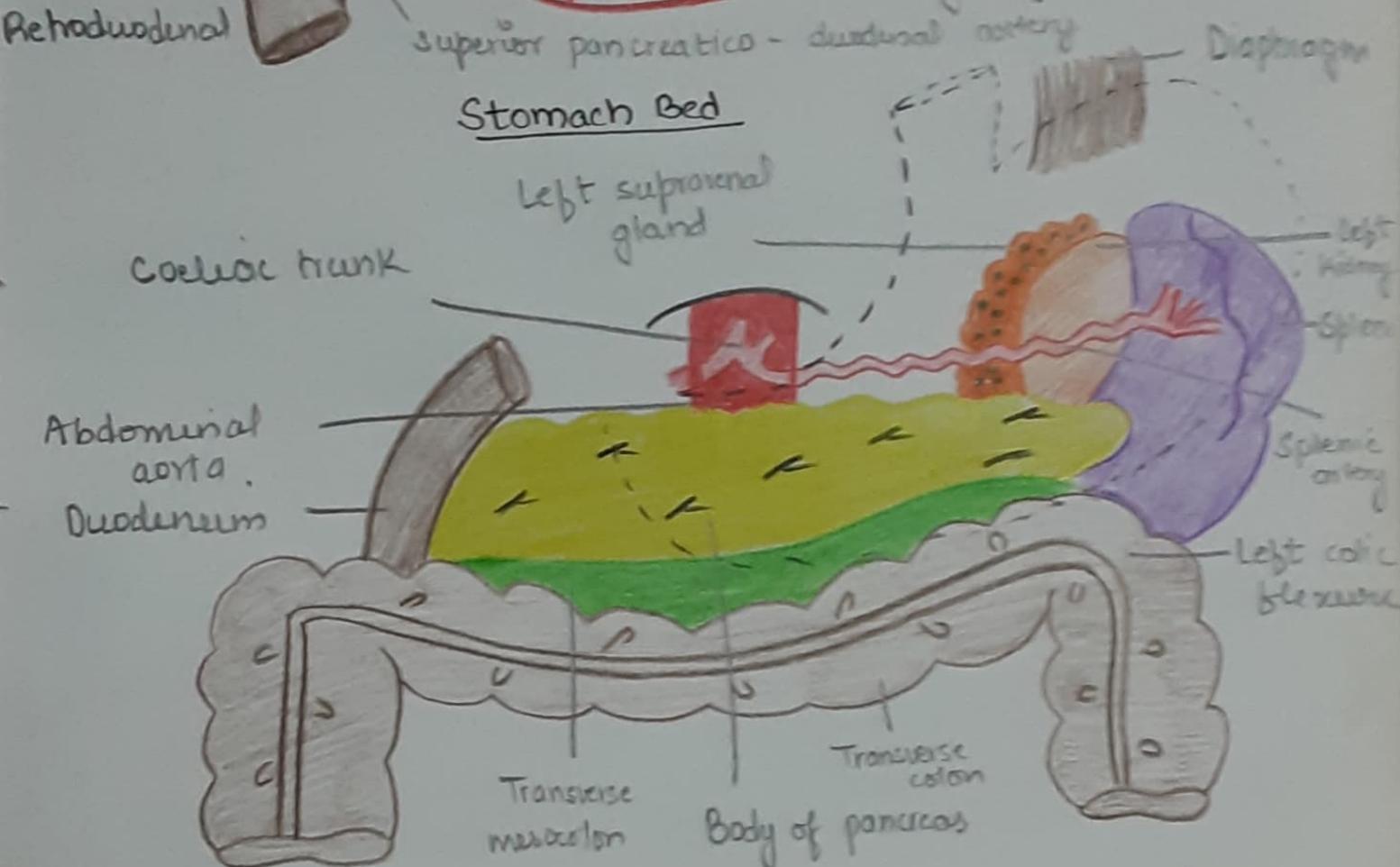
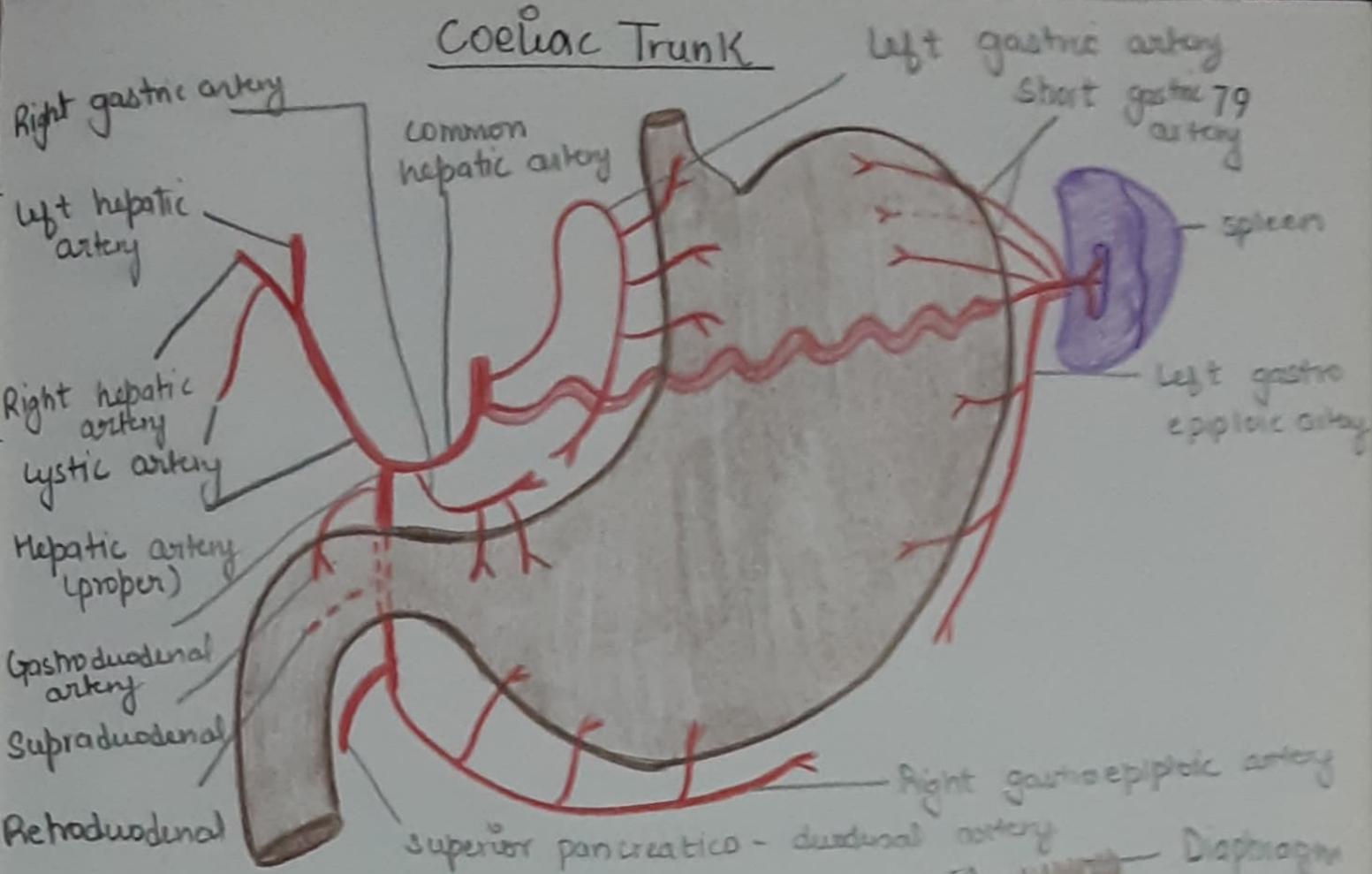
76



# Vertical Reflection Of Peritoneum Male/female

78

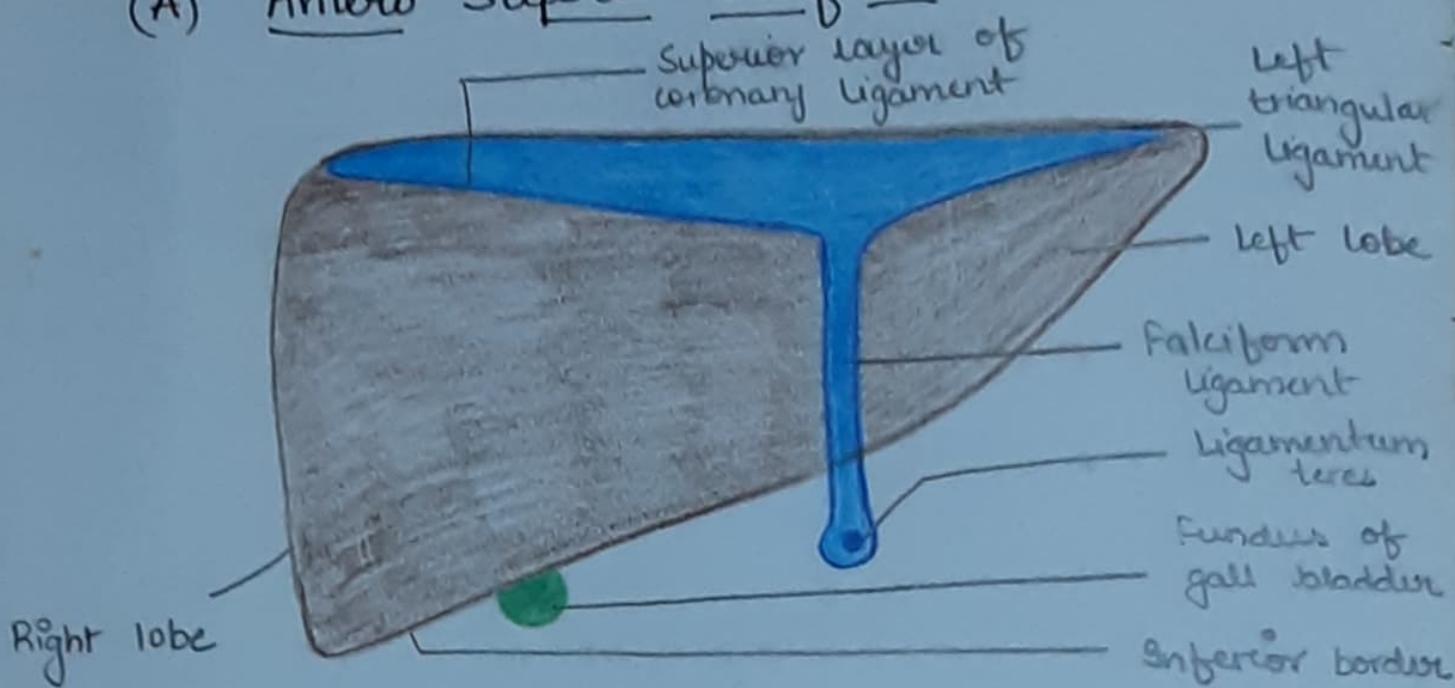




# LIVER

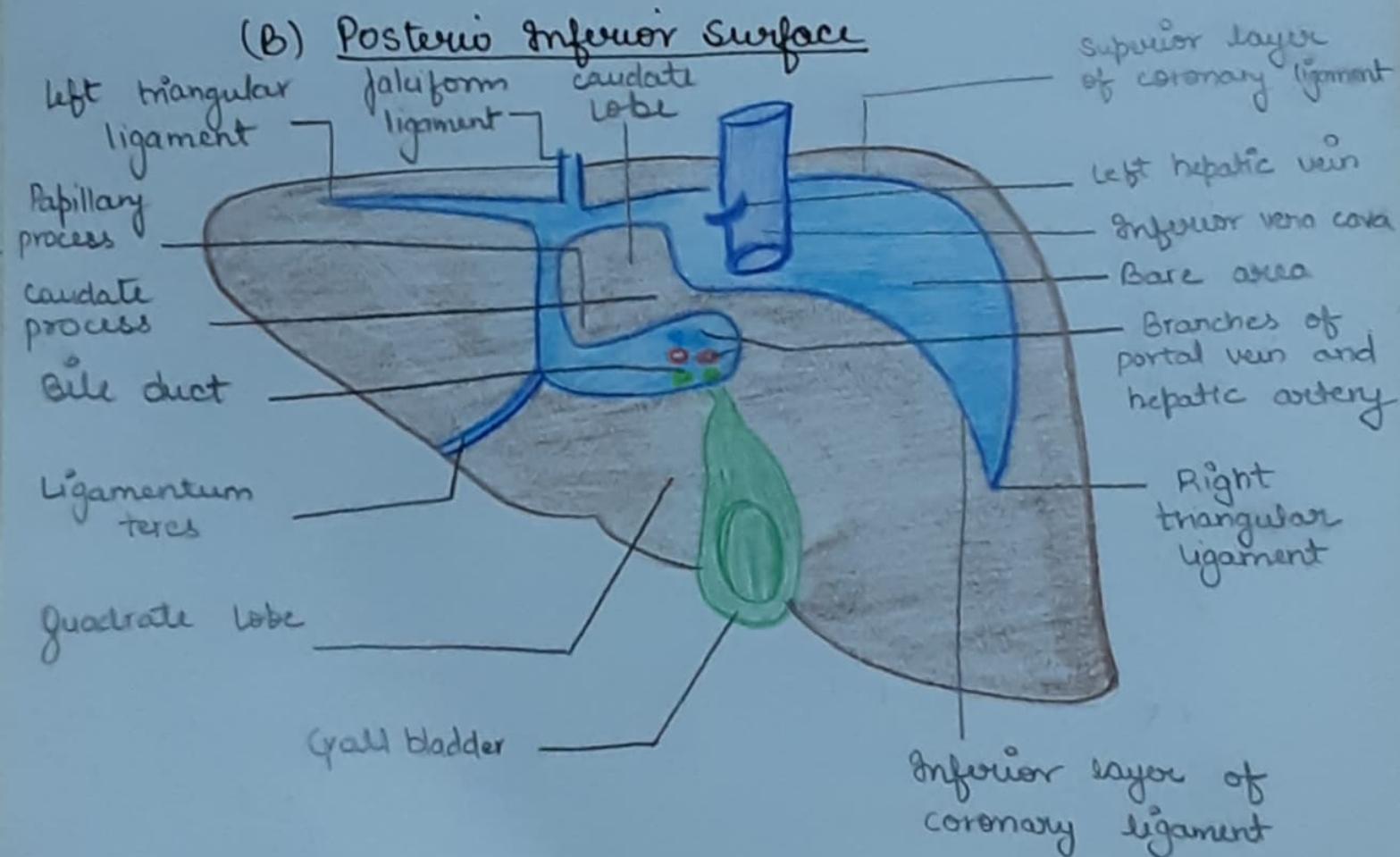
(A)

## Antero Superior Surface



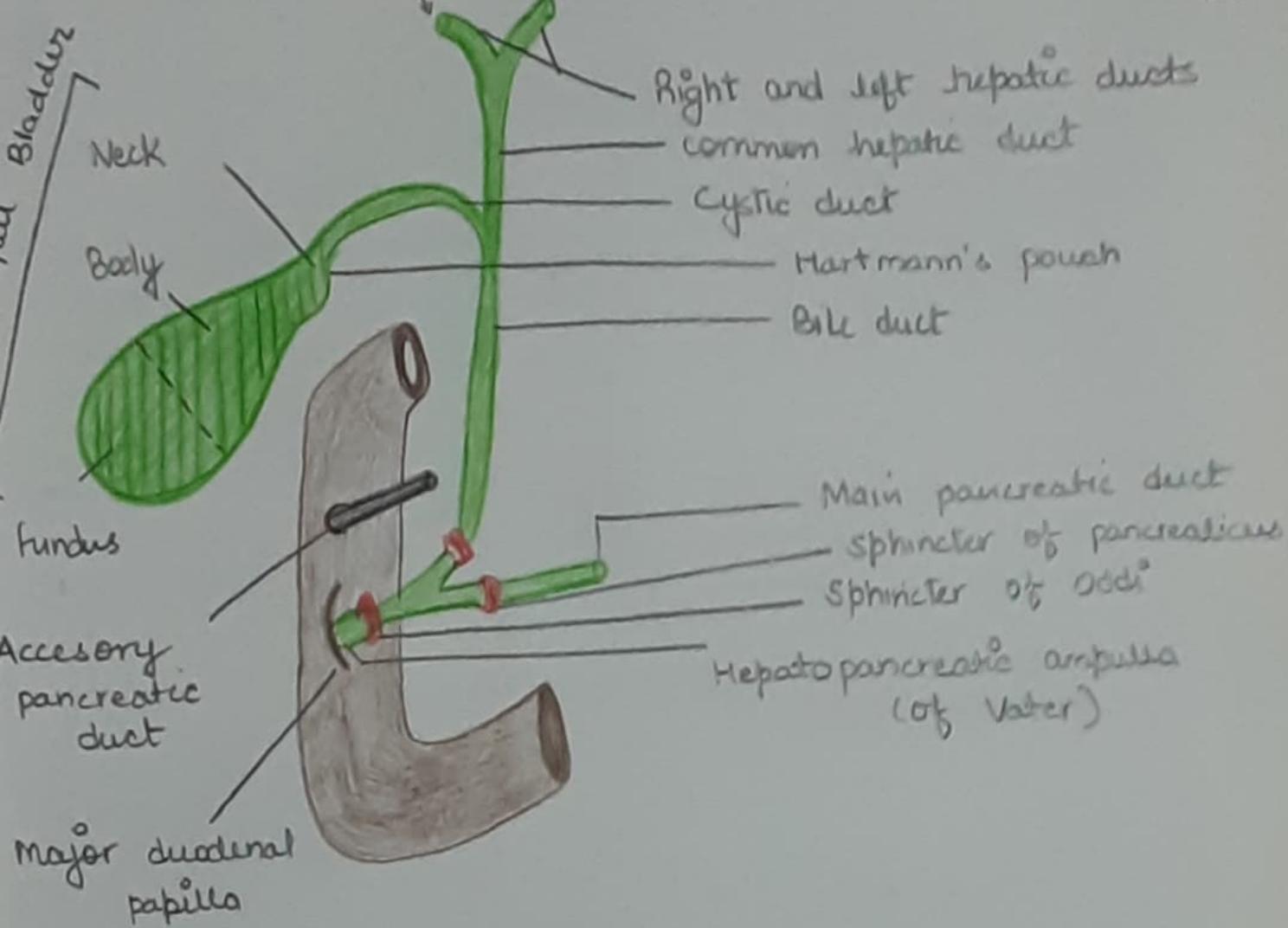
(B)

## Posterior Inferior Surface

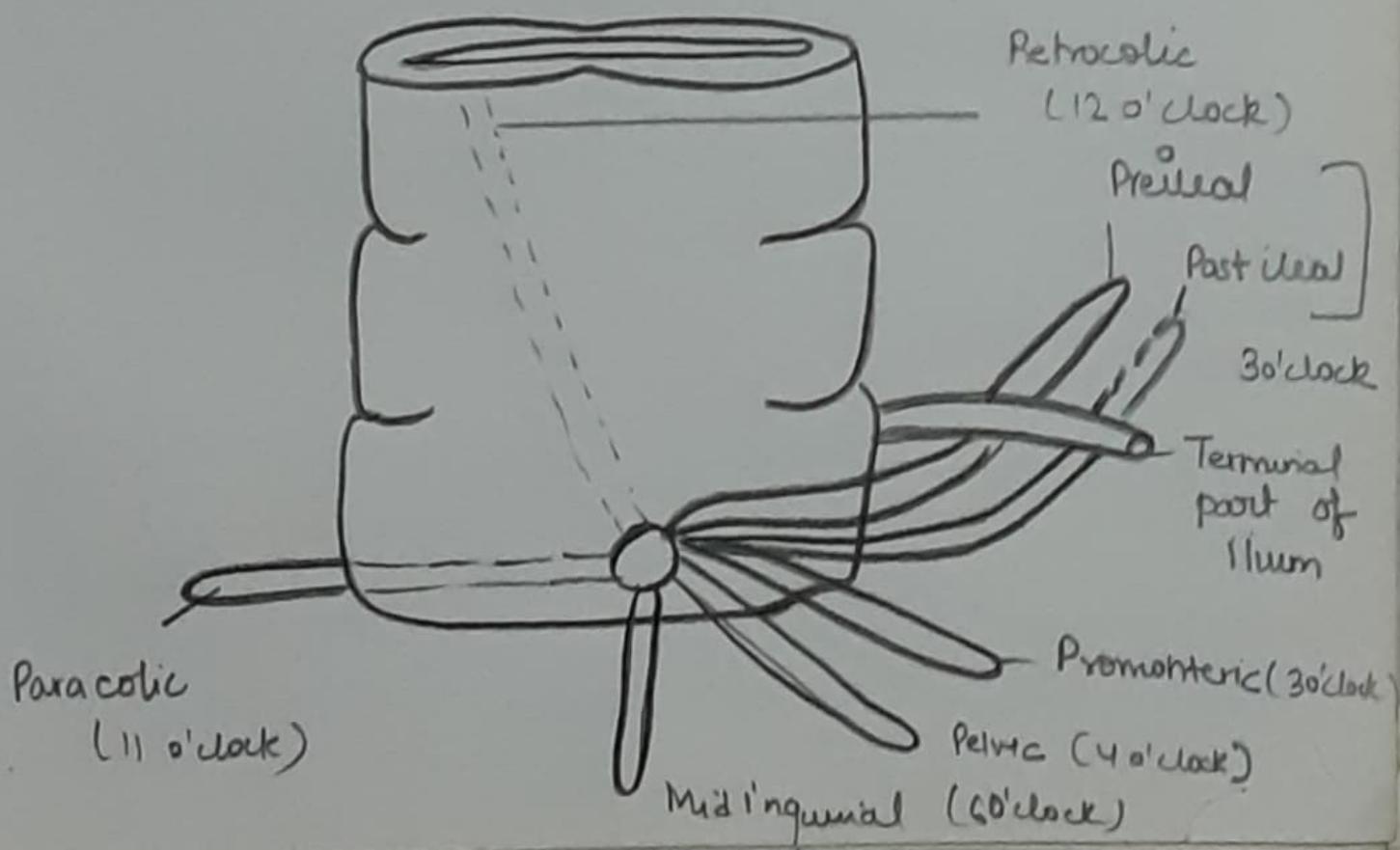


# Extra Hepatic Biliary System

81

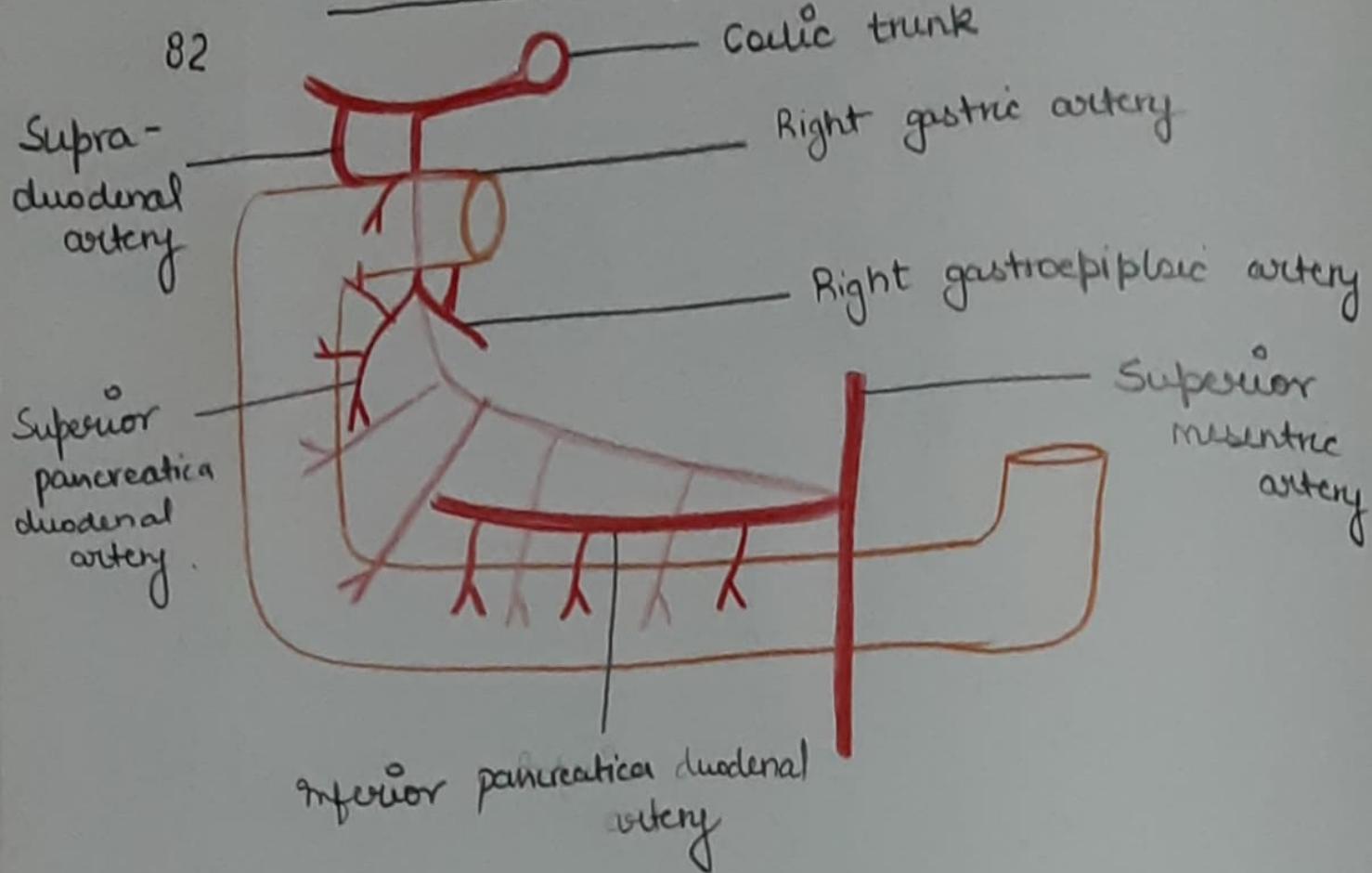


## Position of Appendix

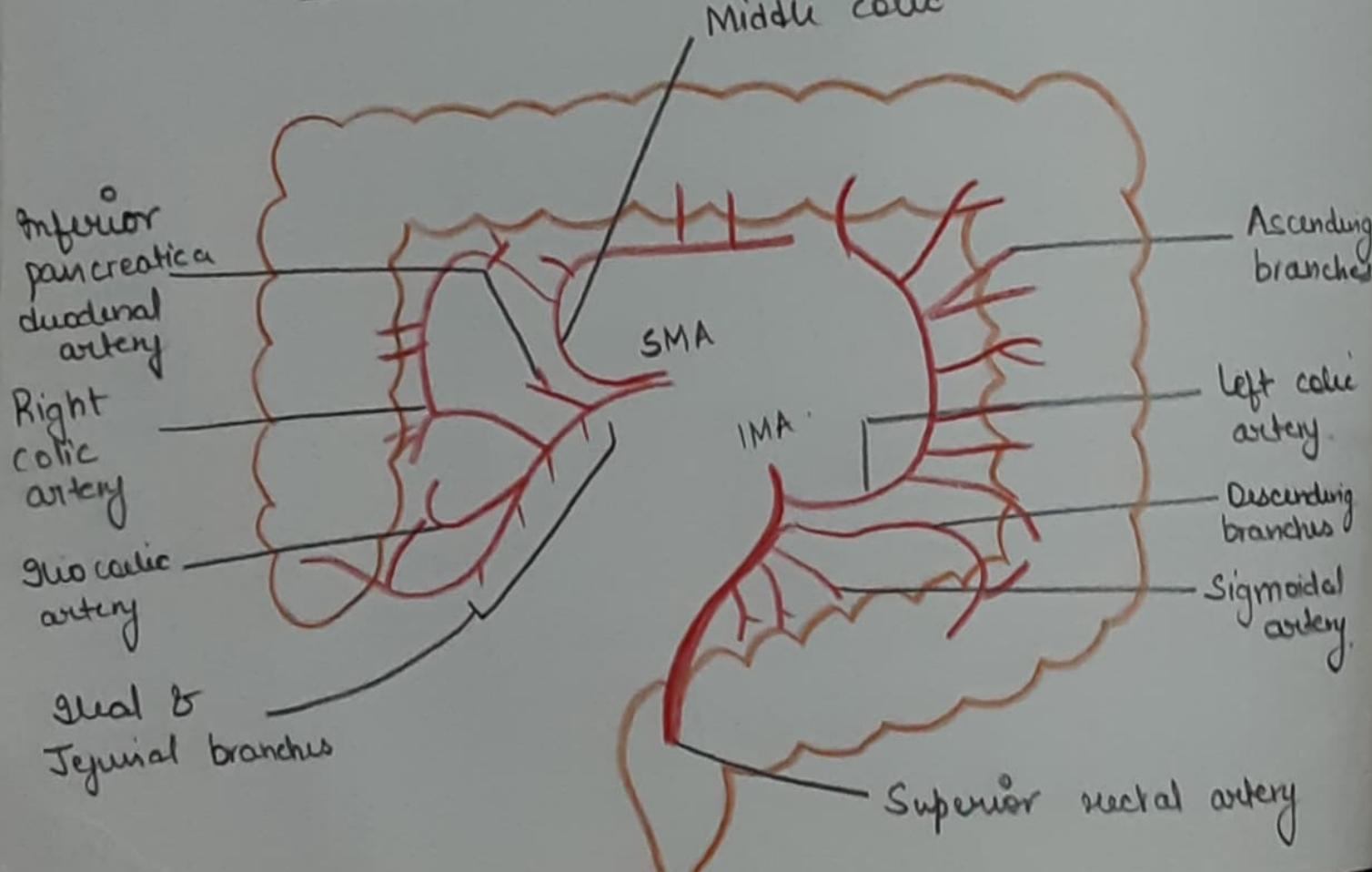


## Arterial Supply of Duodenum

82

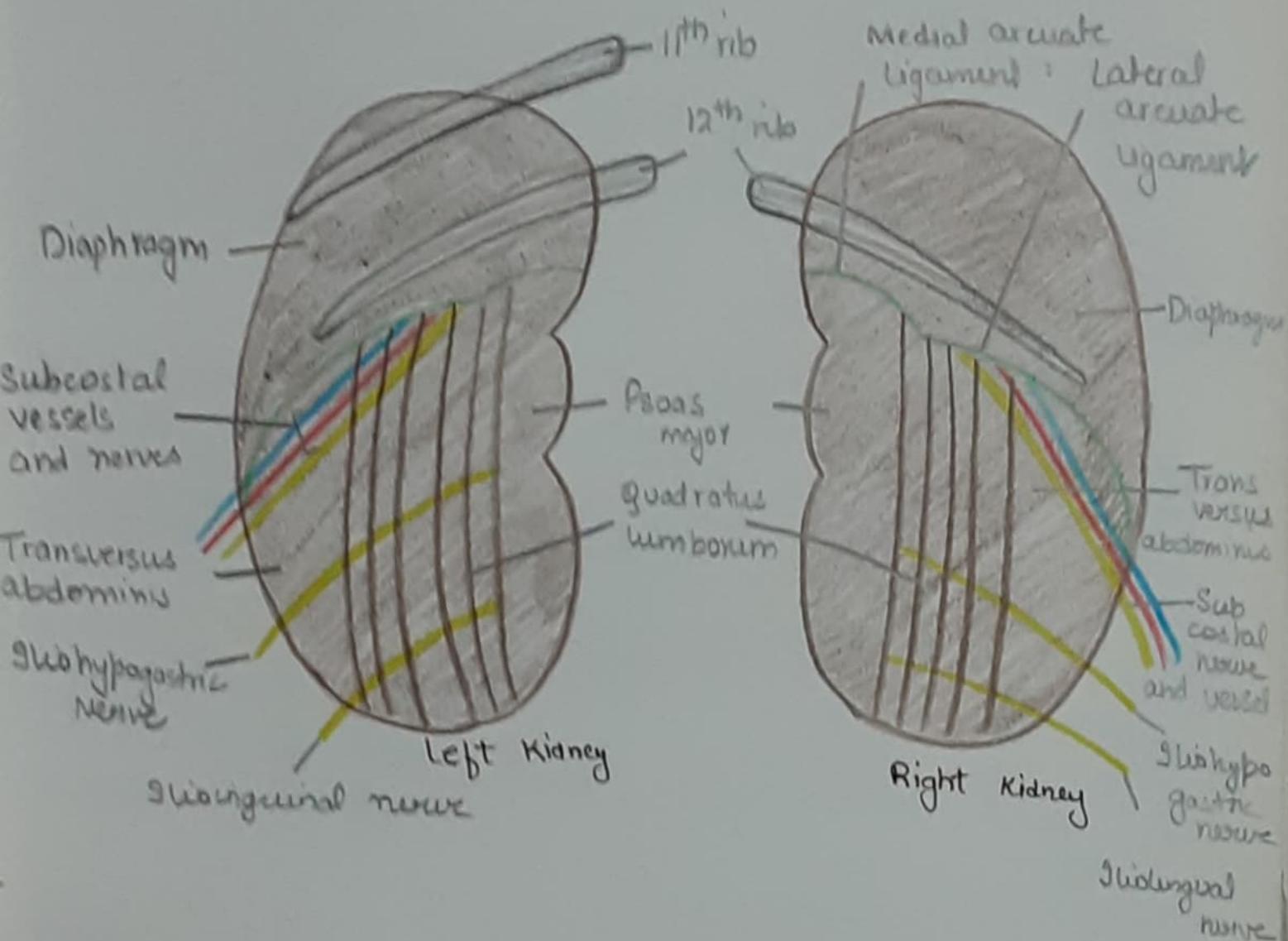


## Arterial Supply of Large Intestine



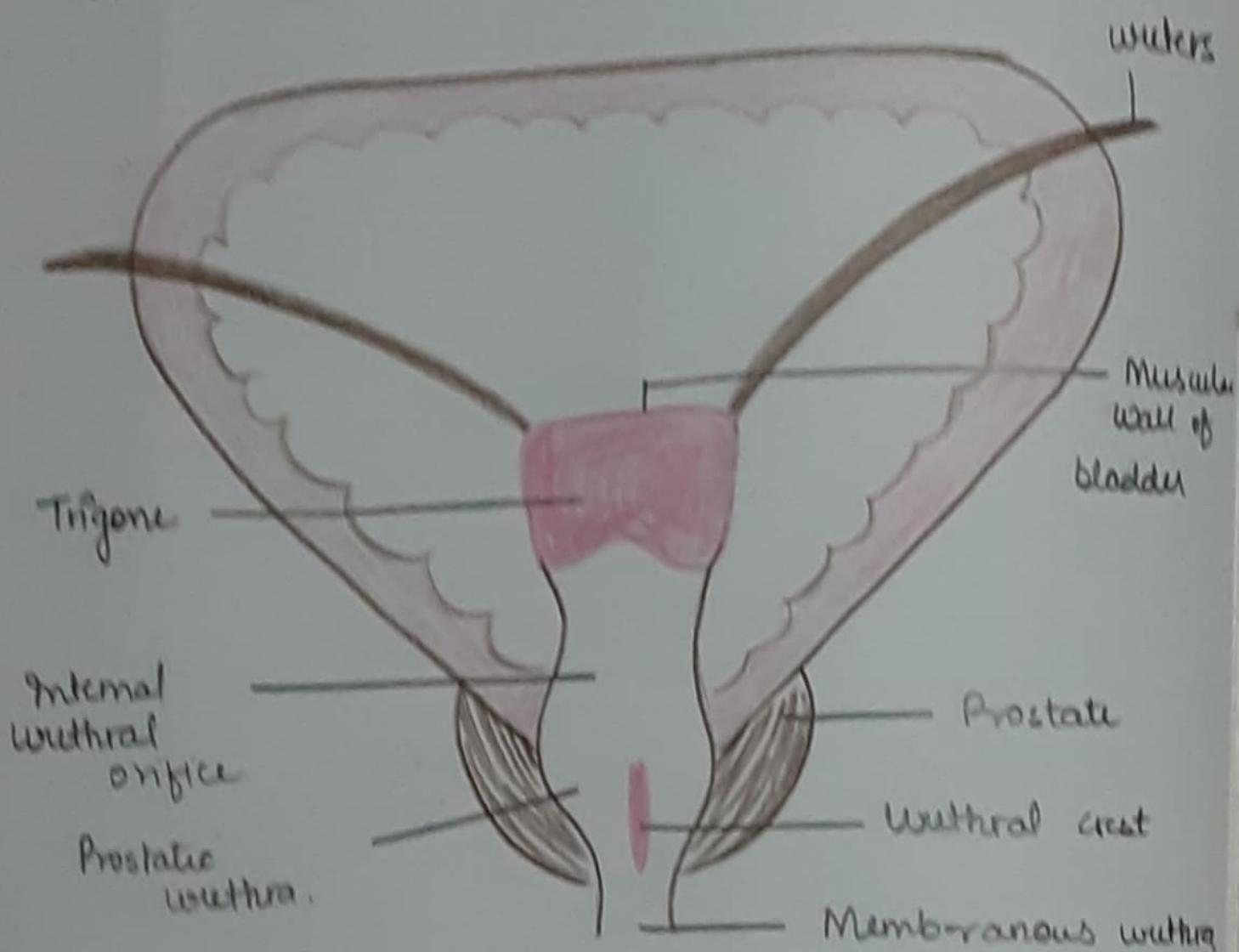
# Posterior Relations Of Kidney

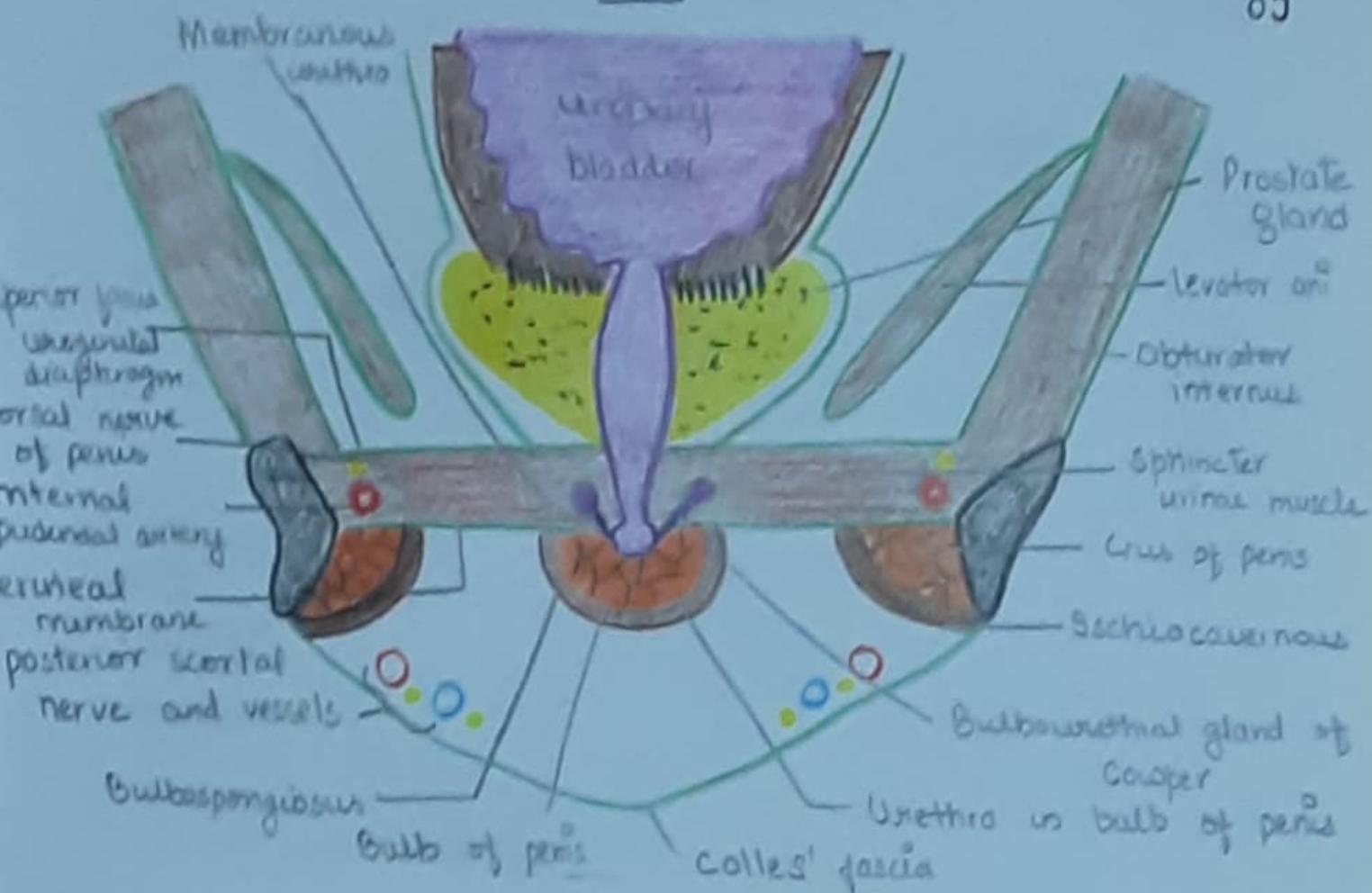
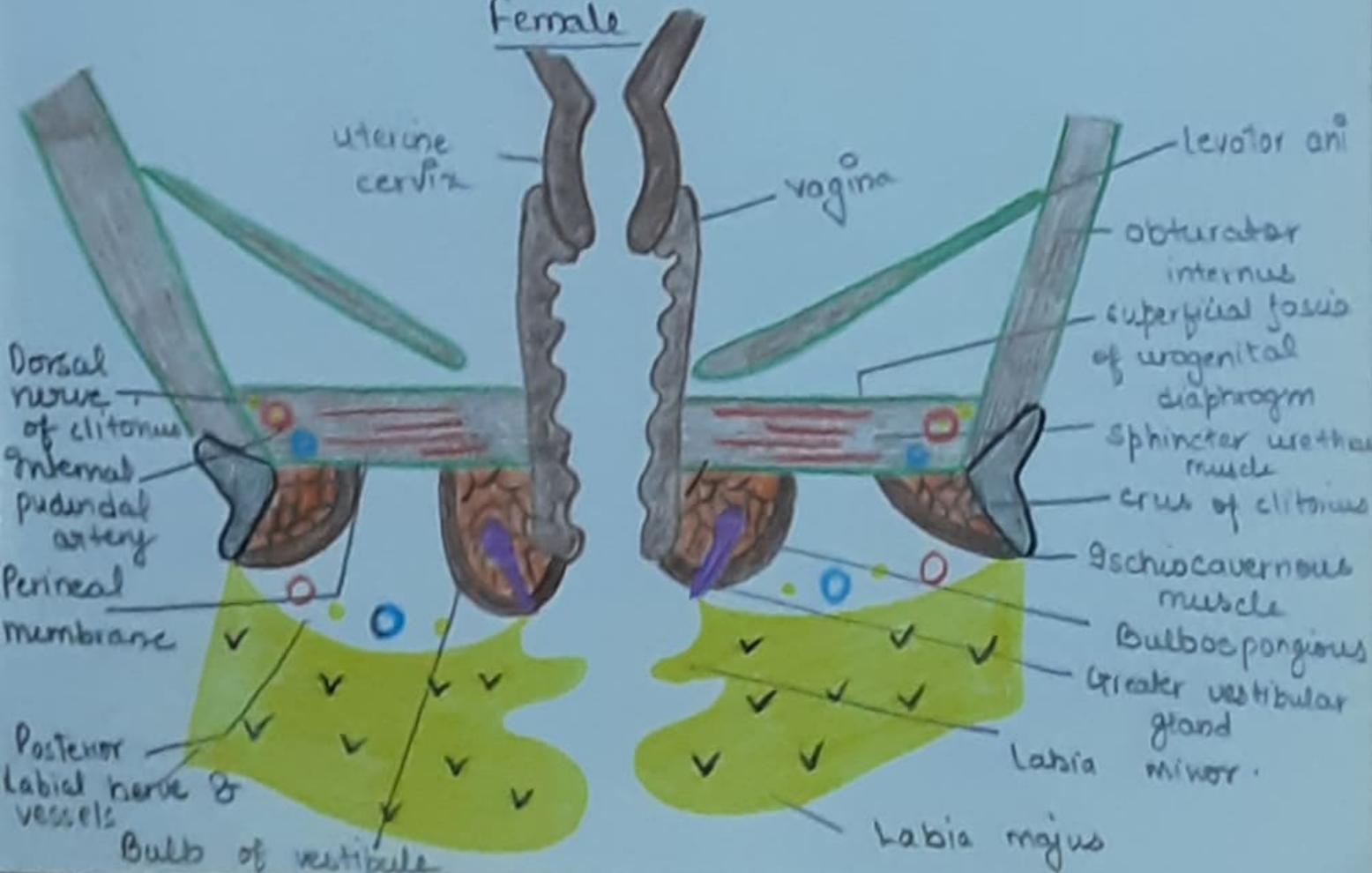
83



Interior of urinary bladder

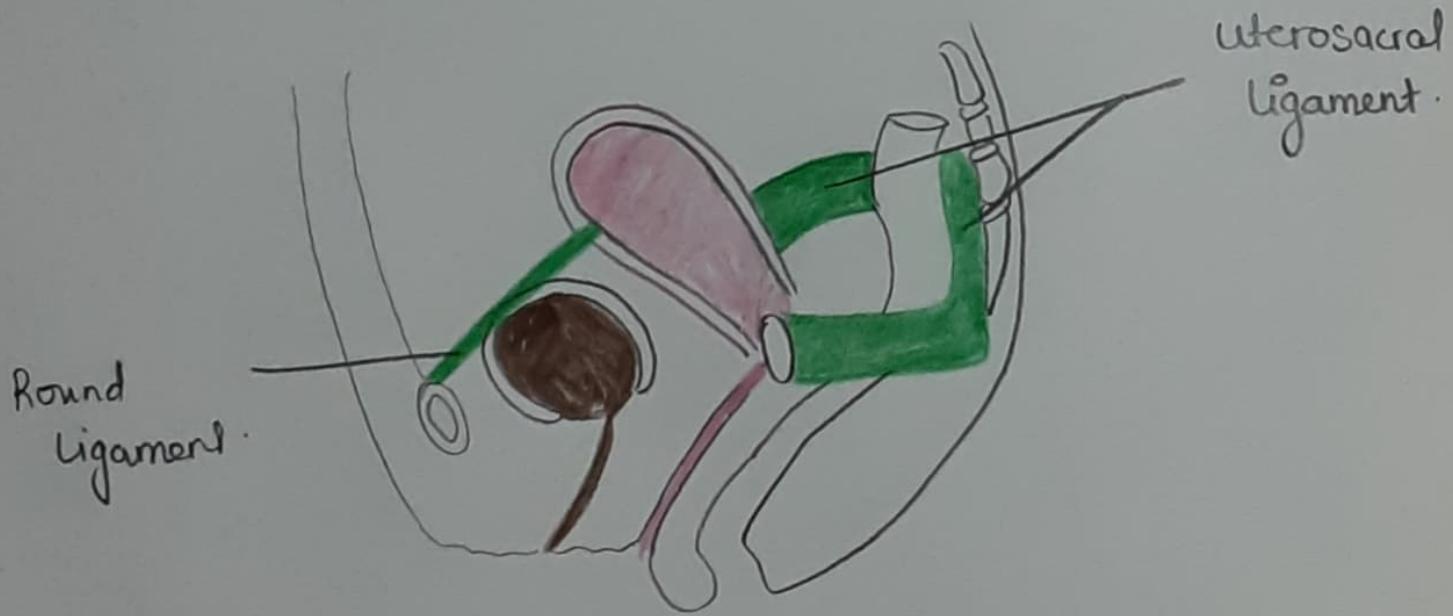
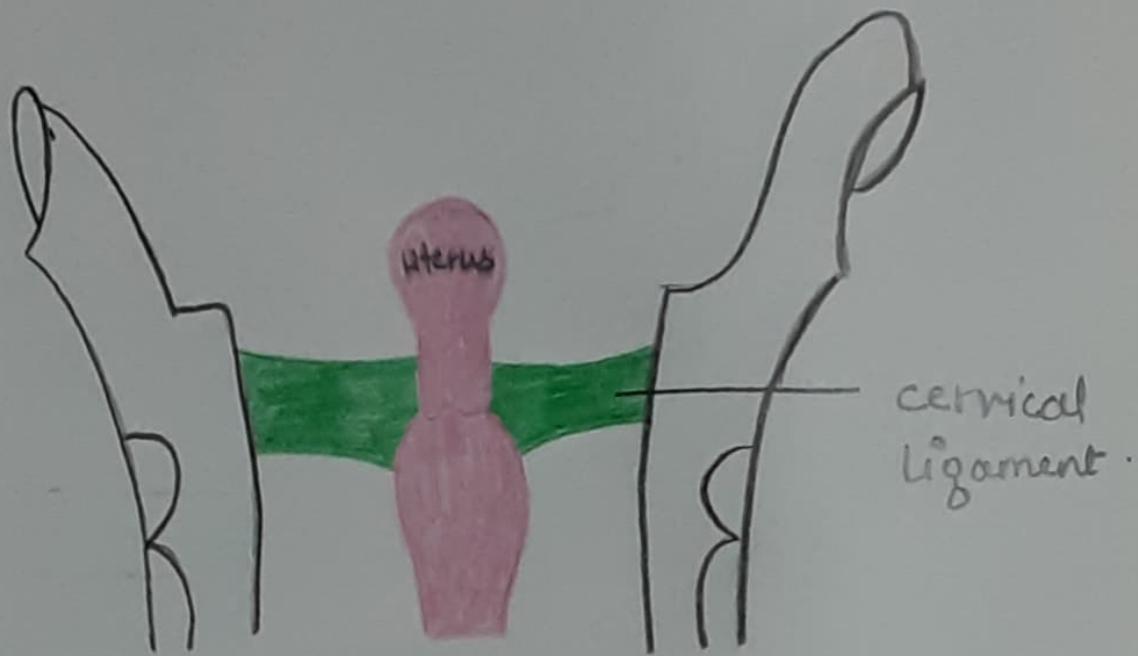
84



MaleFemale

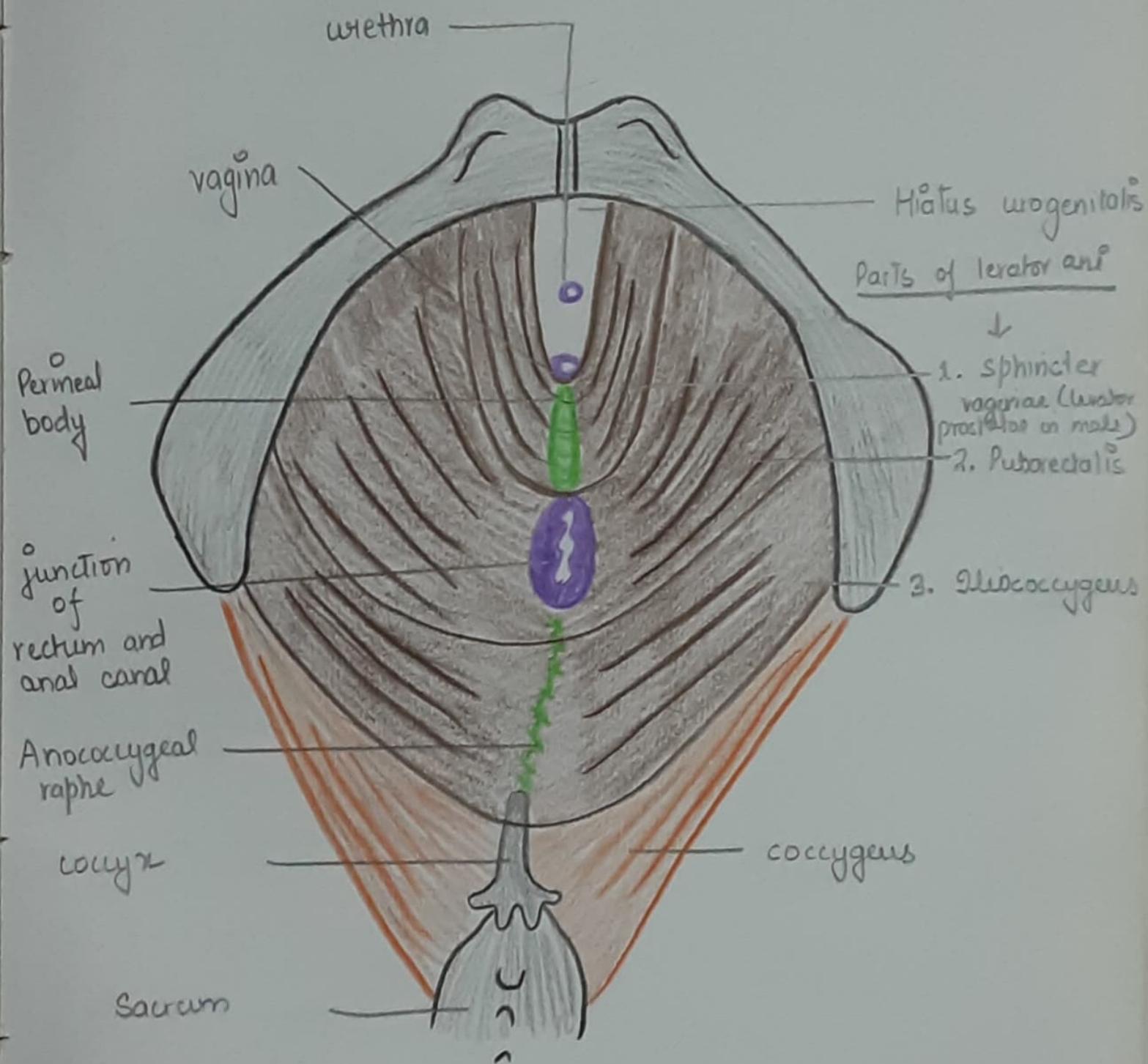
# UTERUS AND ITS LIGAMENT

86



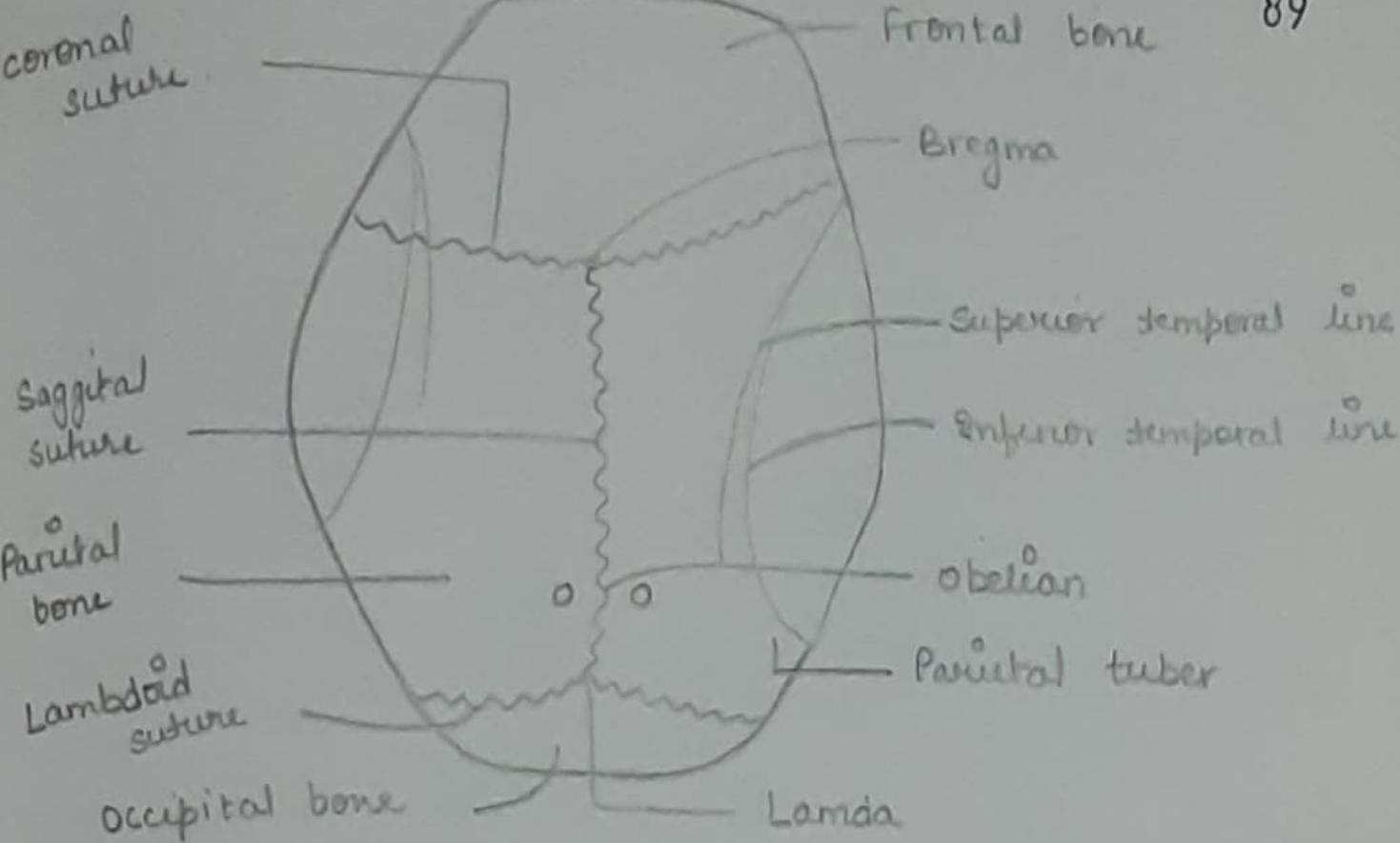
# Pelvic Diaphragm

87

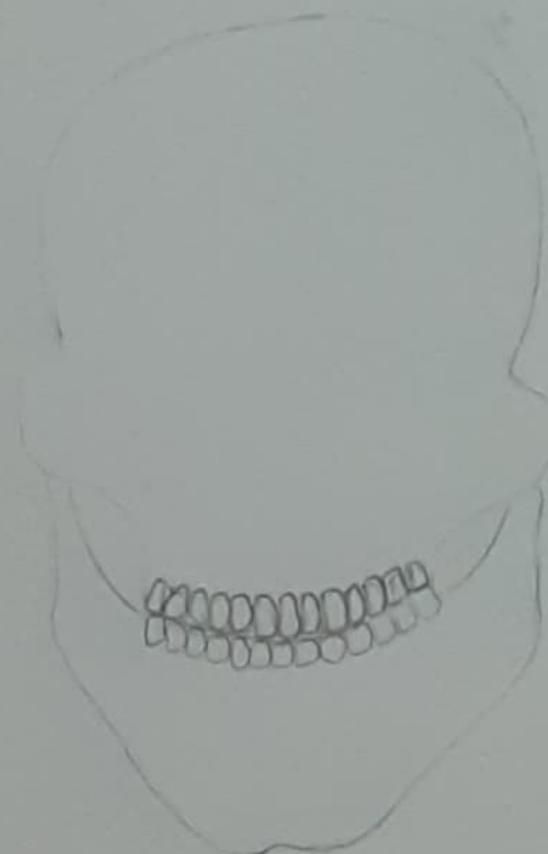


## NORMA VERTICALIS

89



## NORMA FRONTALIS



# MANDIBLE

91

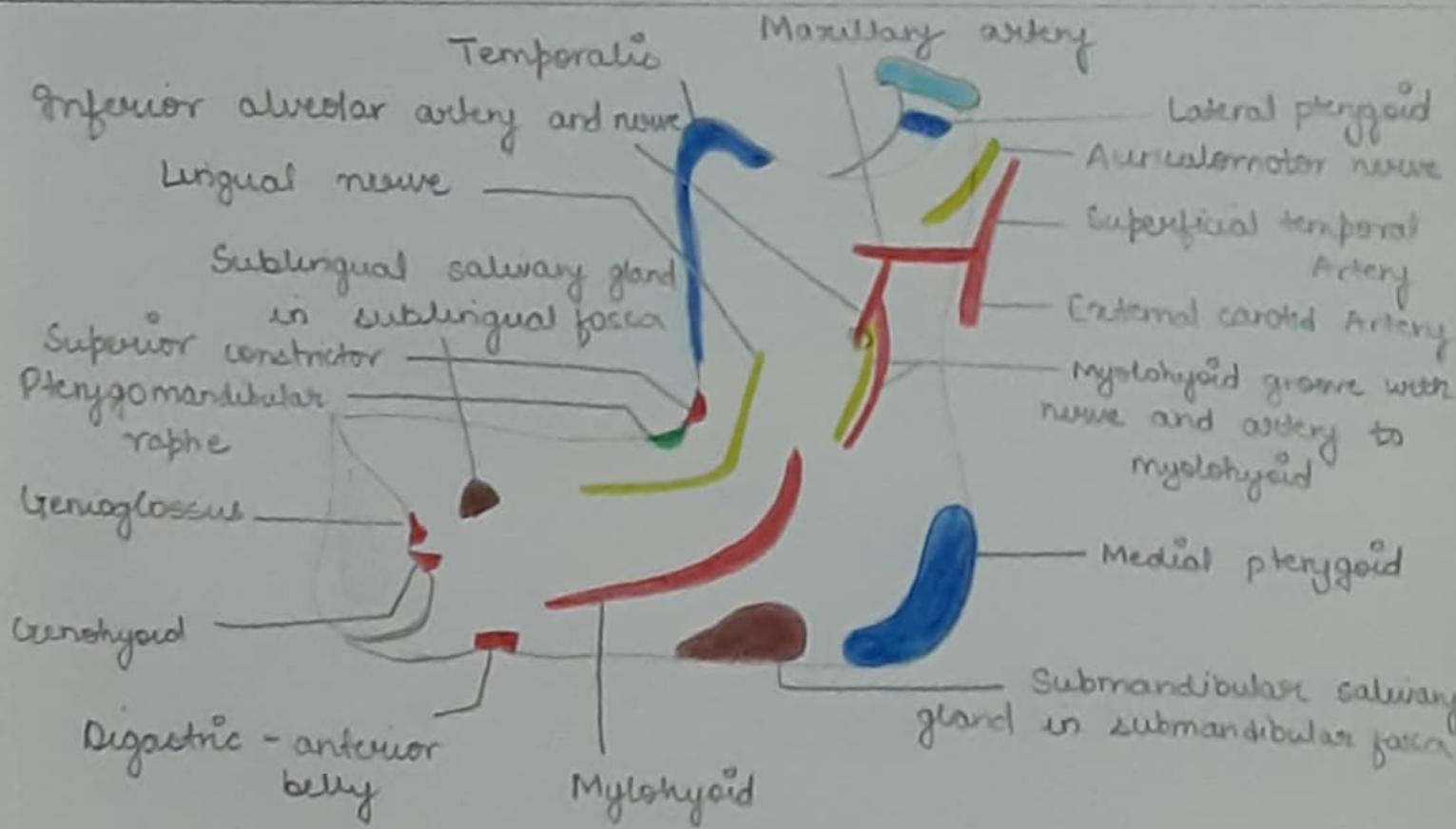
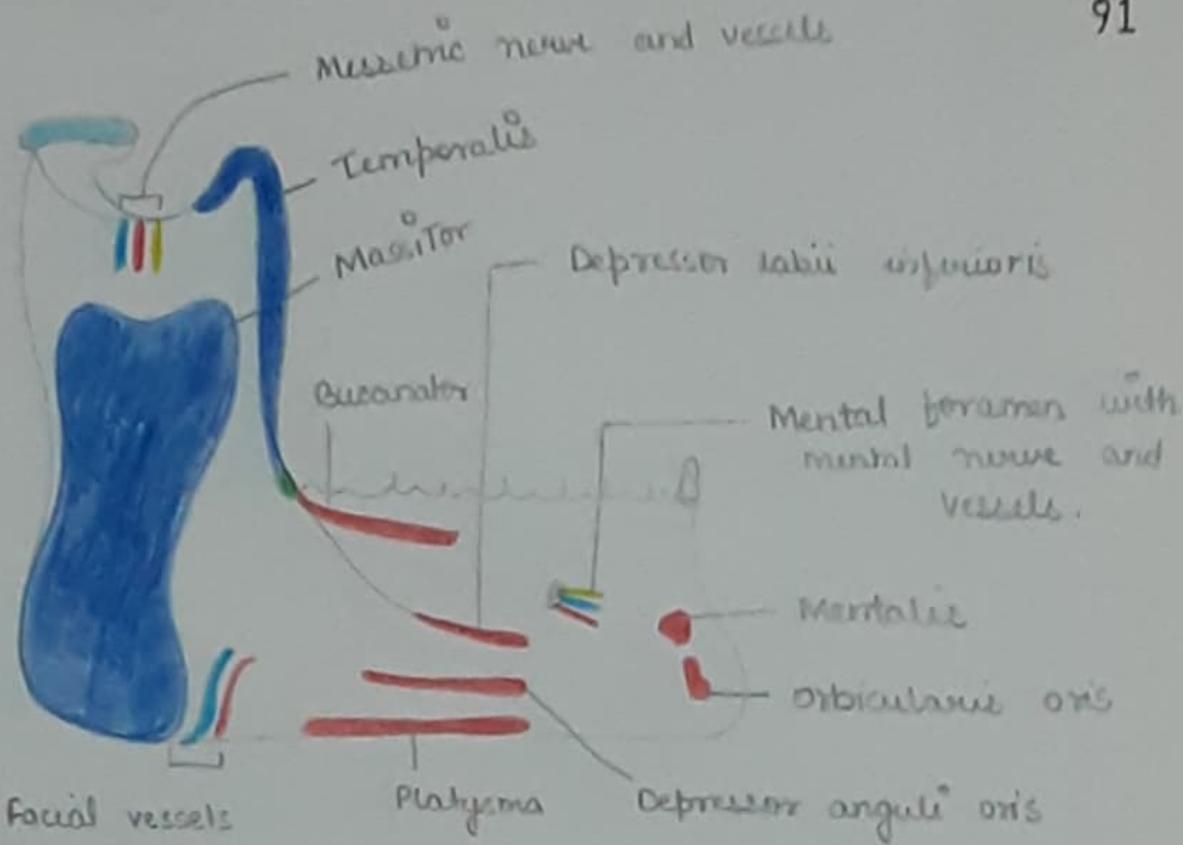
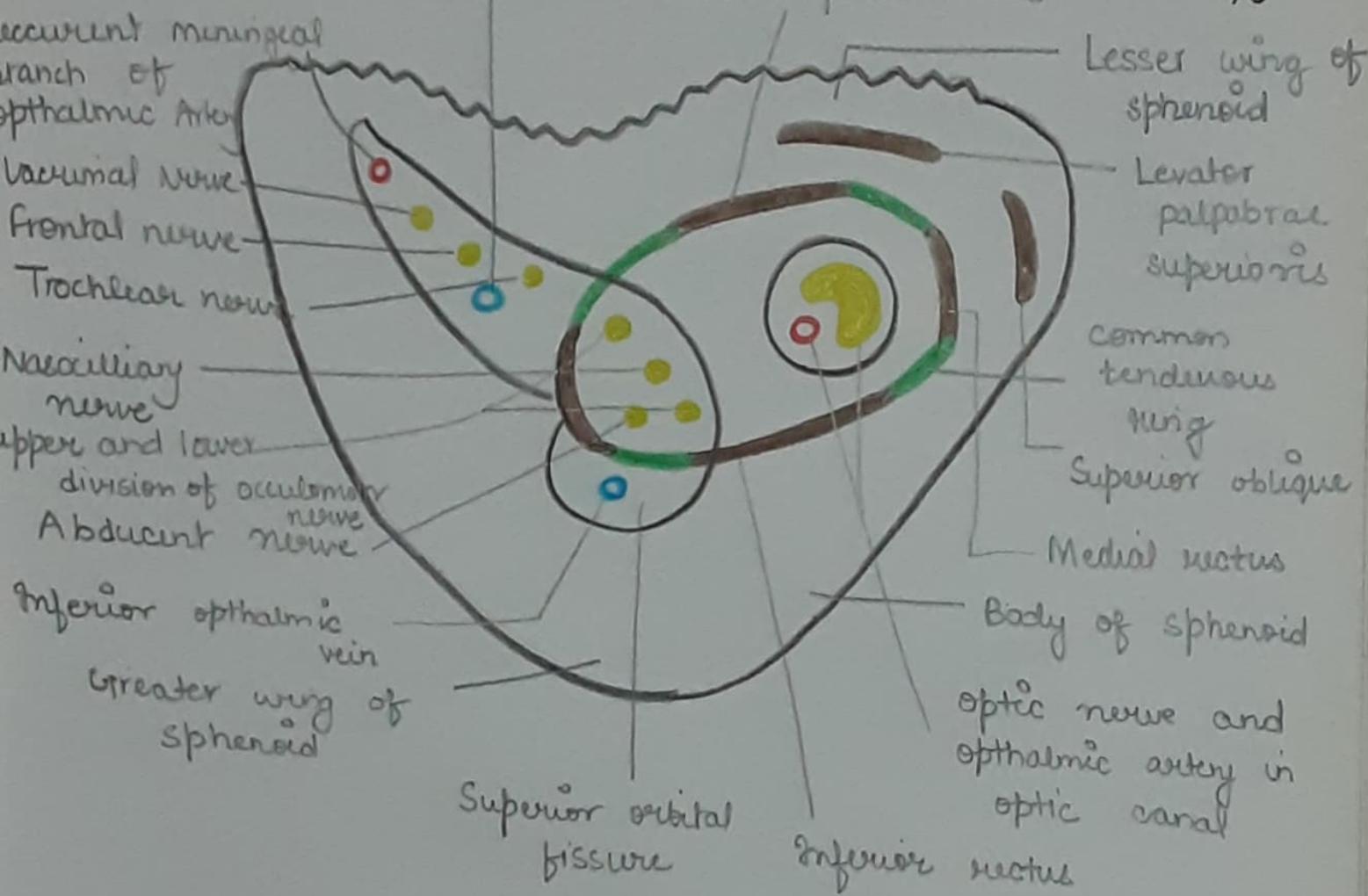


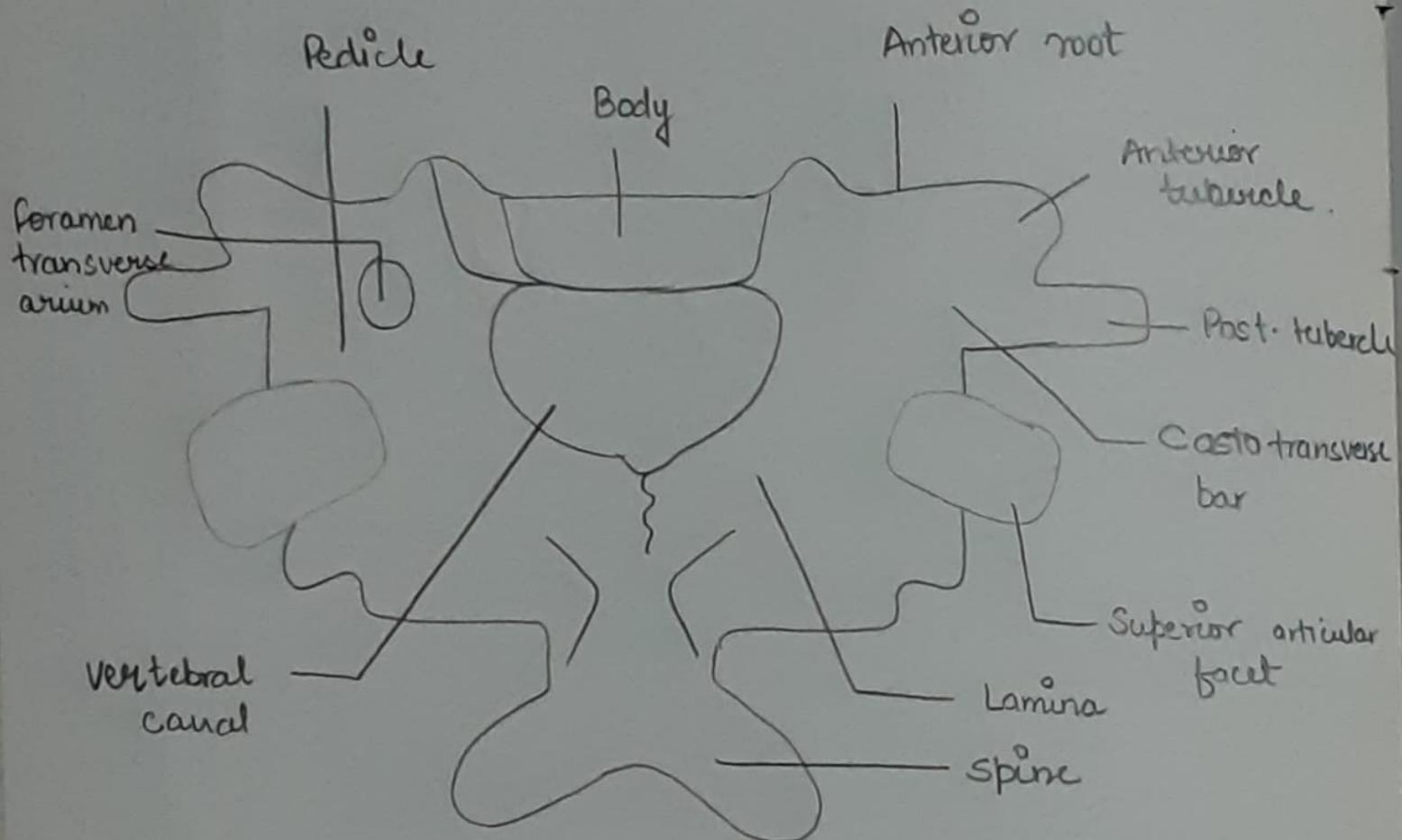
Diagram of structures passing through superior orbital fissure

93



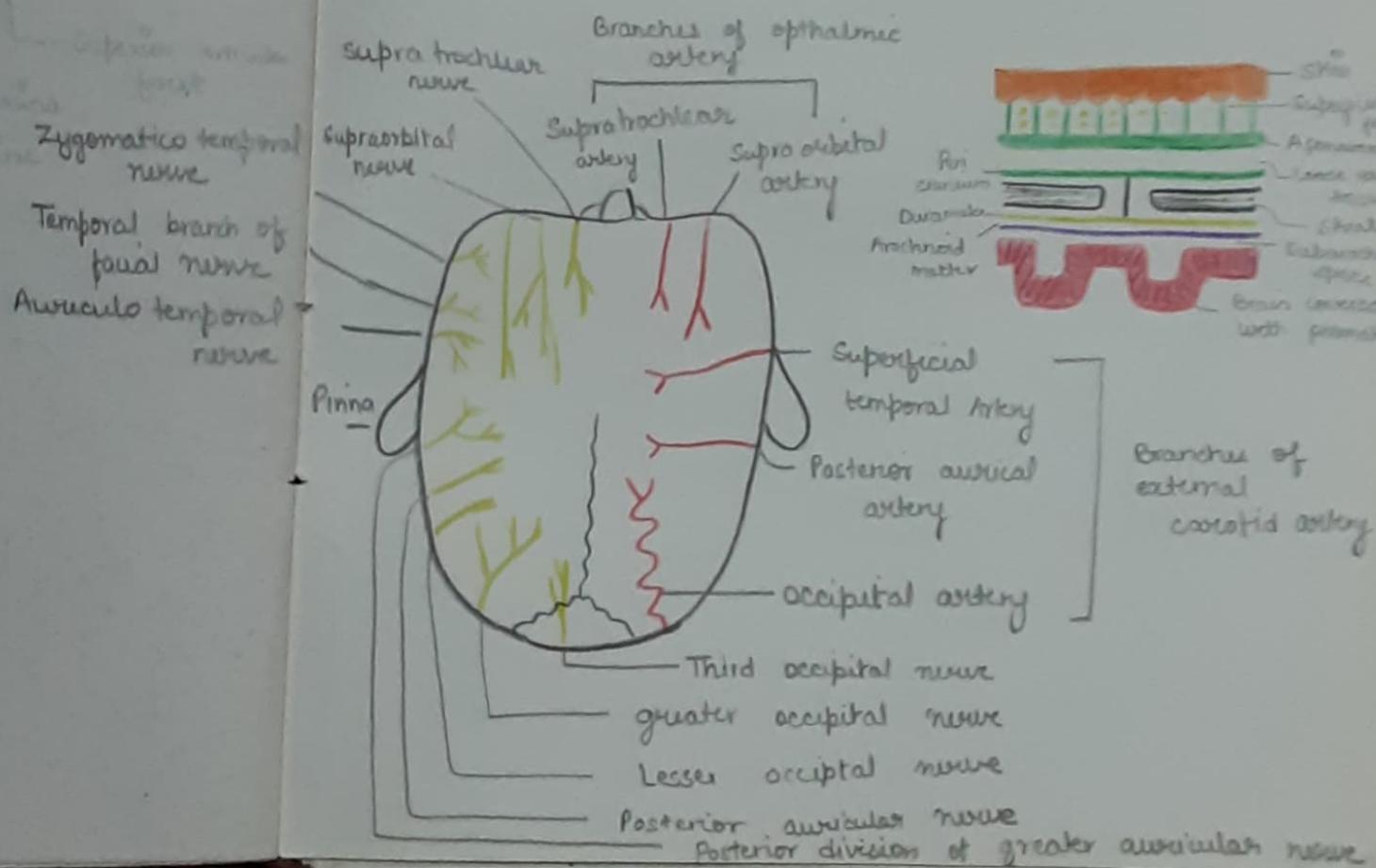
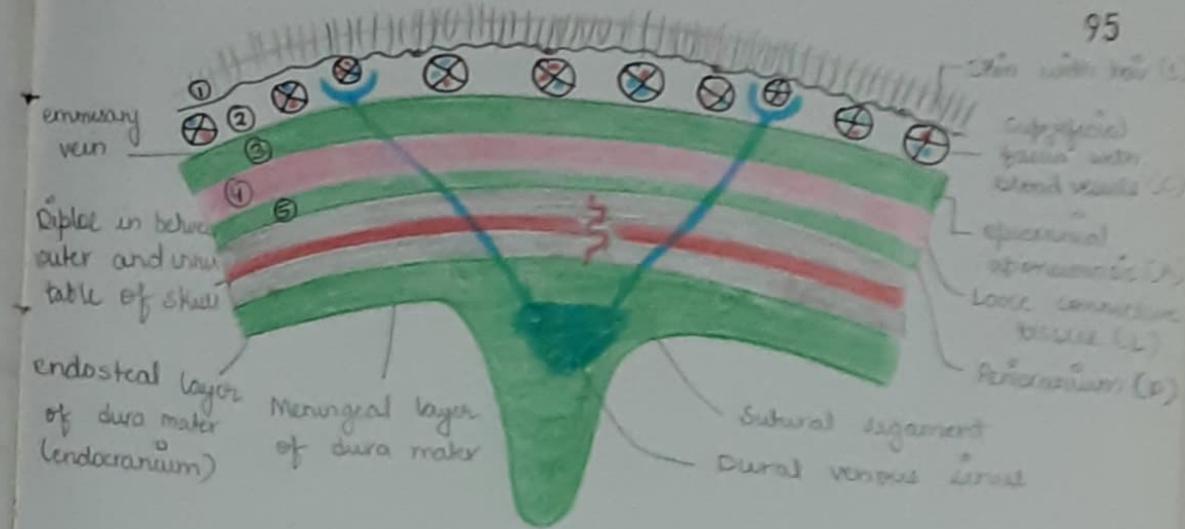
## Cervical vertebrae

94



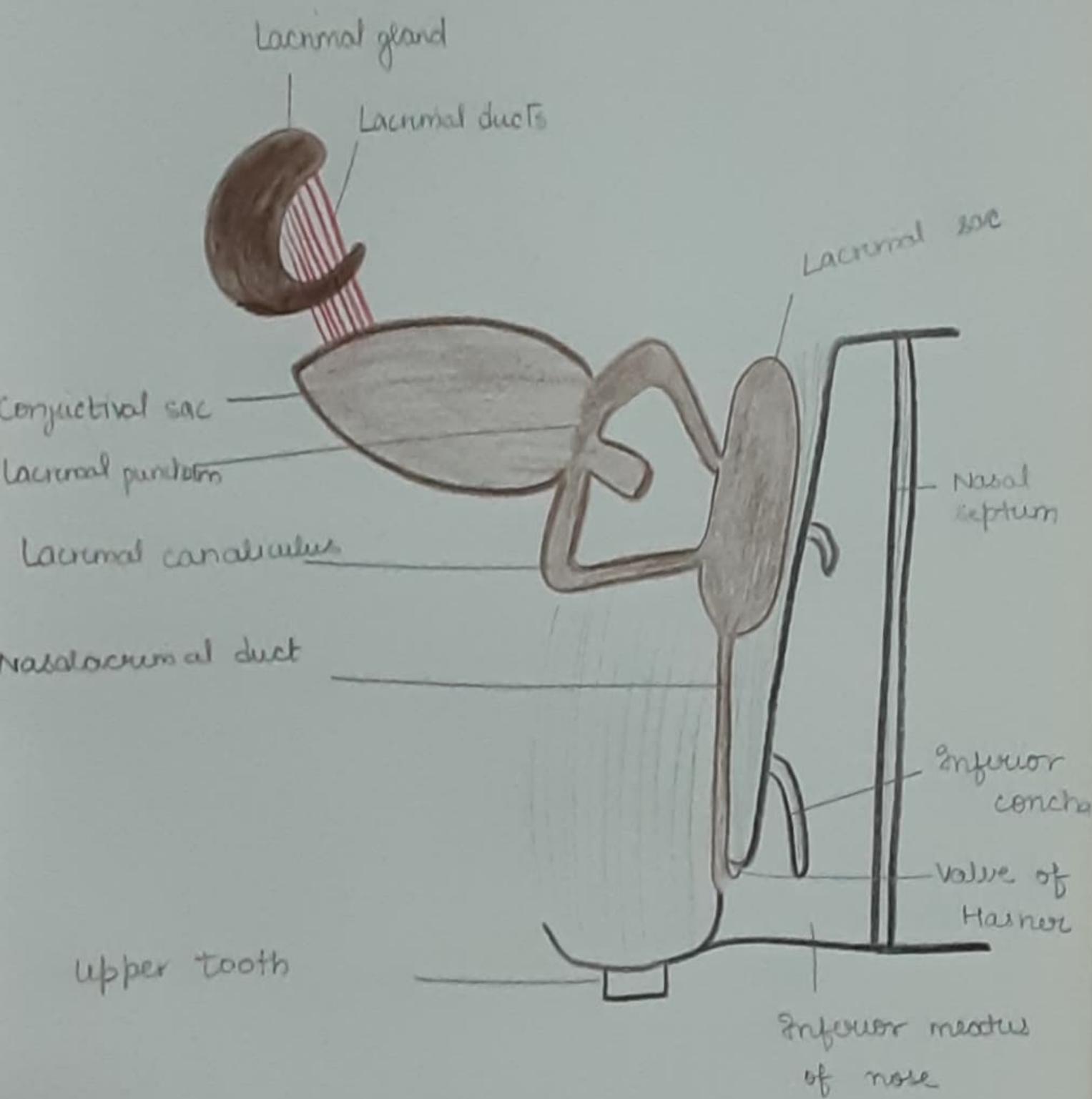
## Layers of Scalp

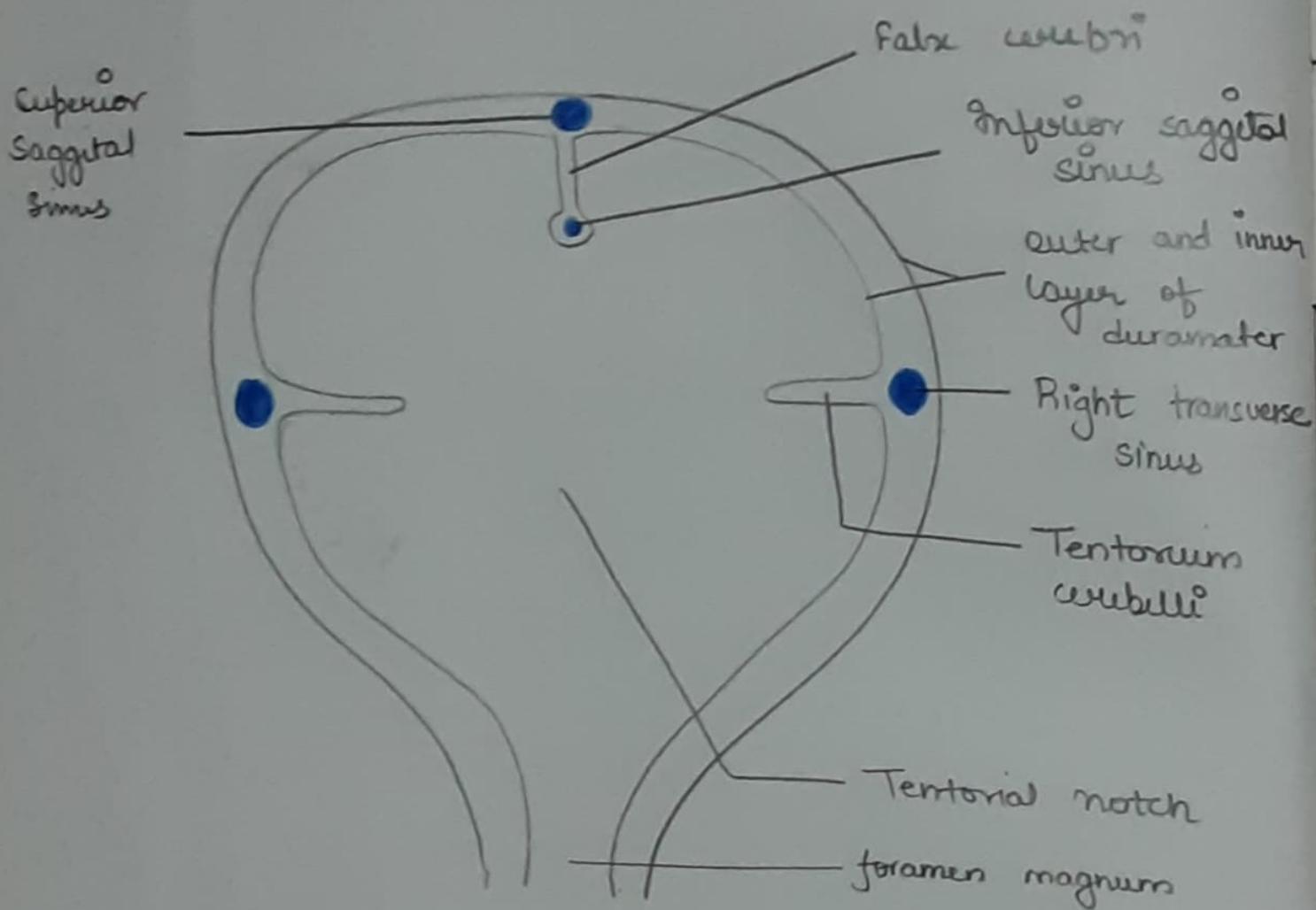
95



# Lacrimal Apparatus

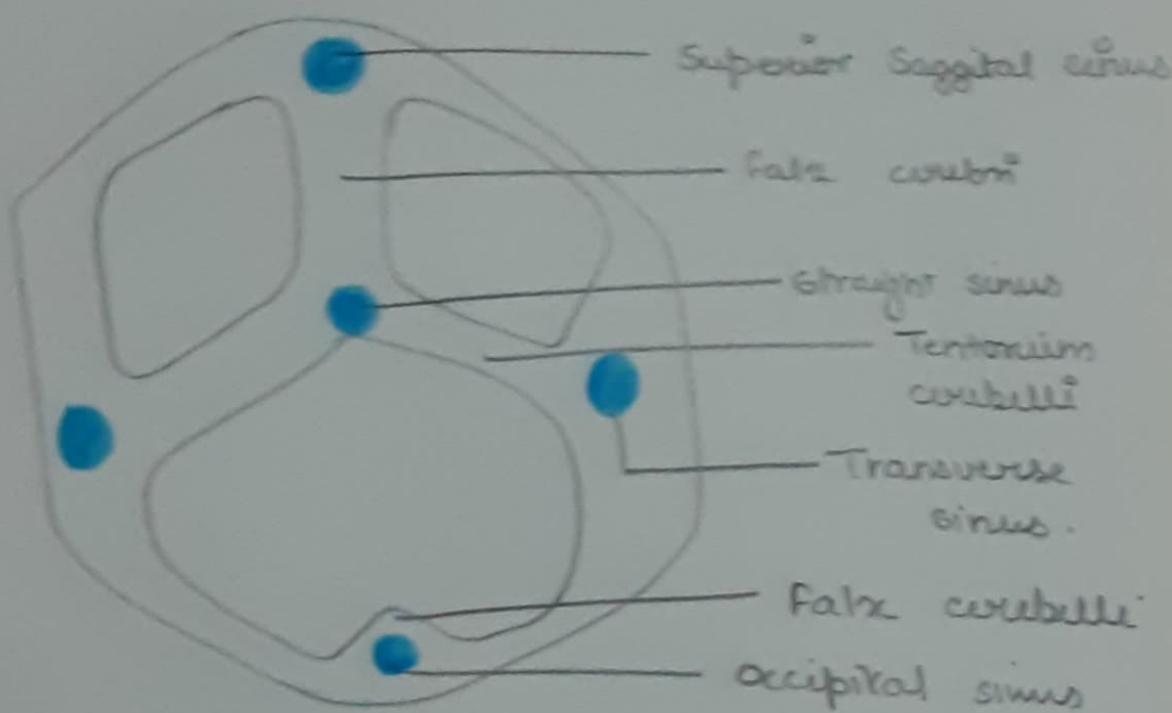
97



Folds of Duramater

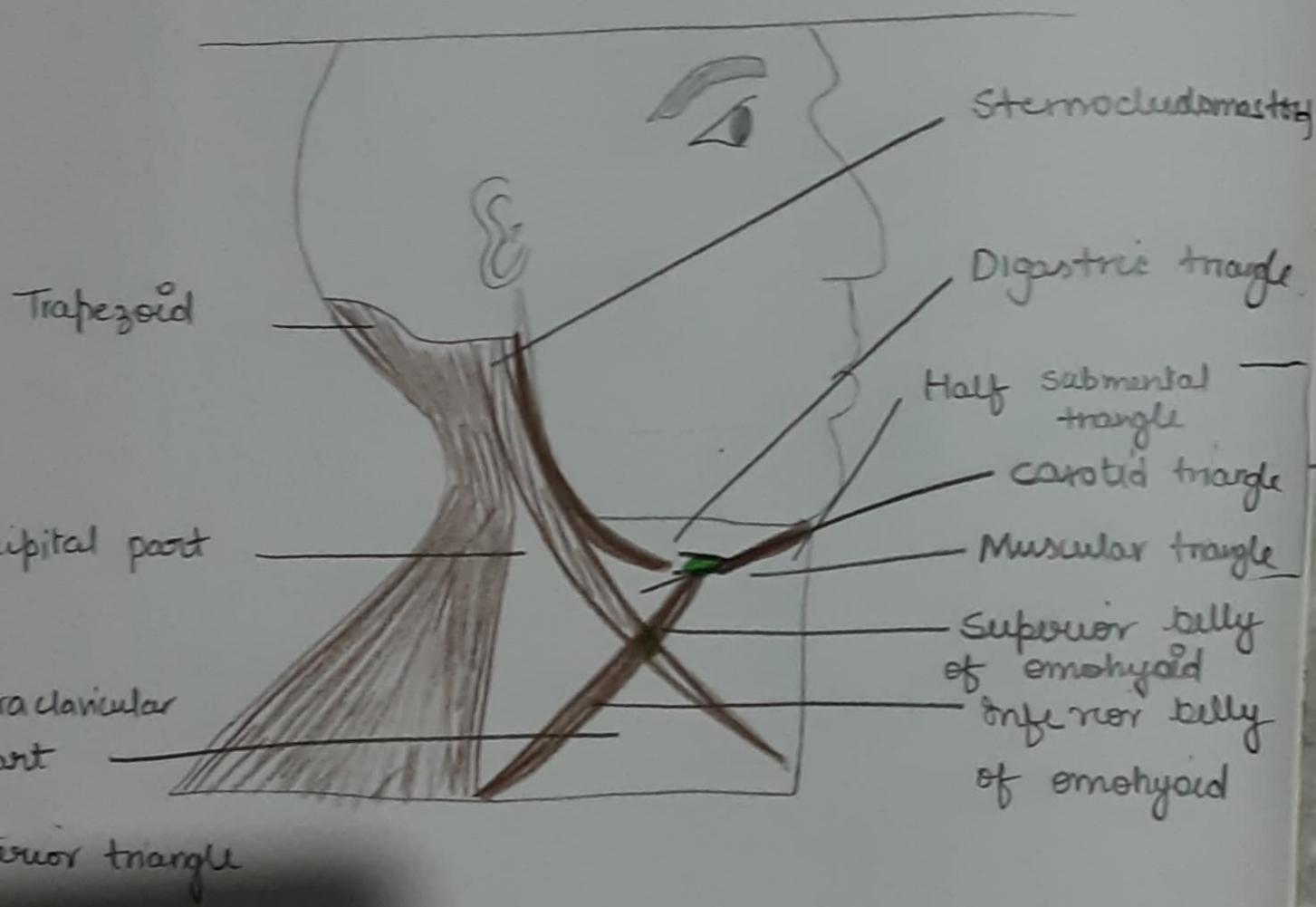
Venous sinuses

99



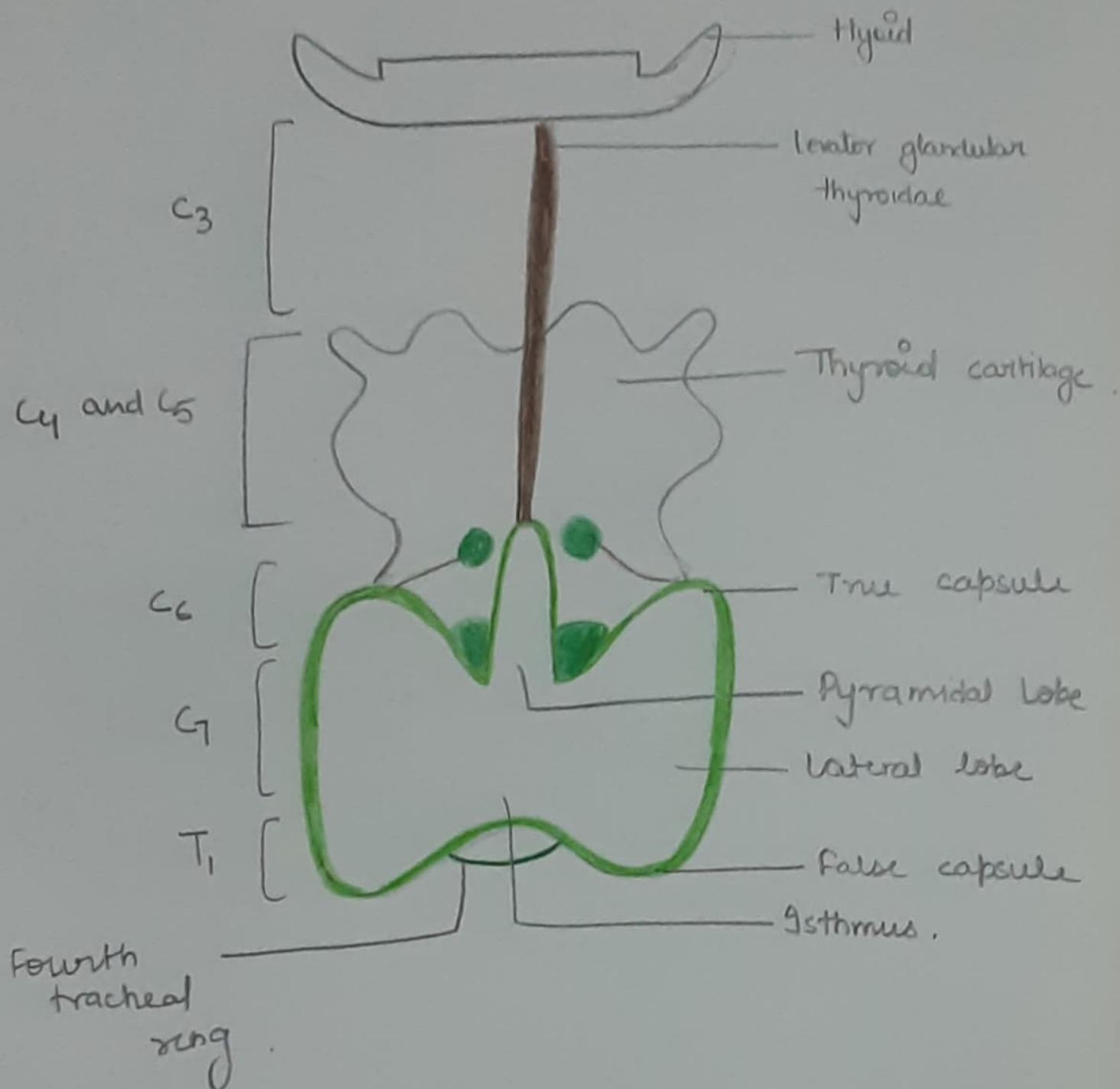
# Triangles of Neck

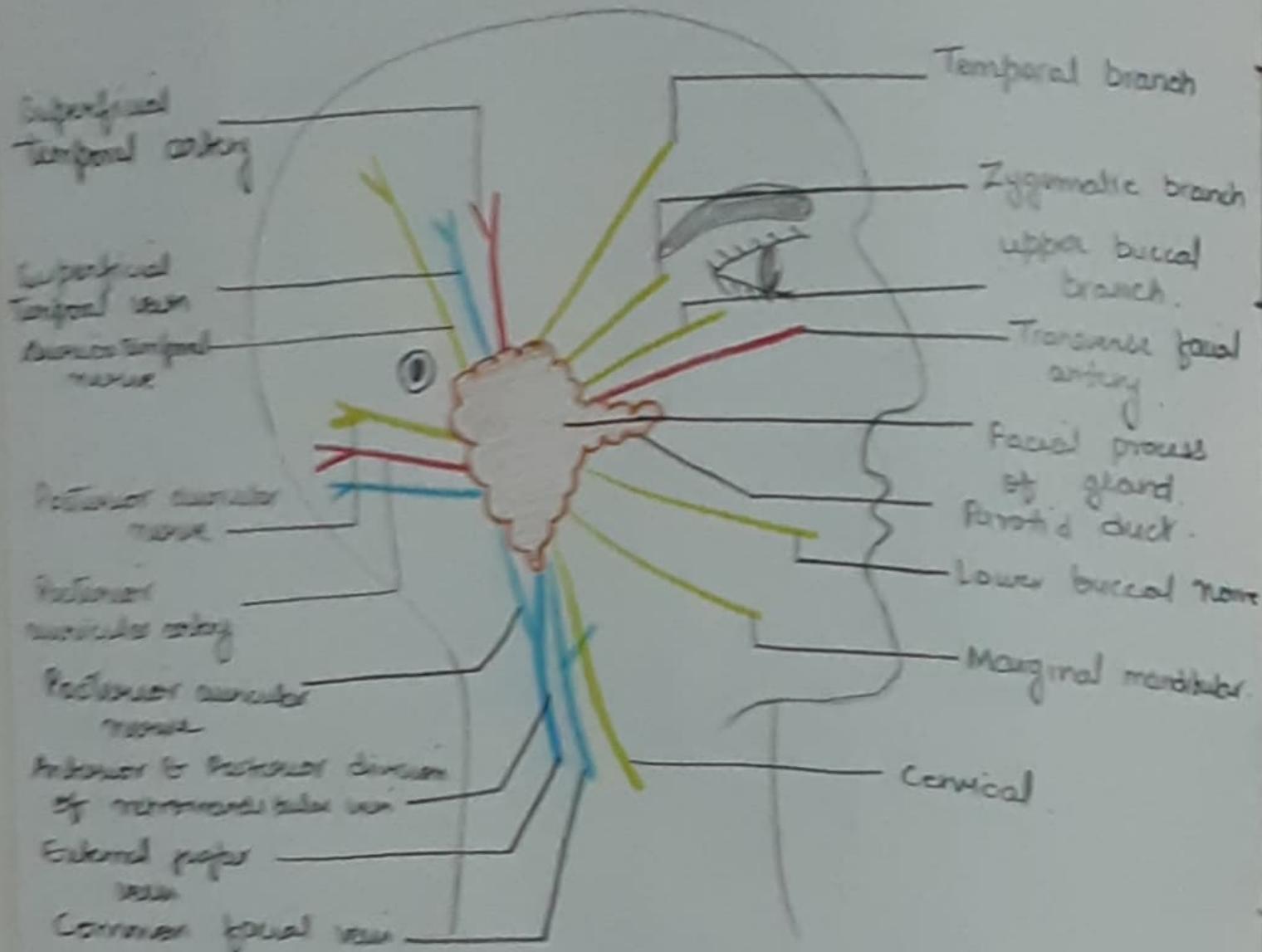
100



## Median Region Of Neck

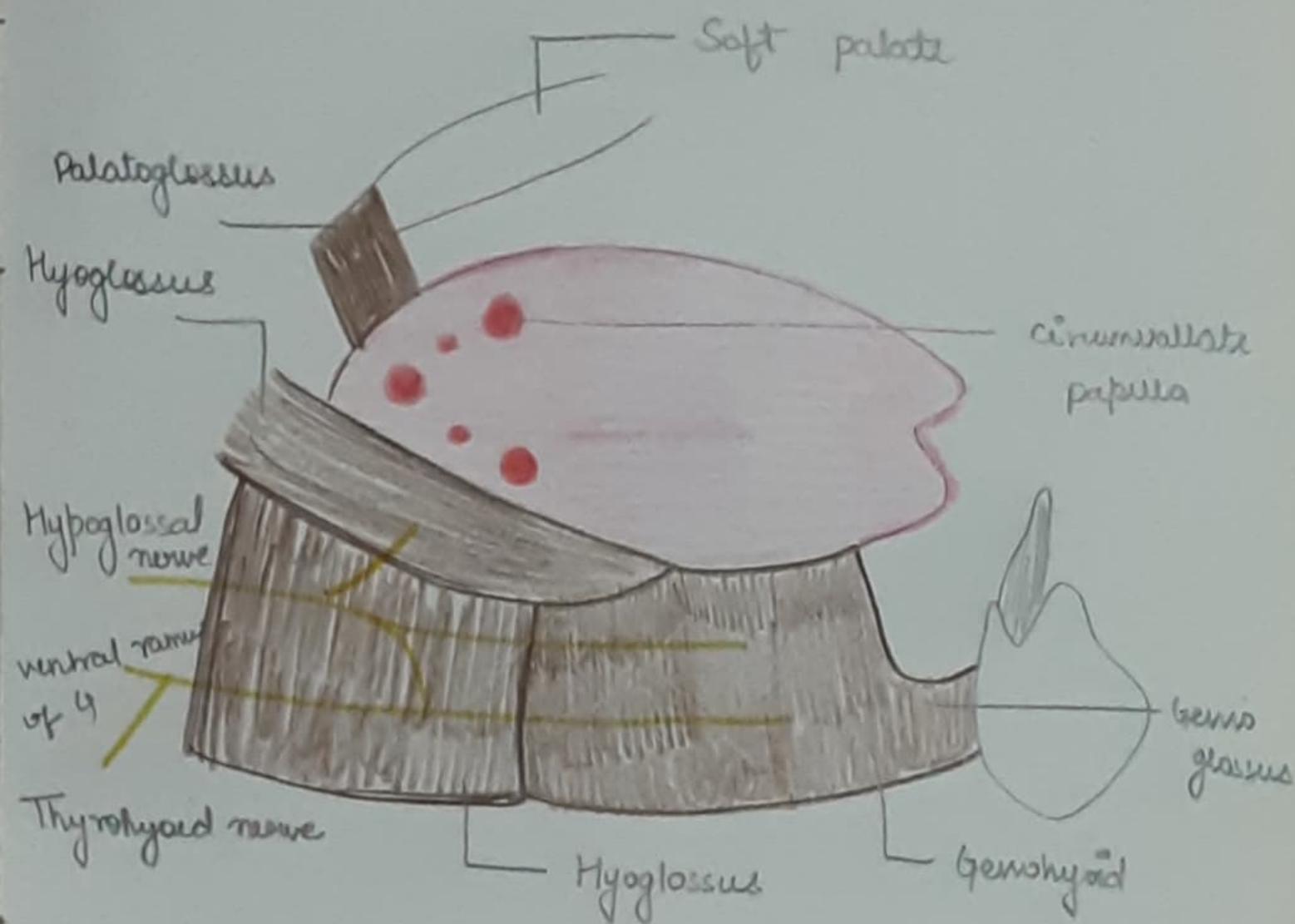
101



Parotid region

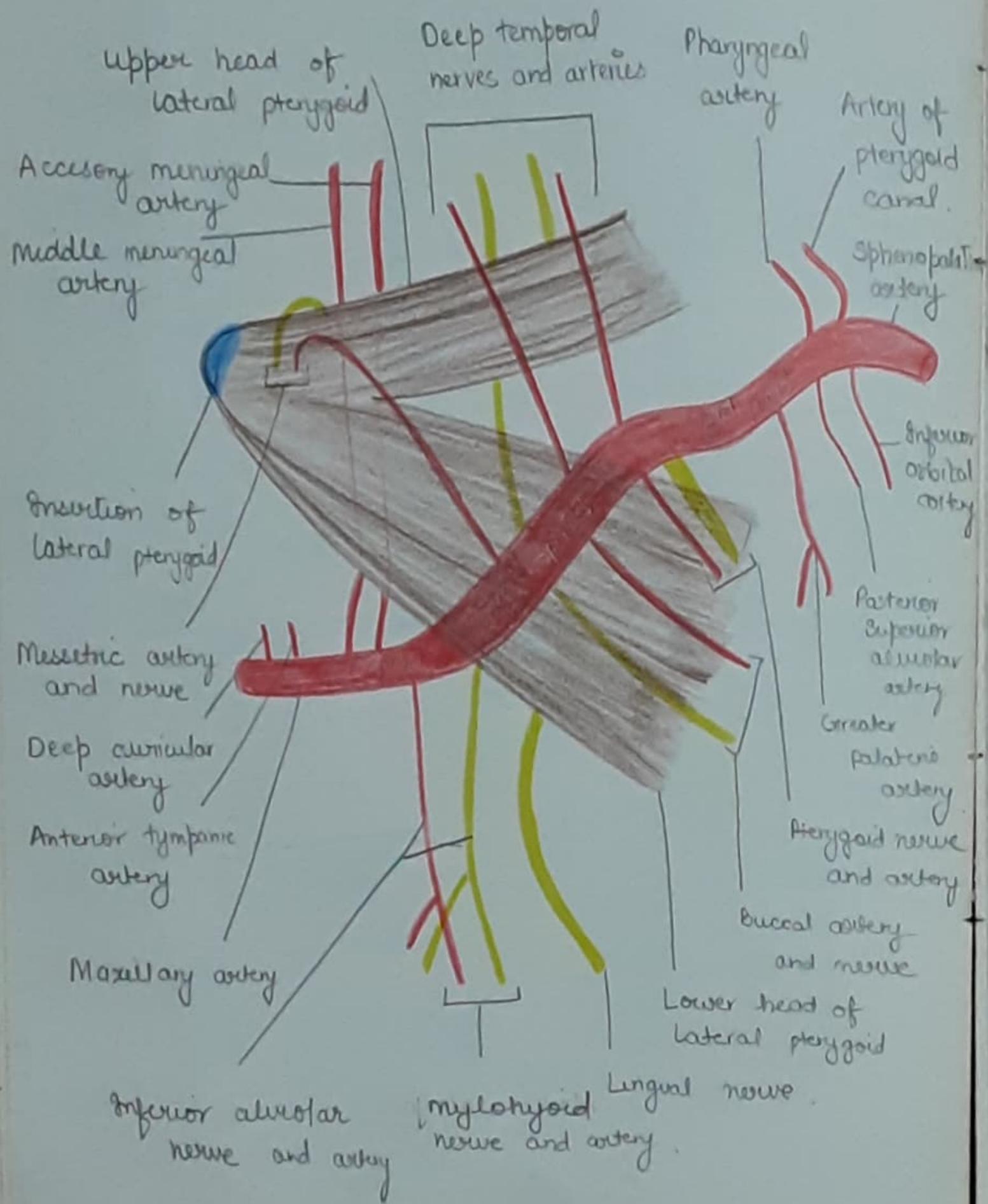
# Hyoglossus Muscle And Its Relations

103



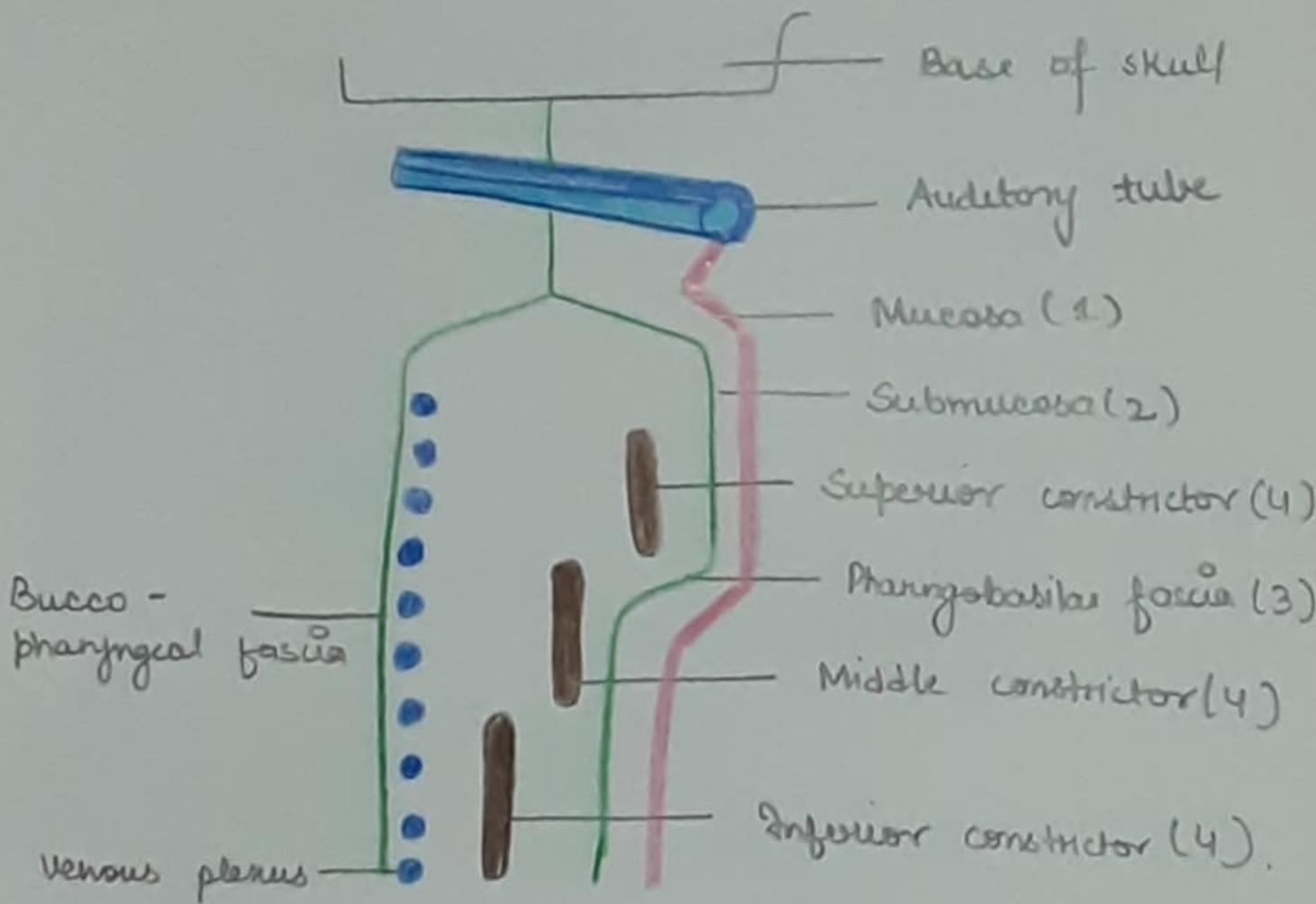
# Lateral Pterygoïd Muscle And Its Relations

104



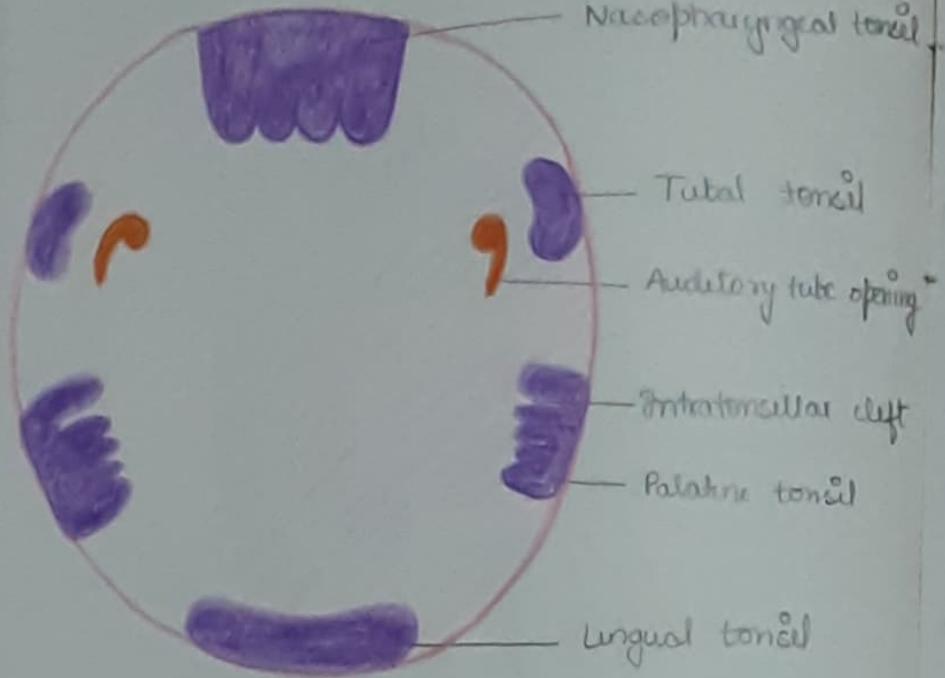
## Interior of Pharynx

105

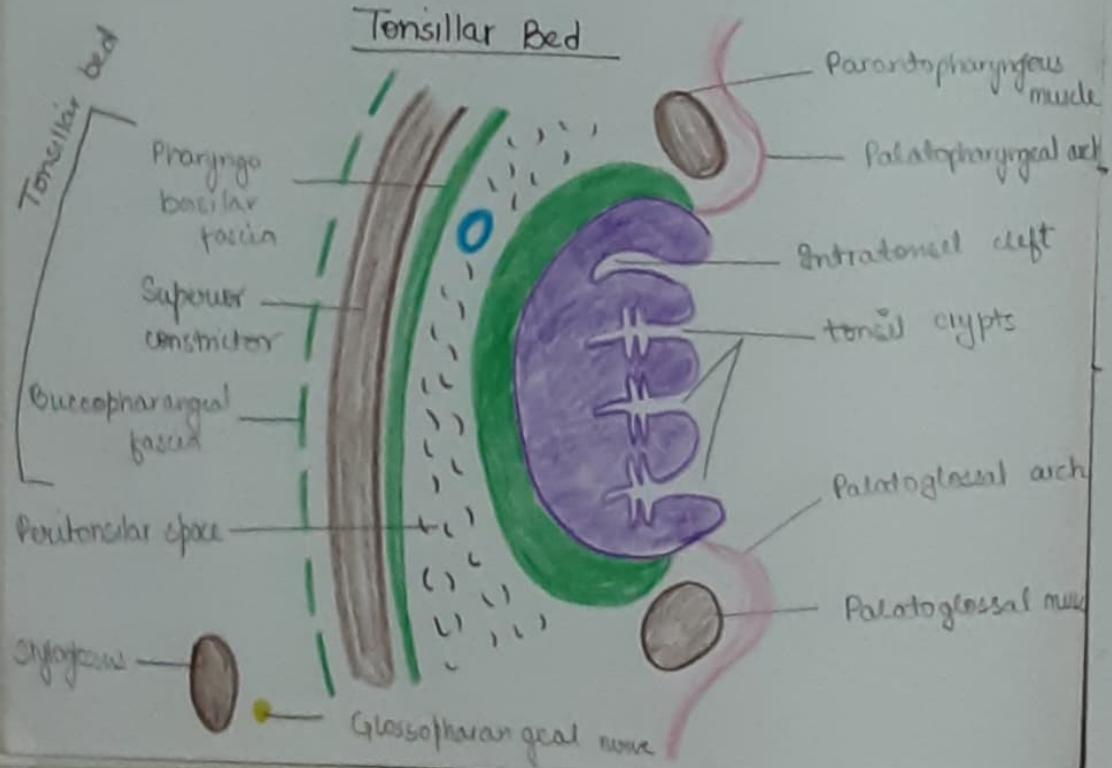


# Waldaier's Ring

106



## Tonsillar Bed



## External Carotid Artery

Middle temporal Artery  
Superficial temporal Artery 107

Posterior auricular artery

occipital

Descending branch

Ascending pharyngeal artery

carotid body

Transverse facial Artery

Maxillary Artery

Ascending palatine and tonsillar branch

Facial artery

Submental branch

Lingual artery

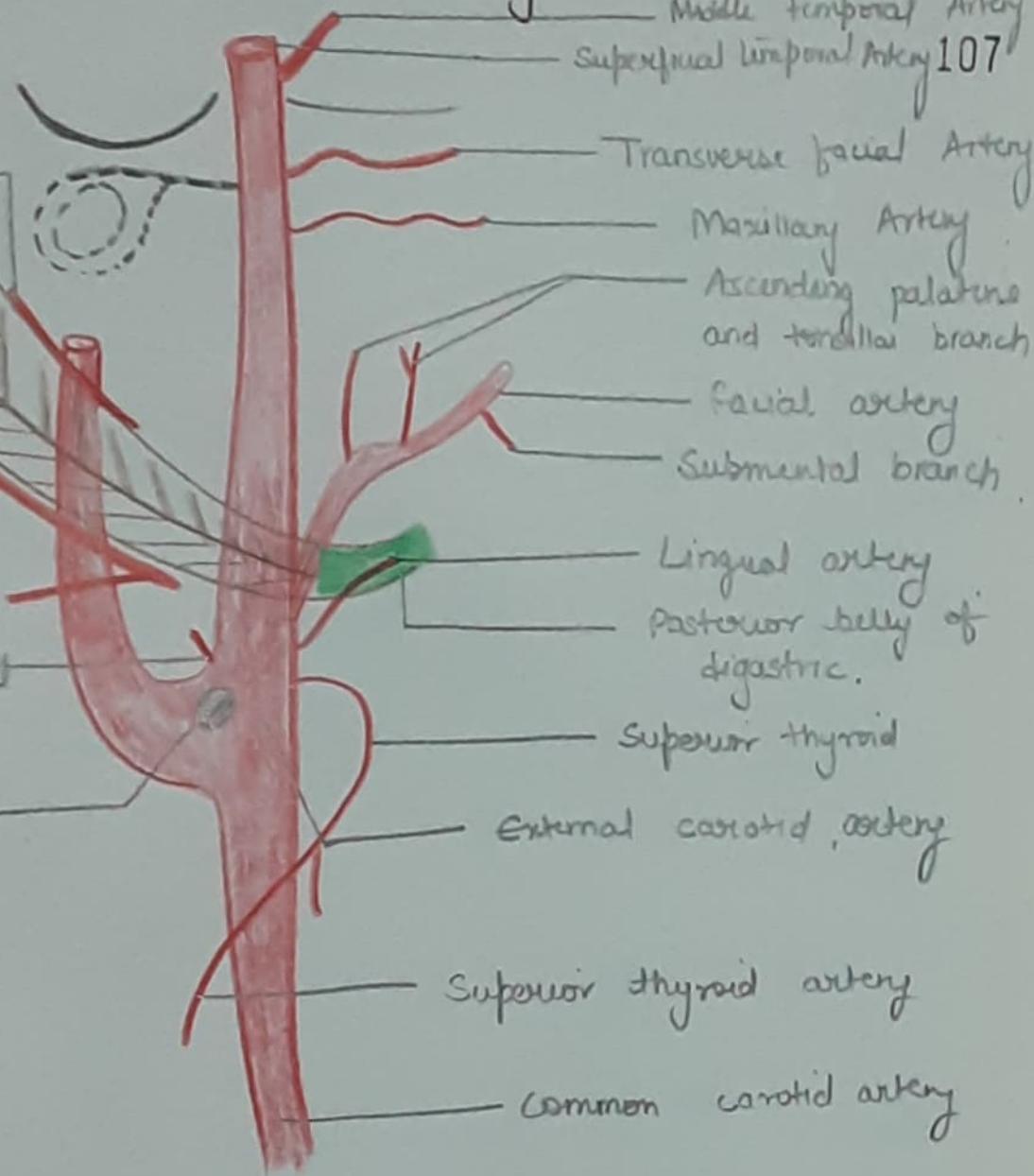
Posterior belly of digastric.

Superior thyroid

External carotid artery

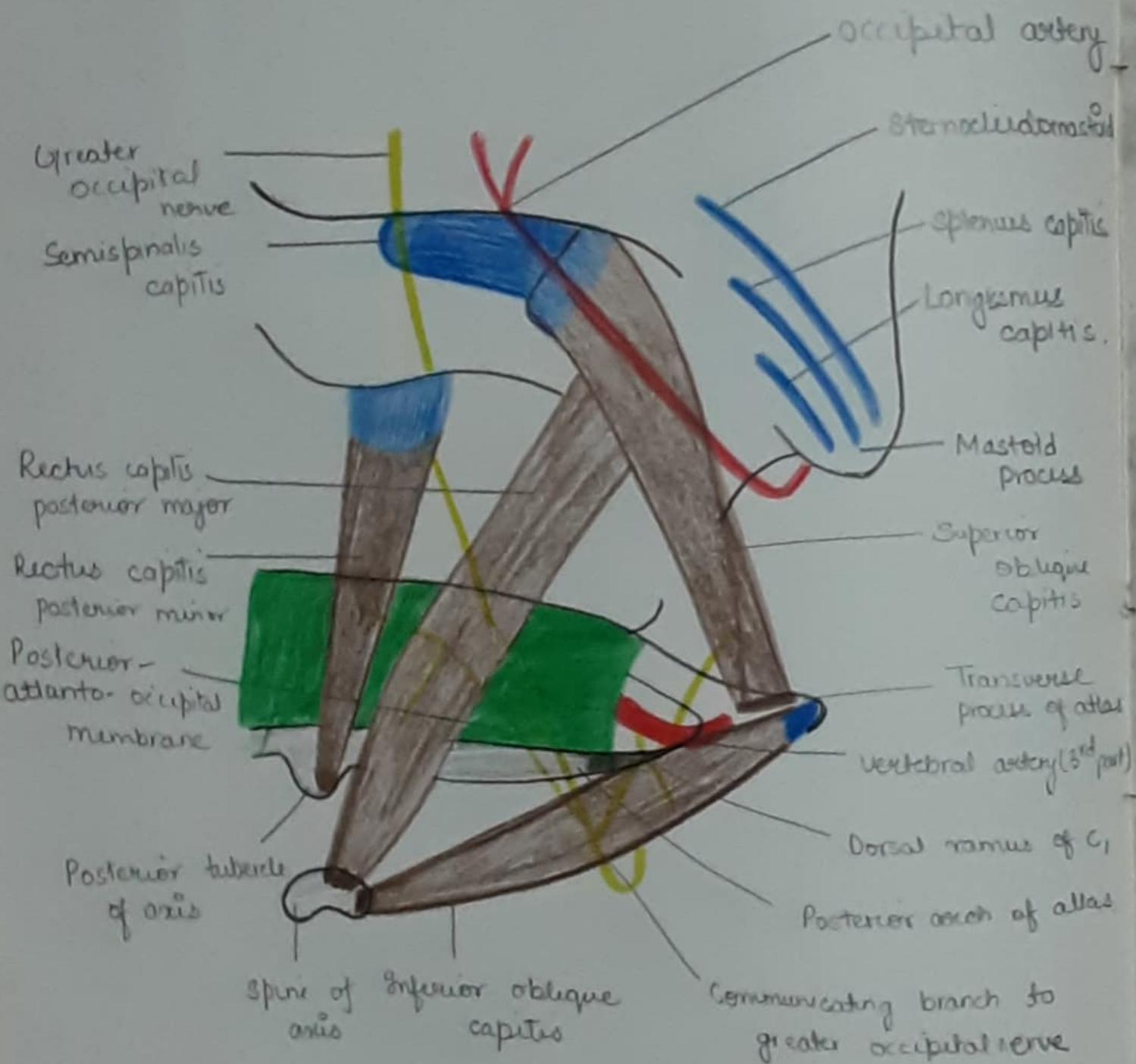
Superior thyroid artery

Common carotid artery



# Suboccipital Triangle.

108

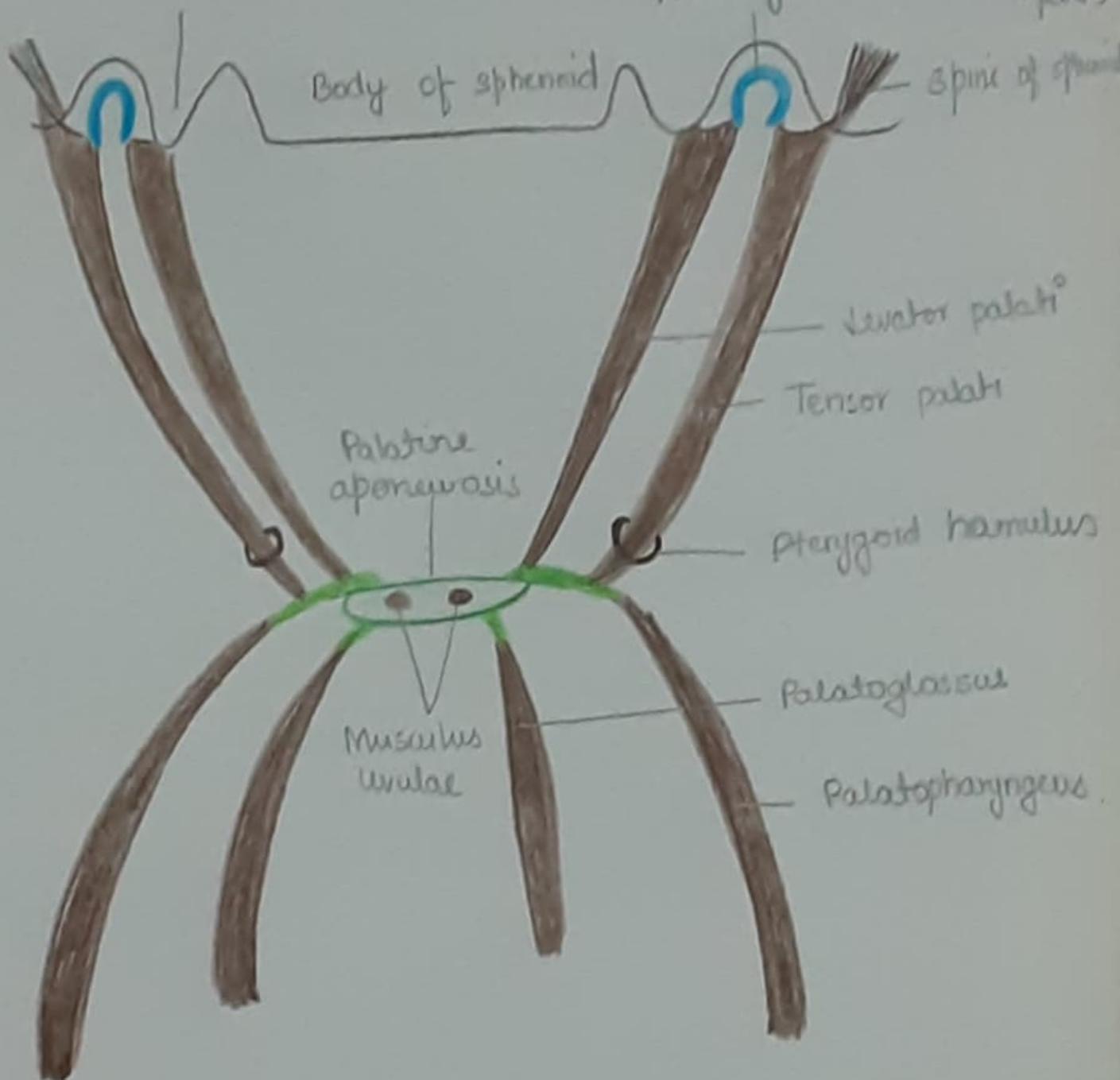


## Muscles of soft Palate

109

Petros part of temporal bone

Auditory tube (cartilagenous part)

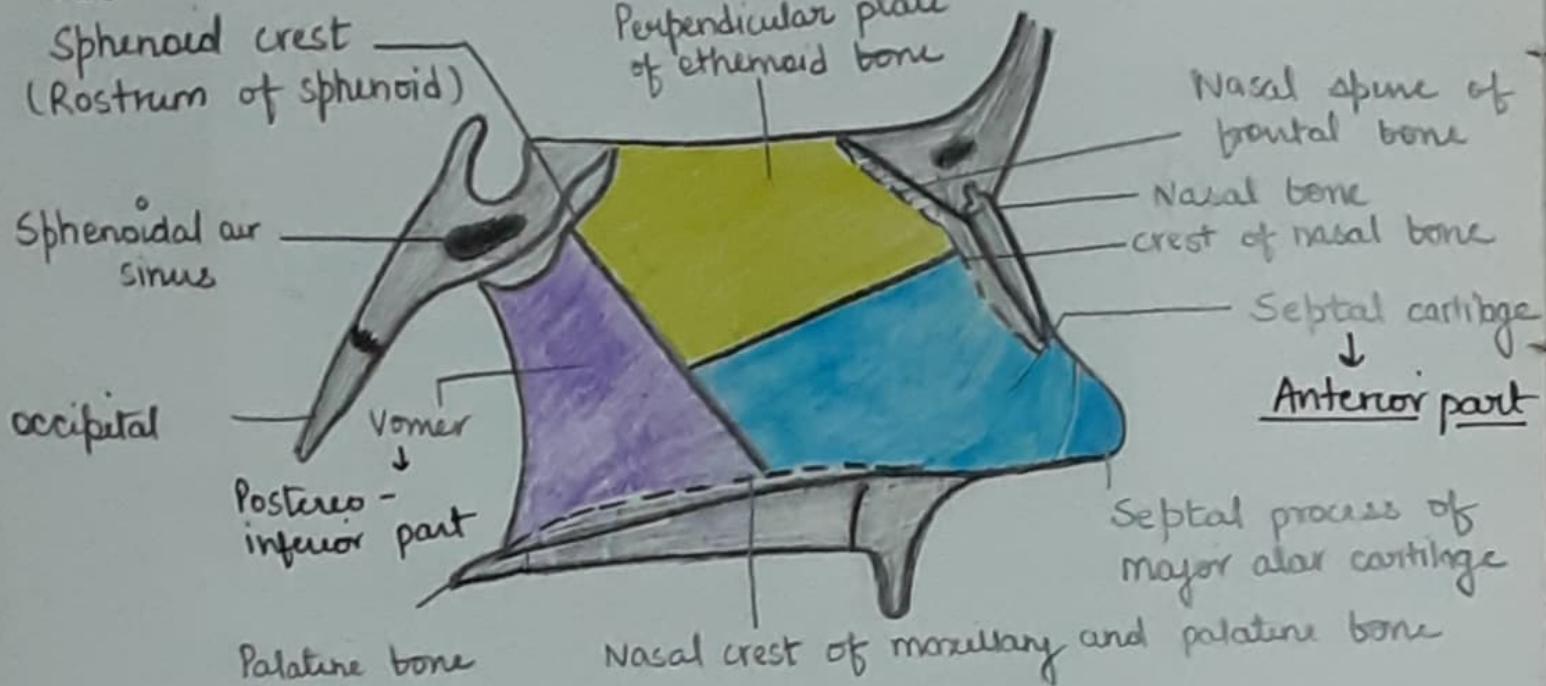


Palatine aponeurosis

Musculus uvulae

## Nasal Septum

110



## Posterior part

Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone

Nasal spine of frontal bone

Nasal bone  
crest of nasal bone

Septal cartilage

## Anterior part

Septal process of major alar cartilage

Nasal crest of maxillary and palatine bone

## Lateral Wall of Nose

Descending process of lacrimal bone

Frontal process of maxilla

Nasal bone

Lateral nasal cartilage

Lateral crus of greater alar cartilage

Lacrimal process of inferior nasal conchae

Superior and middle conchae of ethmoid bone

Sphenopalatine foramen

Uncinate process of ethmoid

Medial pterygoid plate of sphenoid

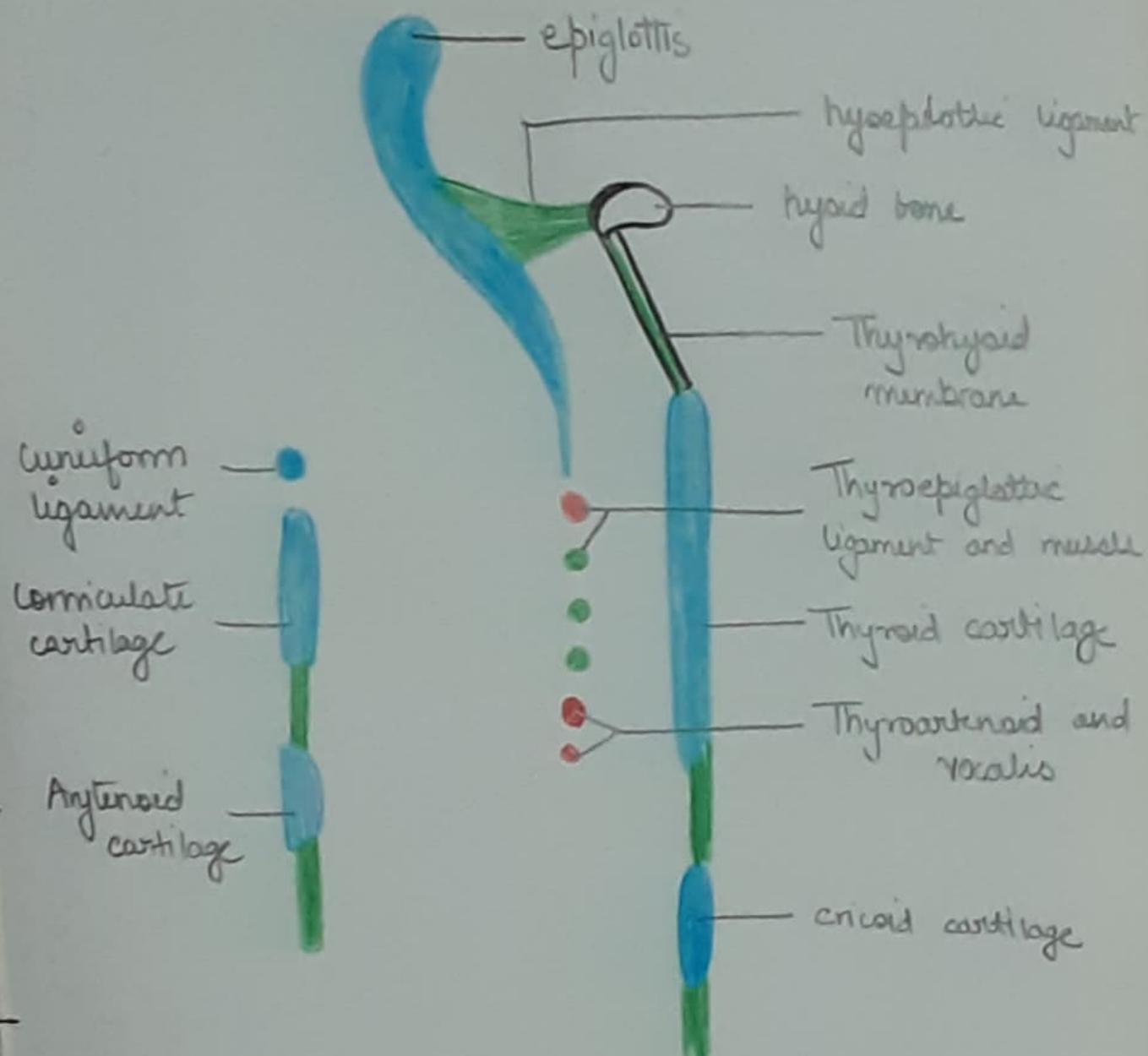
Maxillary sinus

ethmoidal process of inferior nasal concha

Perpendicular plate of palatine

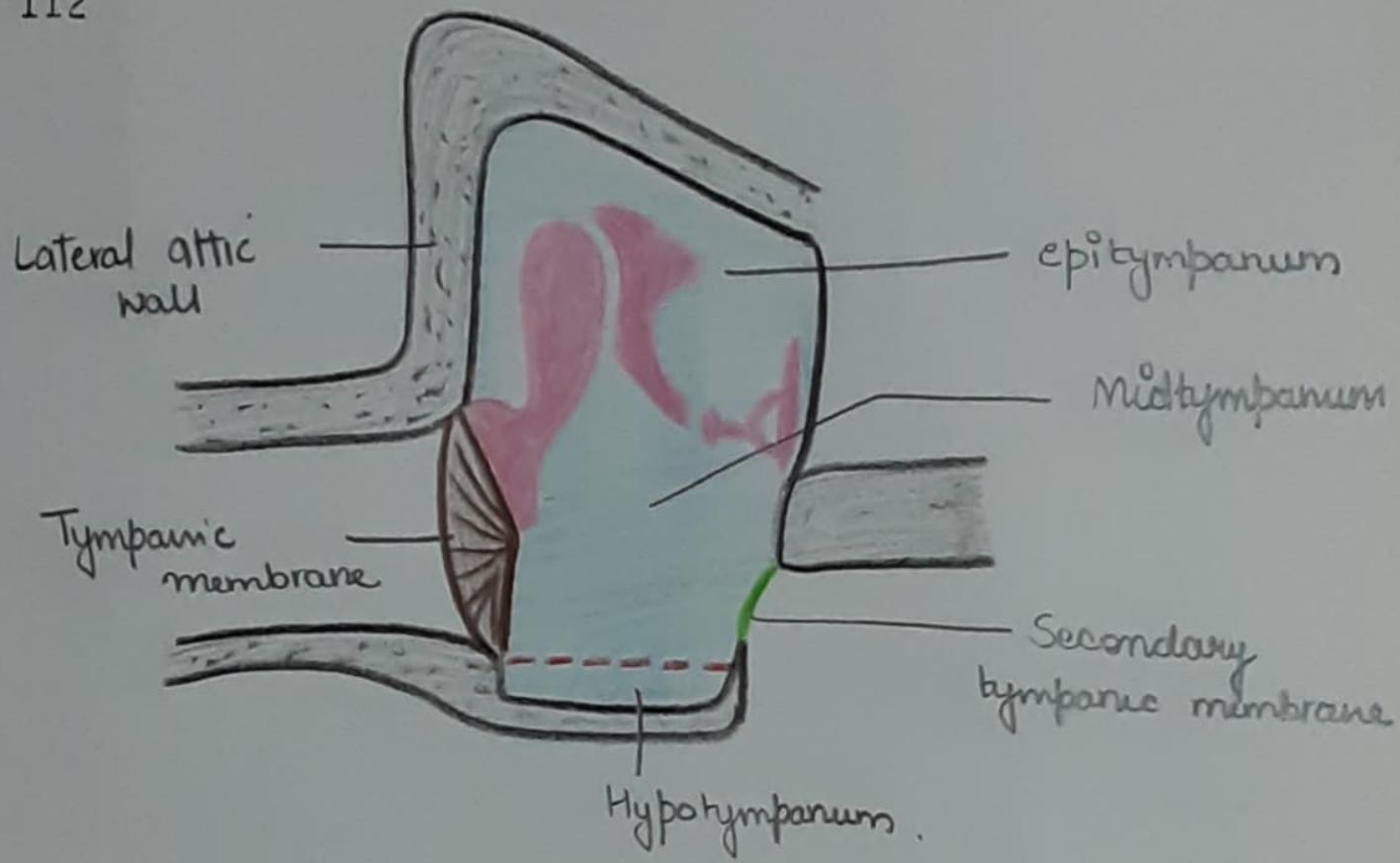
Maxillary process of inferior nasal conchae

Mucous membrane



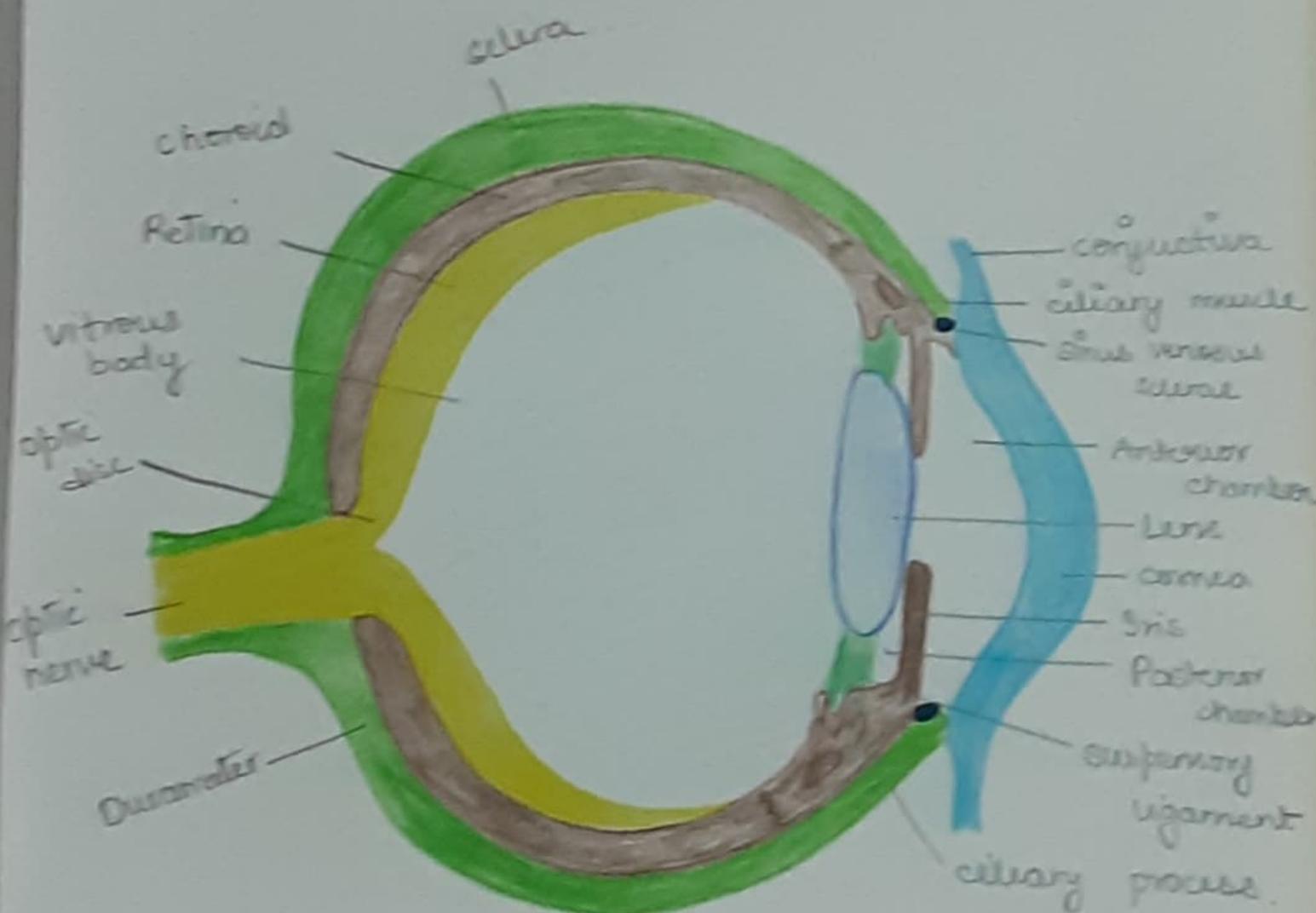
## Middle Ear

112



# Eyeball

113



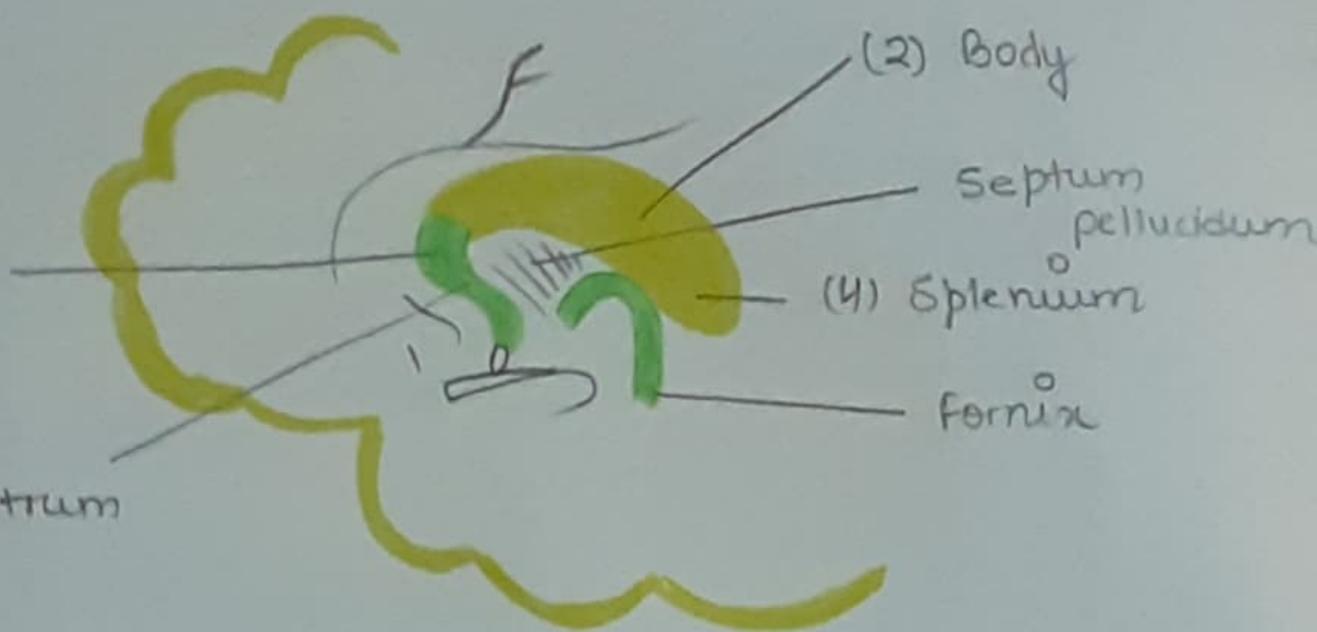
Superalateral Surface with arterial supply

115

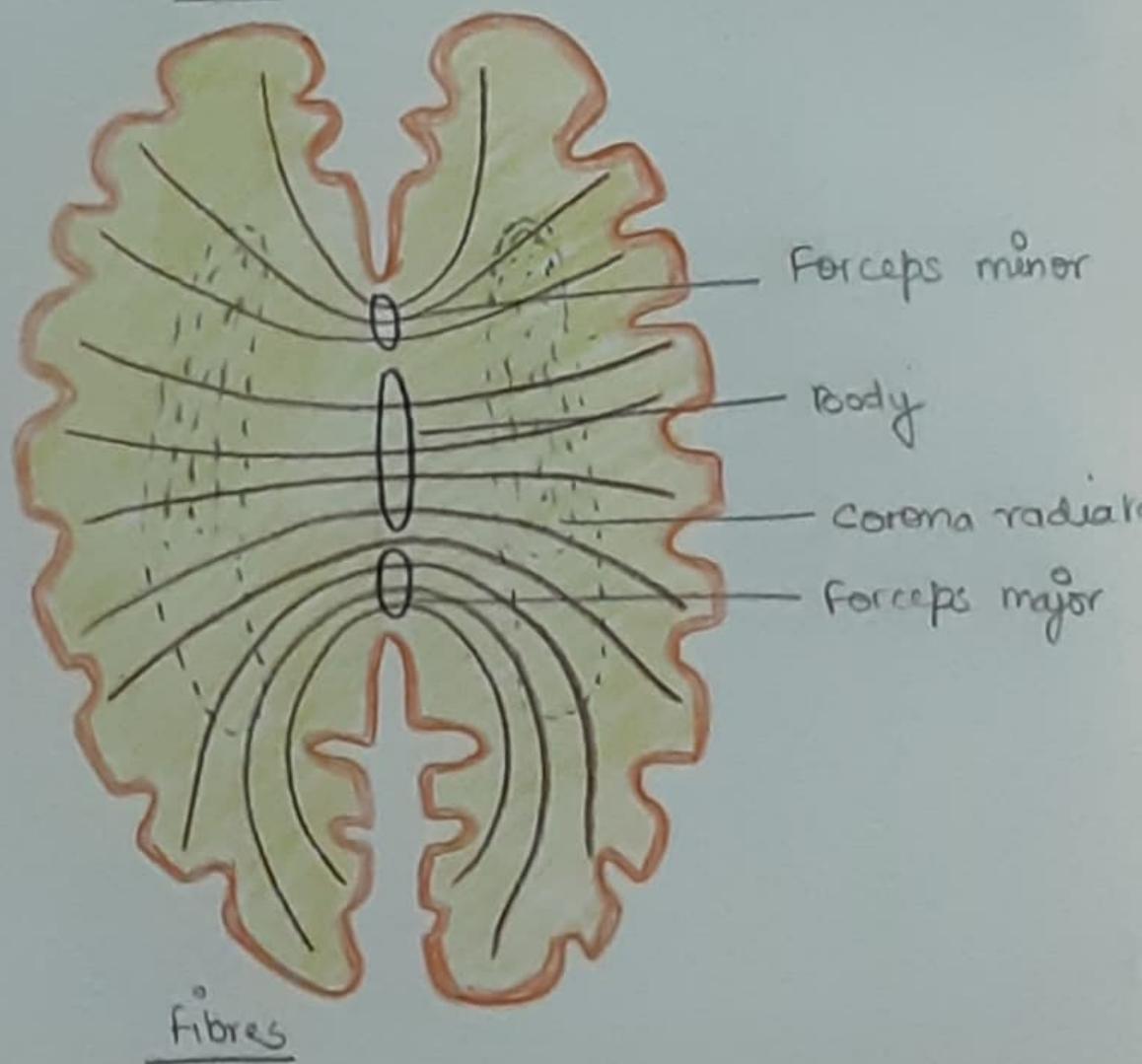


## Corpus Callosum : Parts and Fibres

118

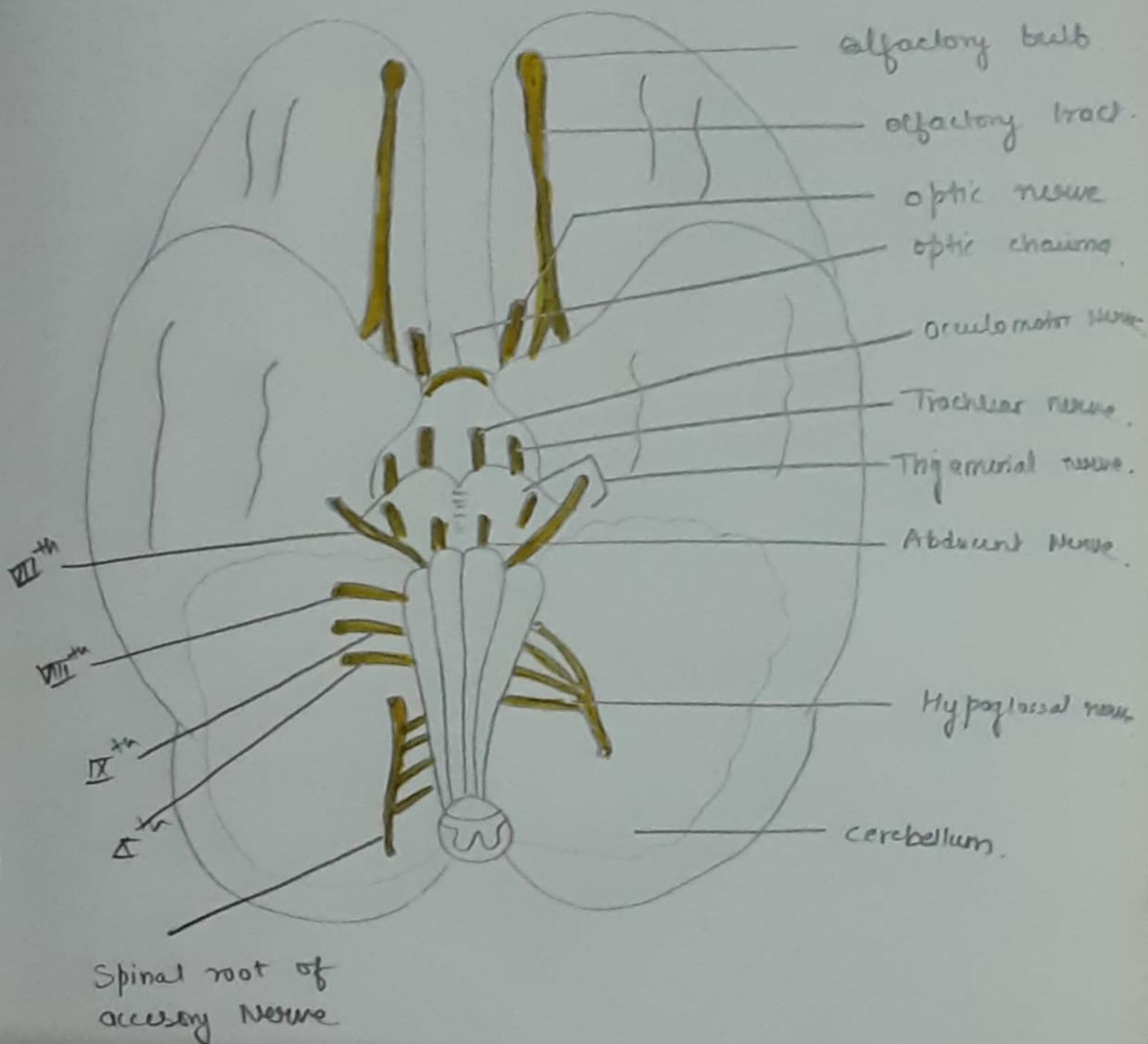


Part



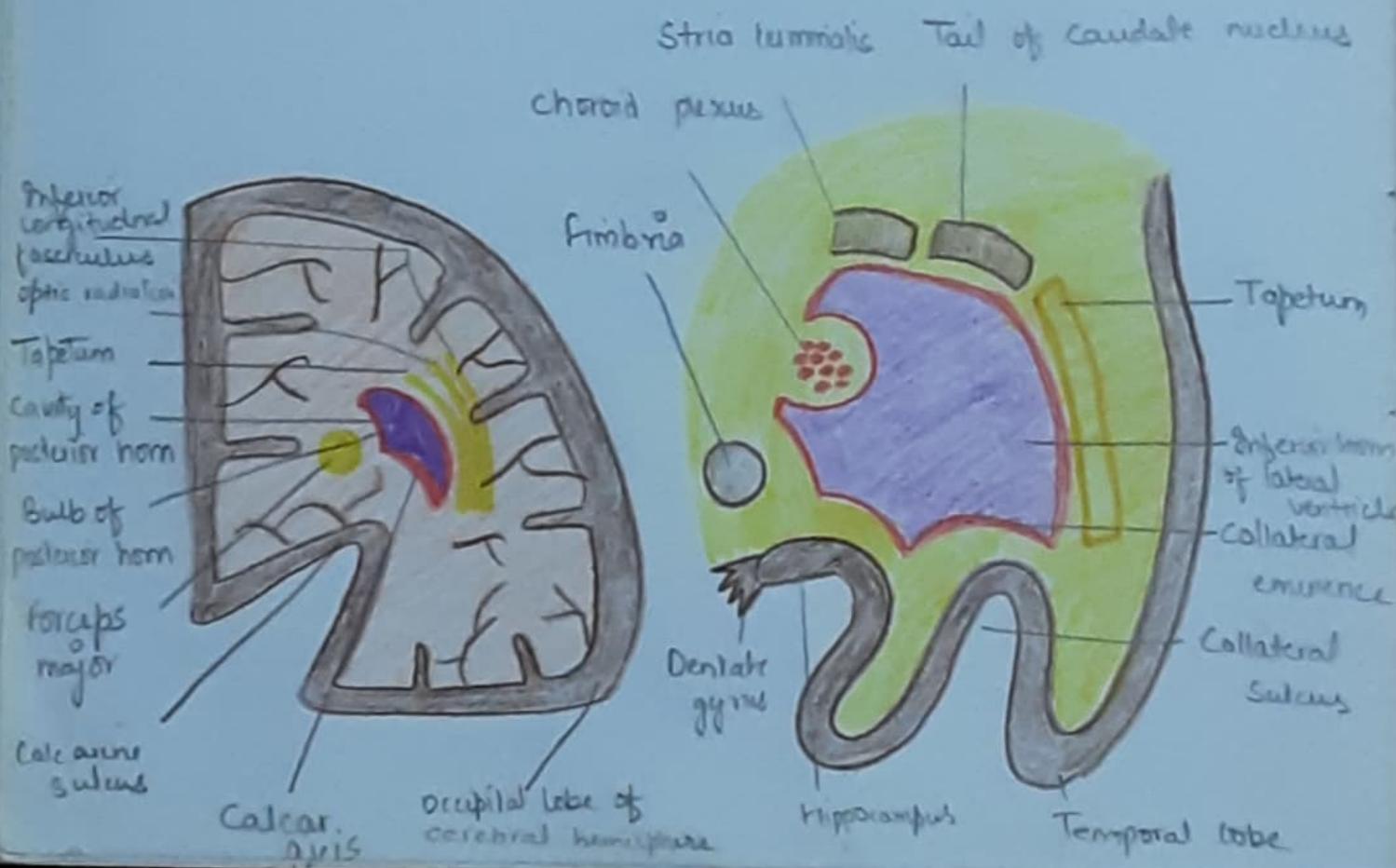
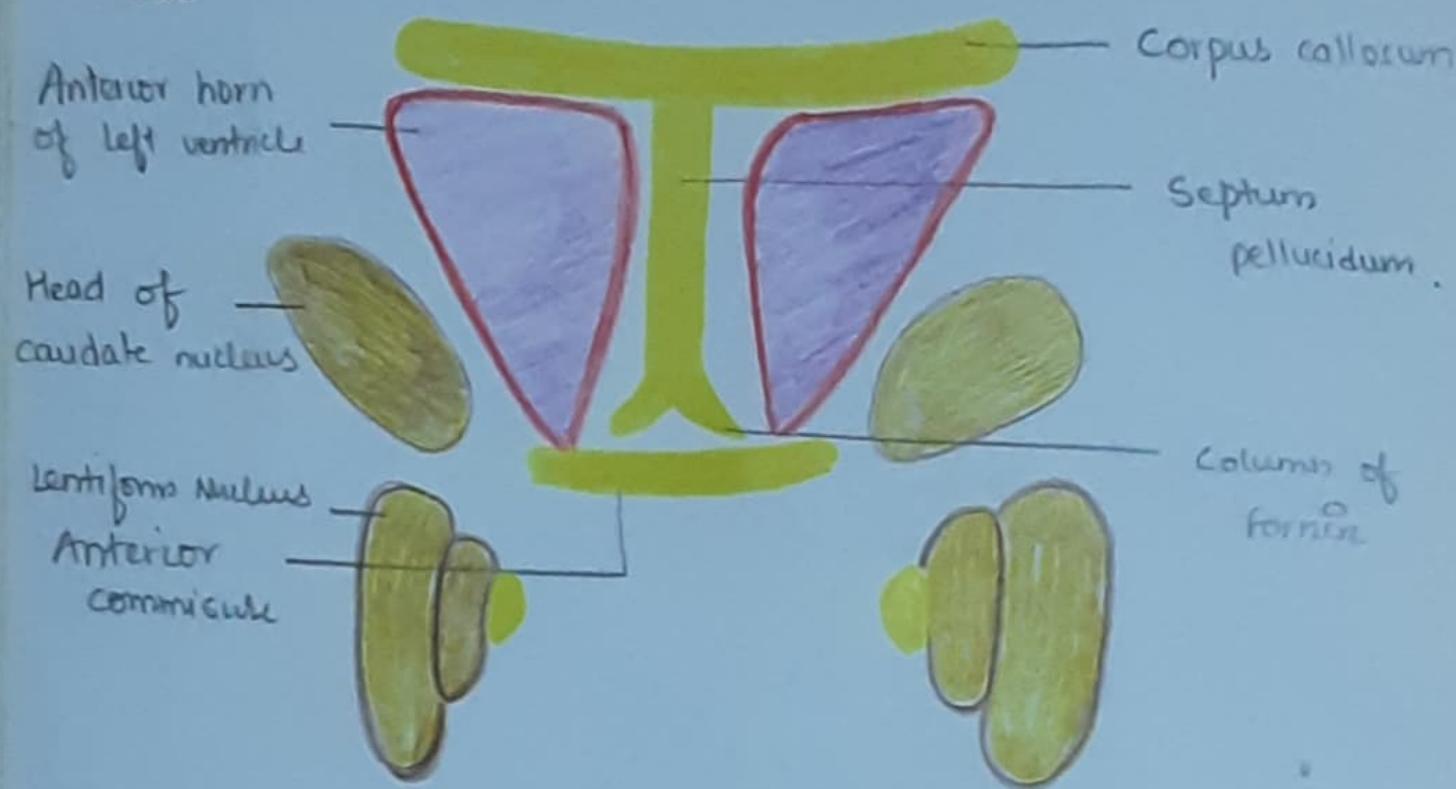
# Origin of Cranial Nerves

119



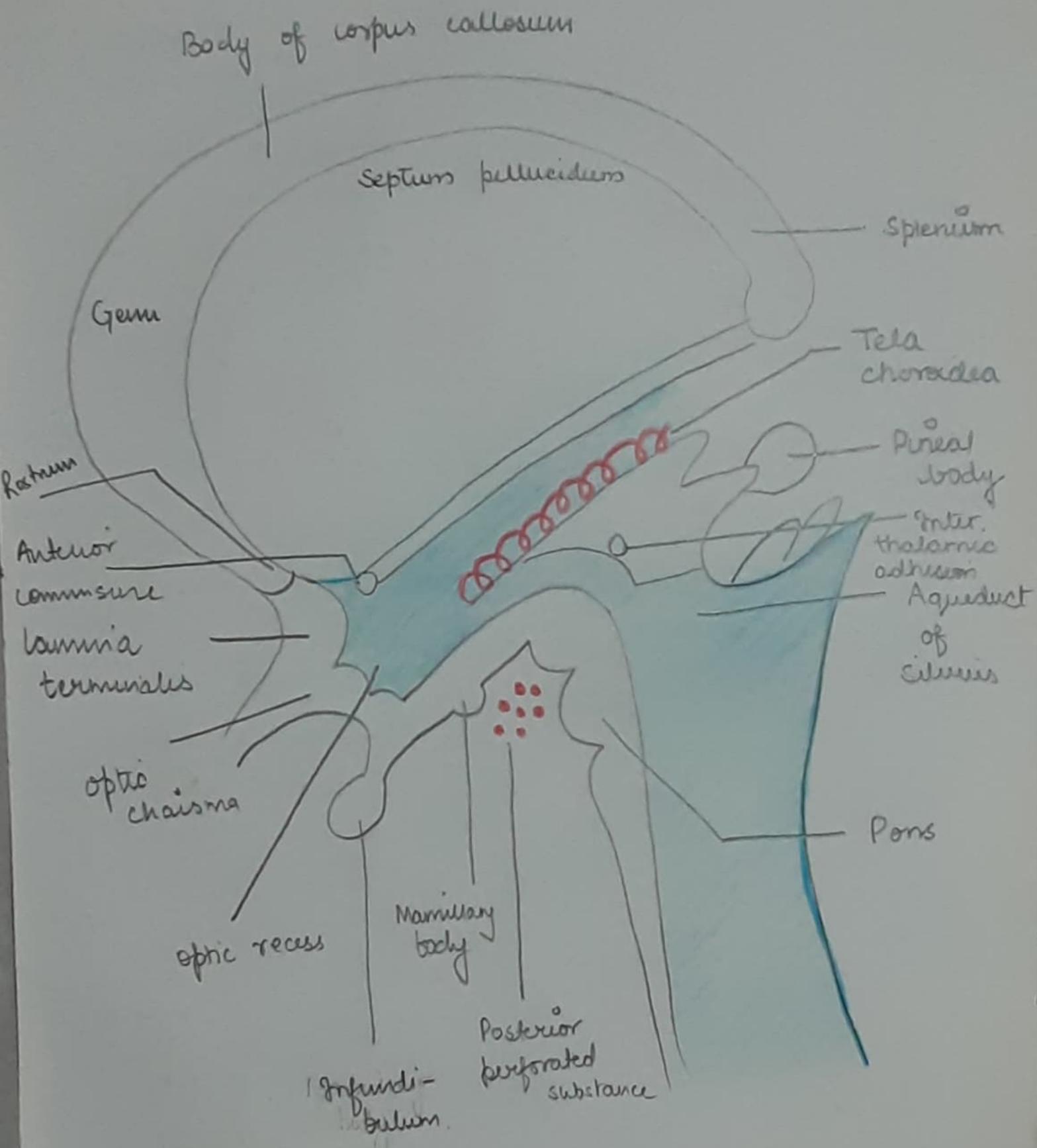
## Lateral Ventricle

120



## Boundaries of 3rd ventricle

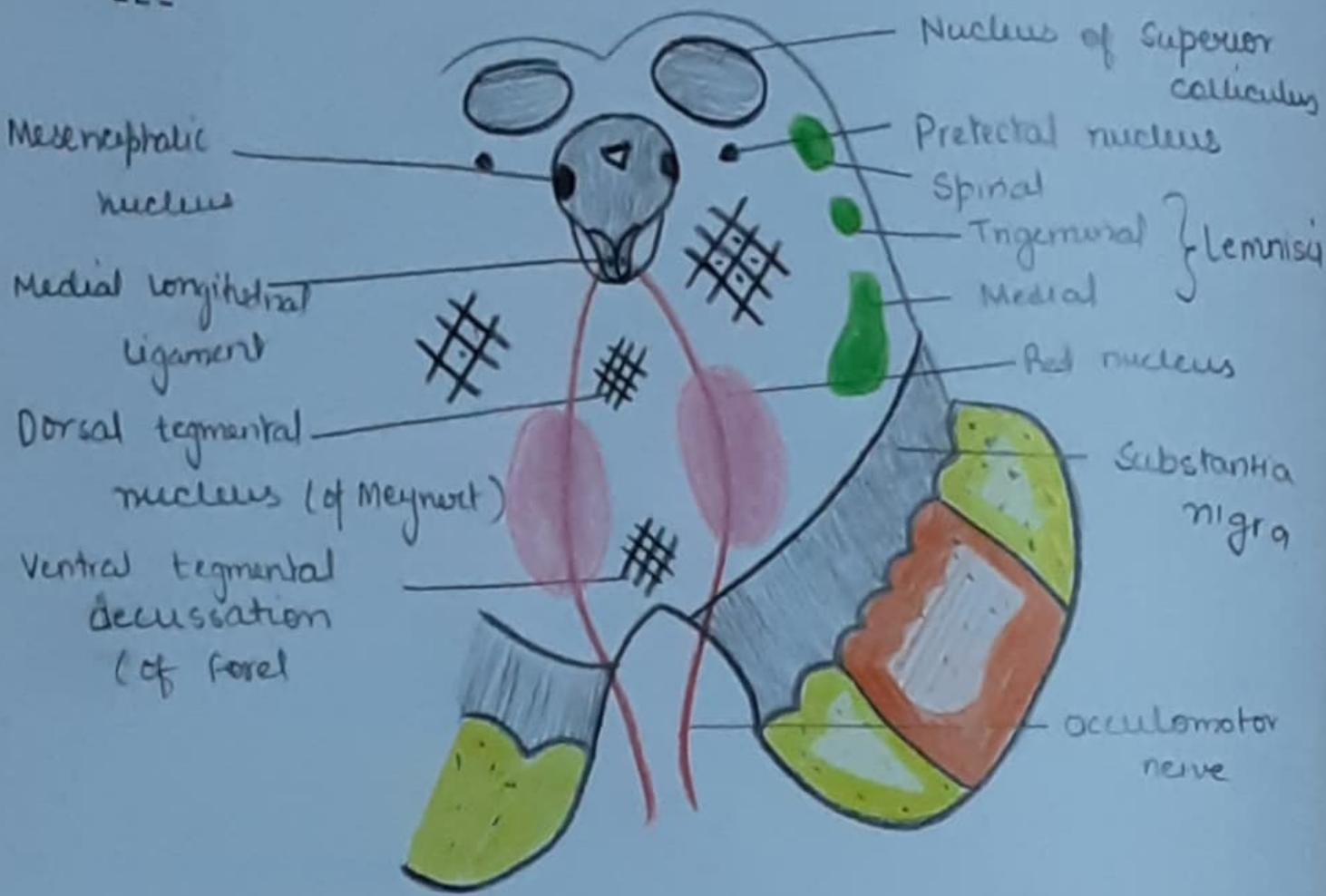
121



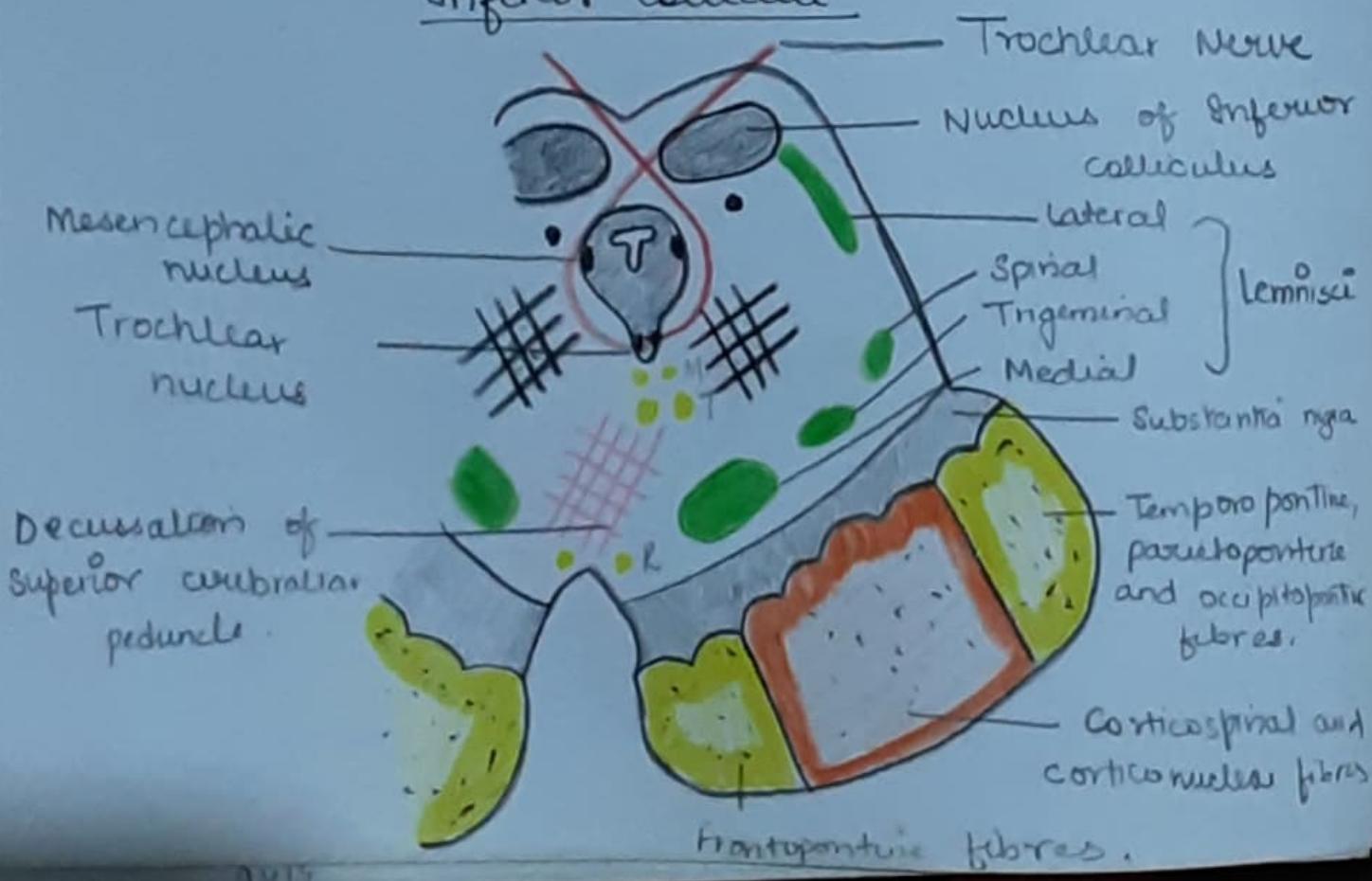
# TS of midbrain

## Superior colliculi

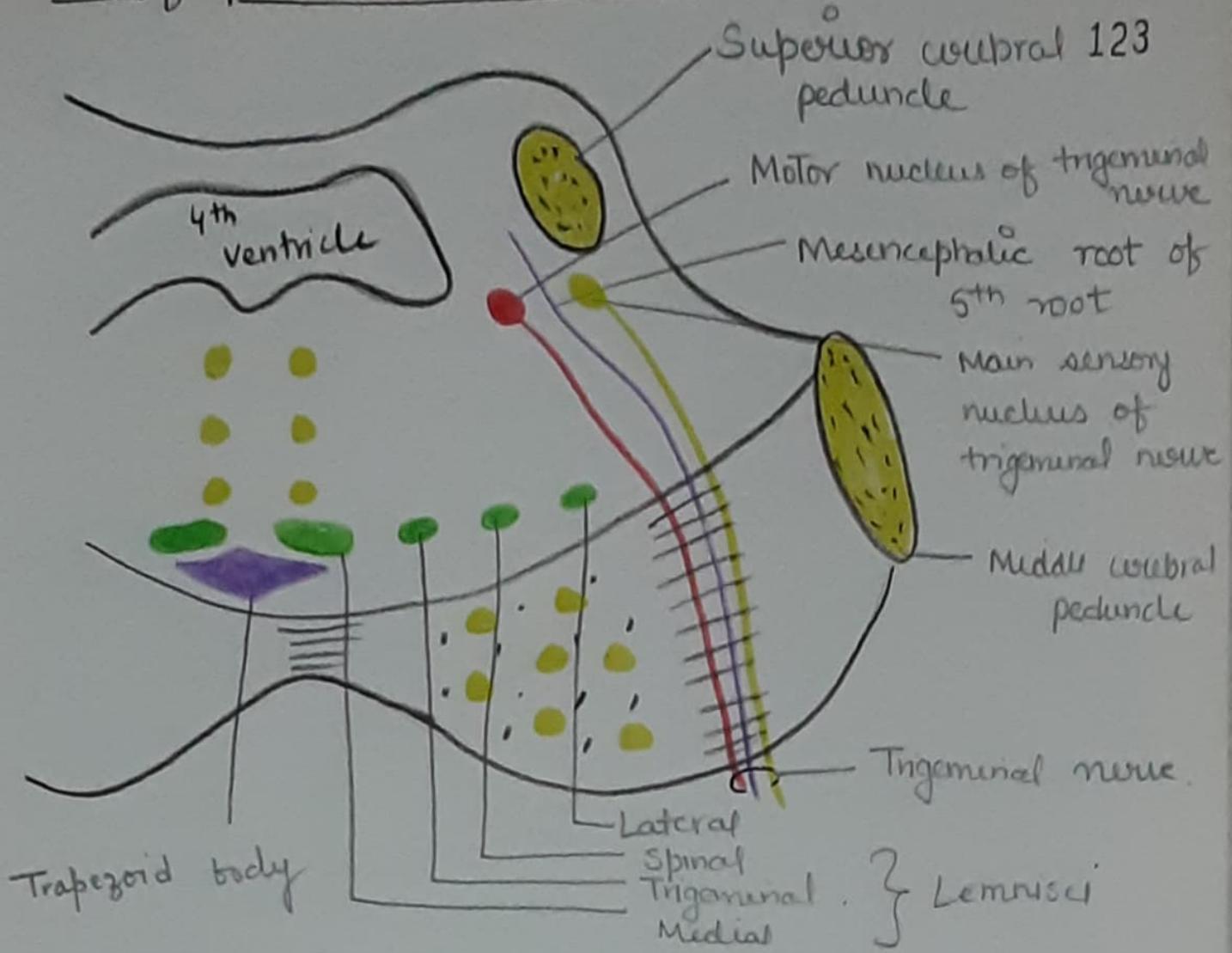
122



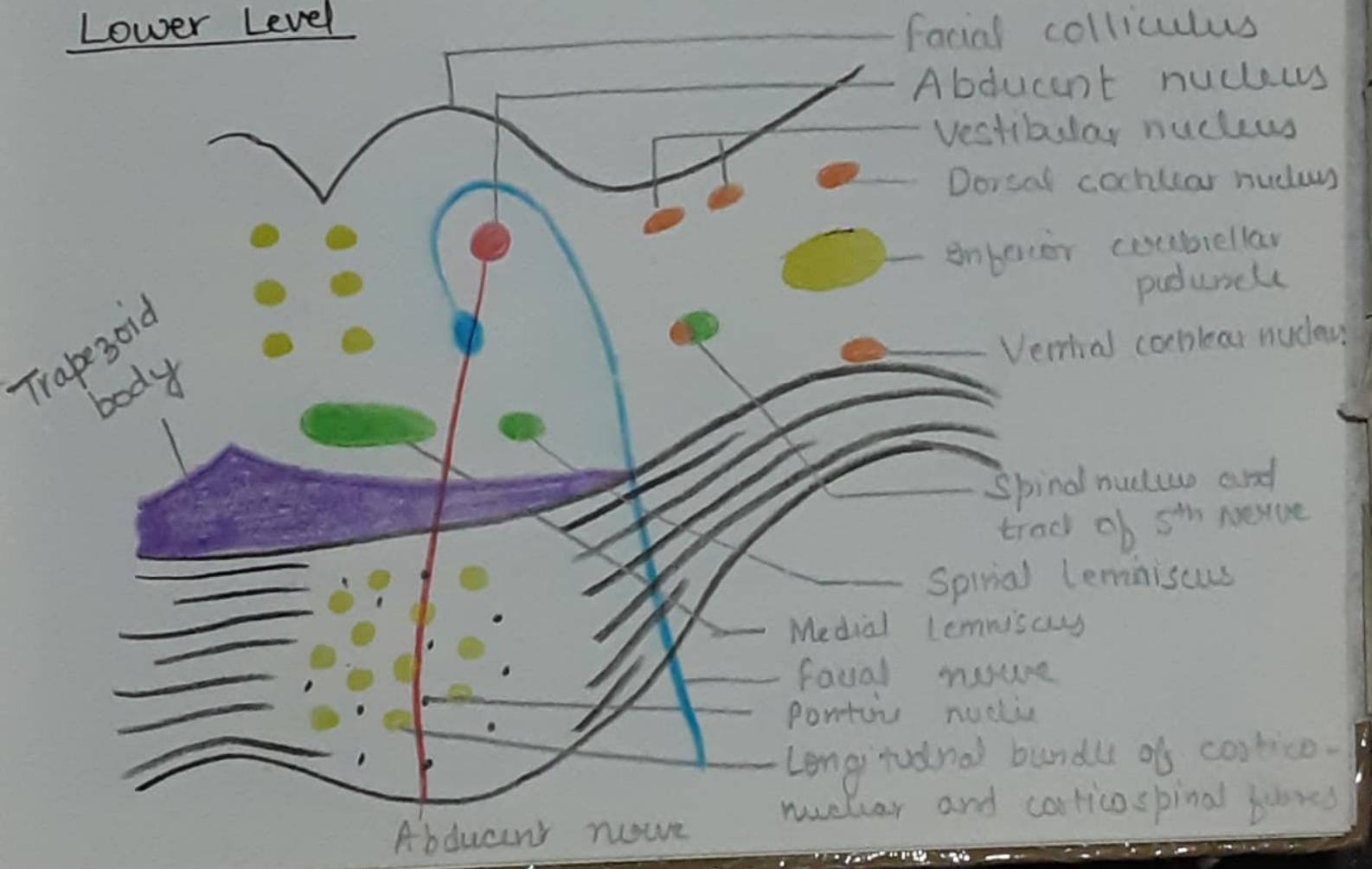
## Inferior colliculi



## TS of pons : upper level



## Lower Level



# TS of medulla : Pyramidal decussation

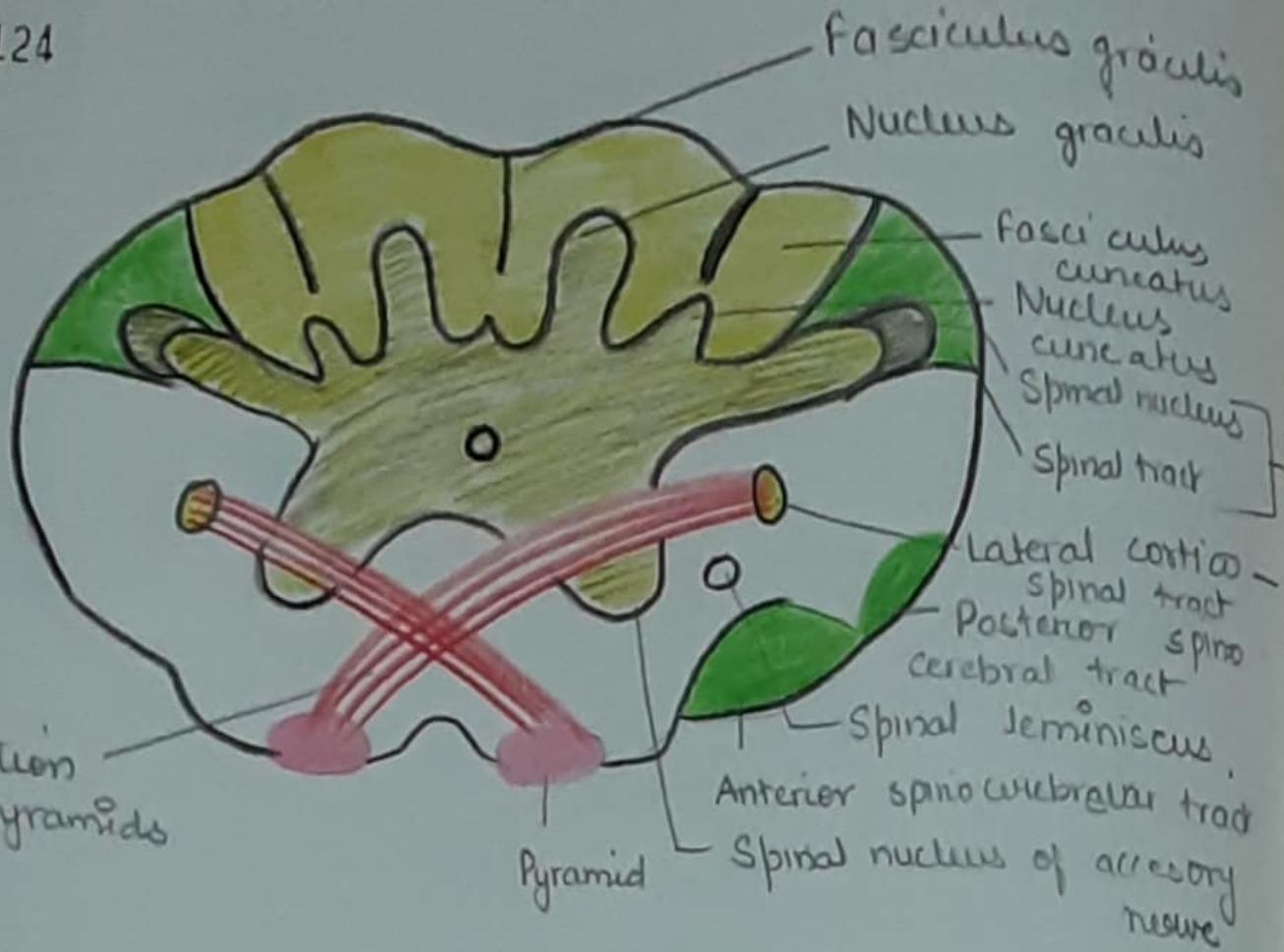
124

Ai

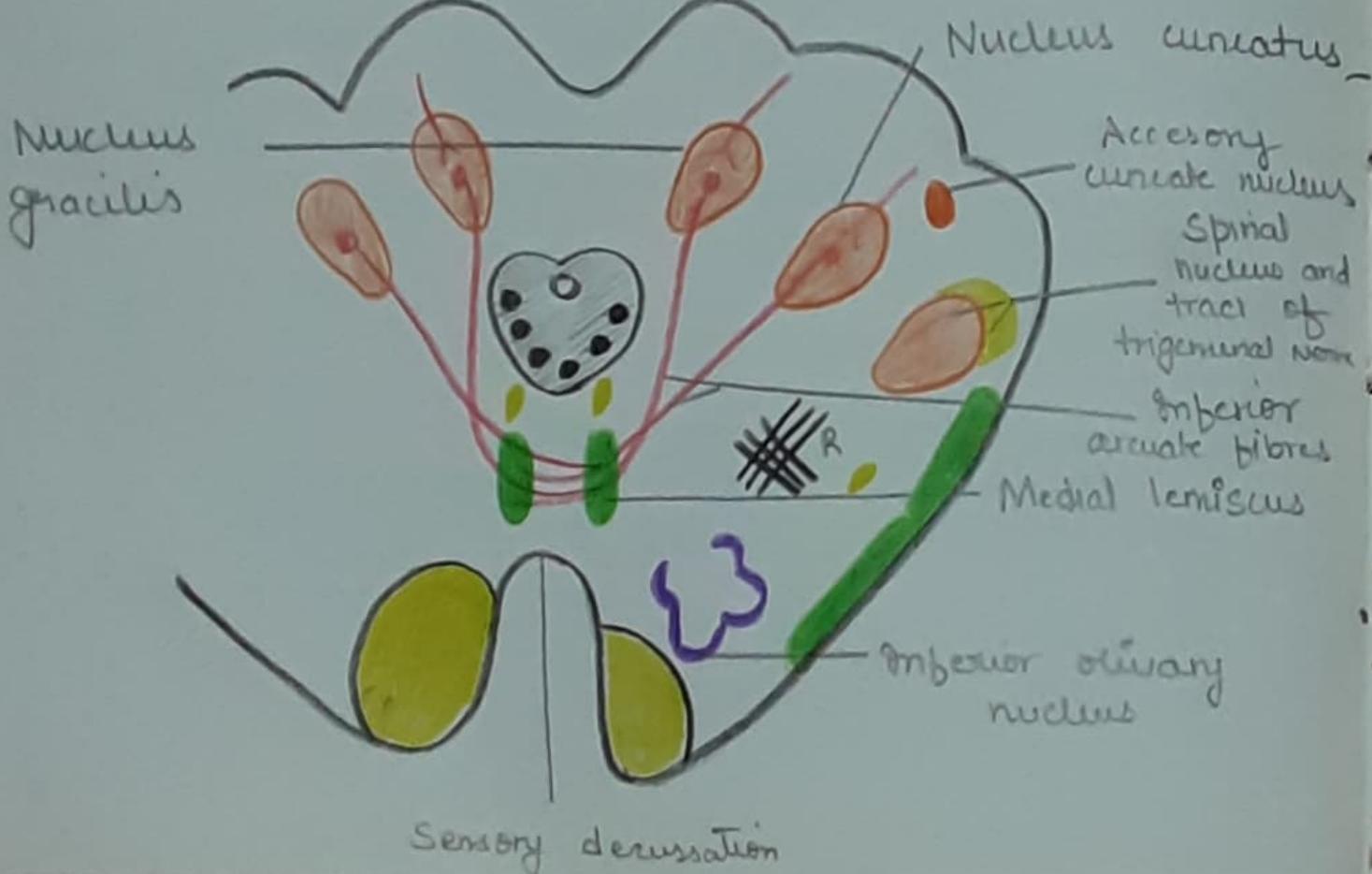
He

Le

Decussation  
of pyramids

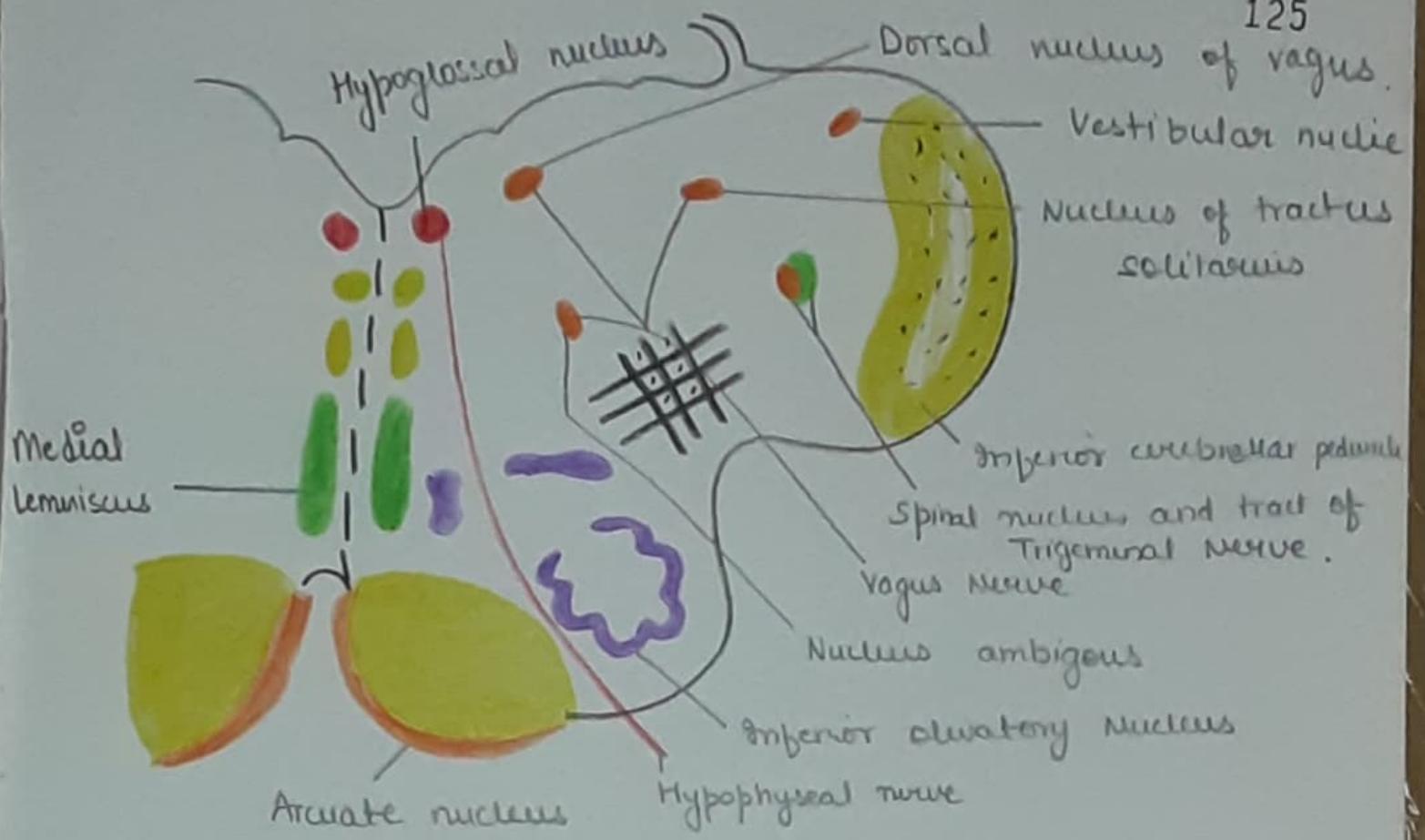


## Sensory Decussation

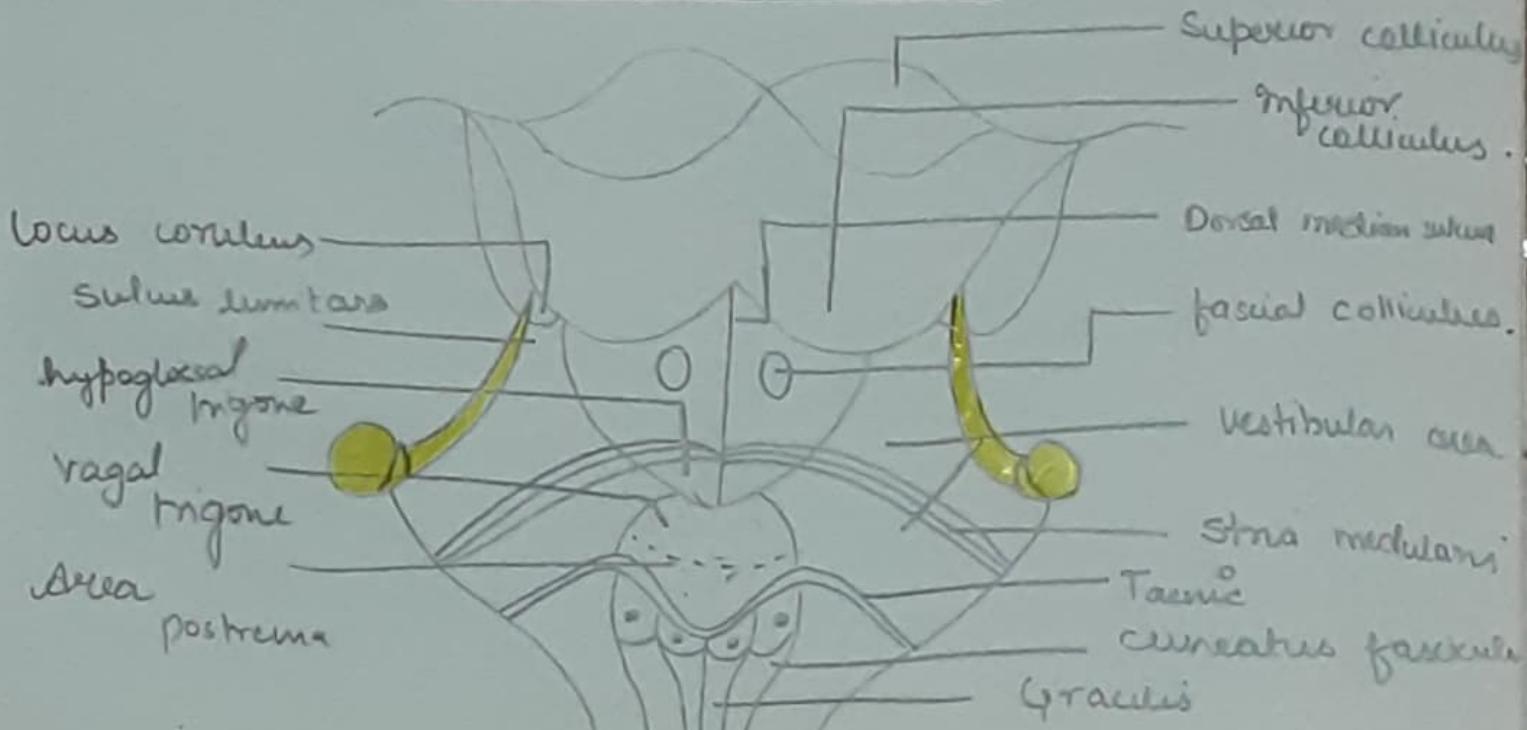


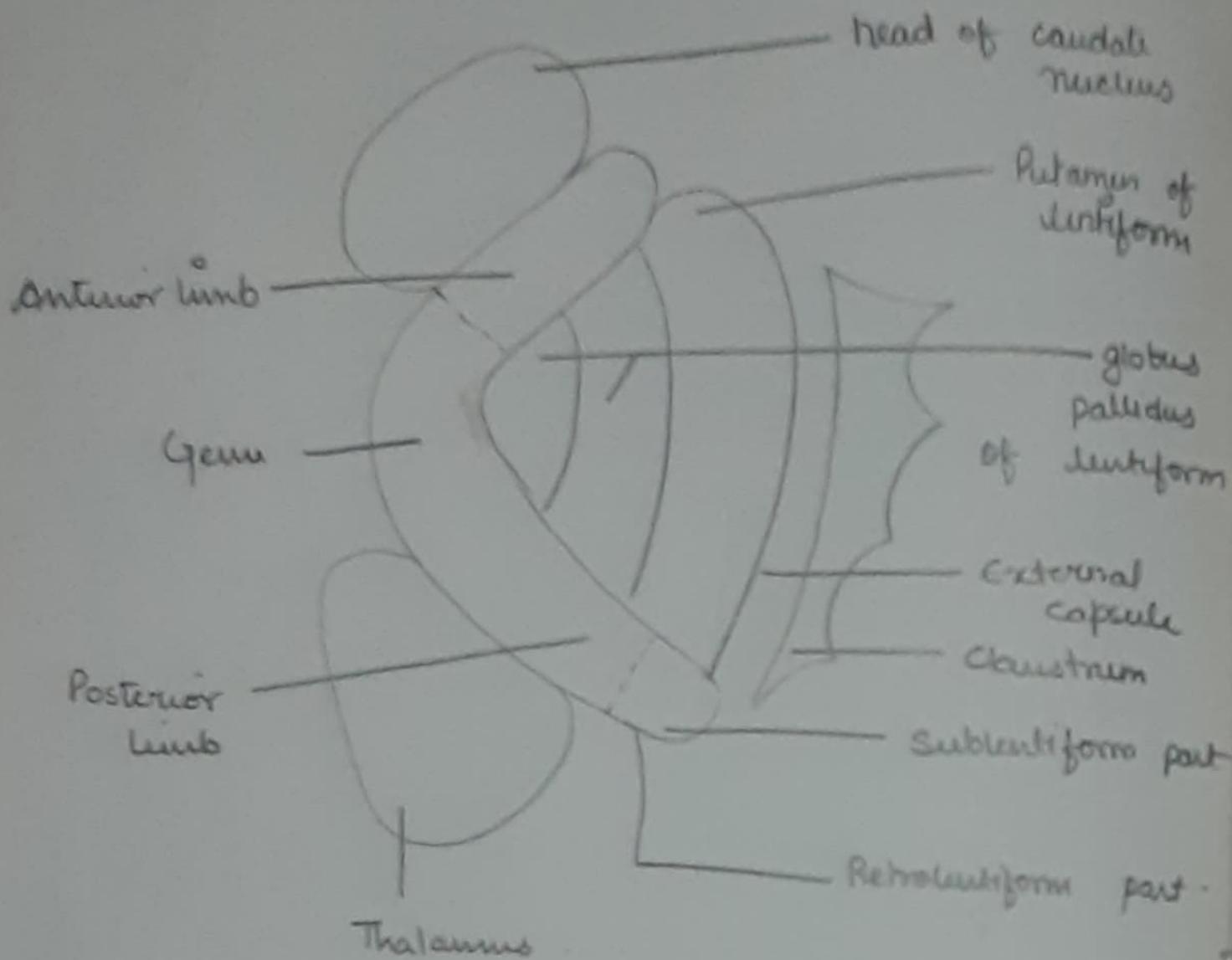
TS of Medulla : Level of Olivatory Nucleus

125



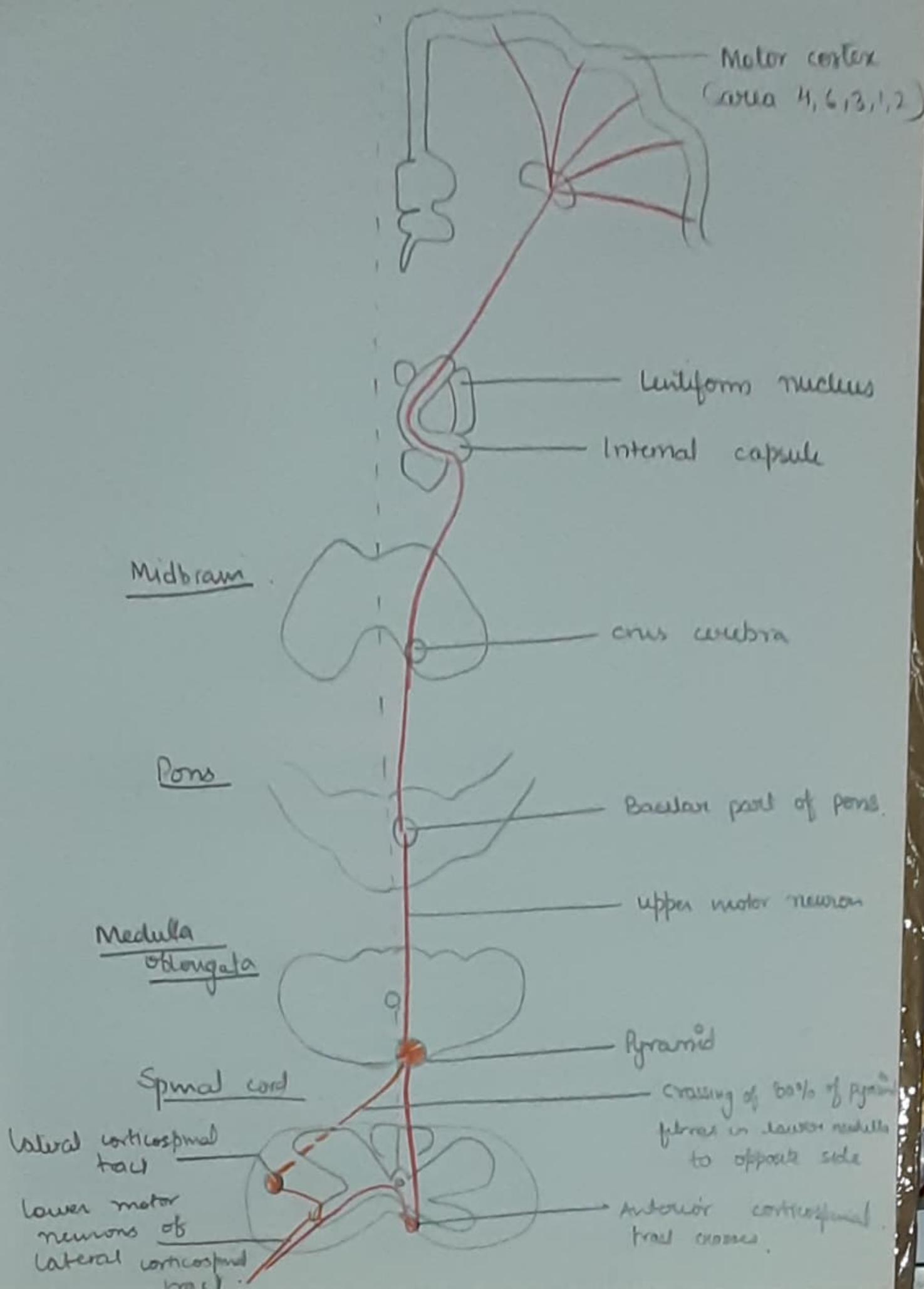
Floor of 4th ventricle



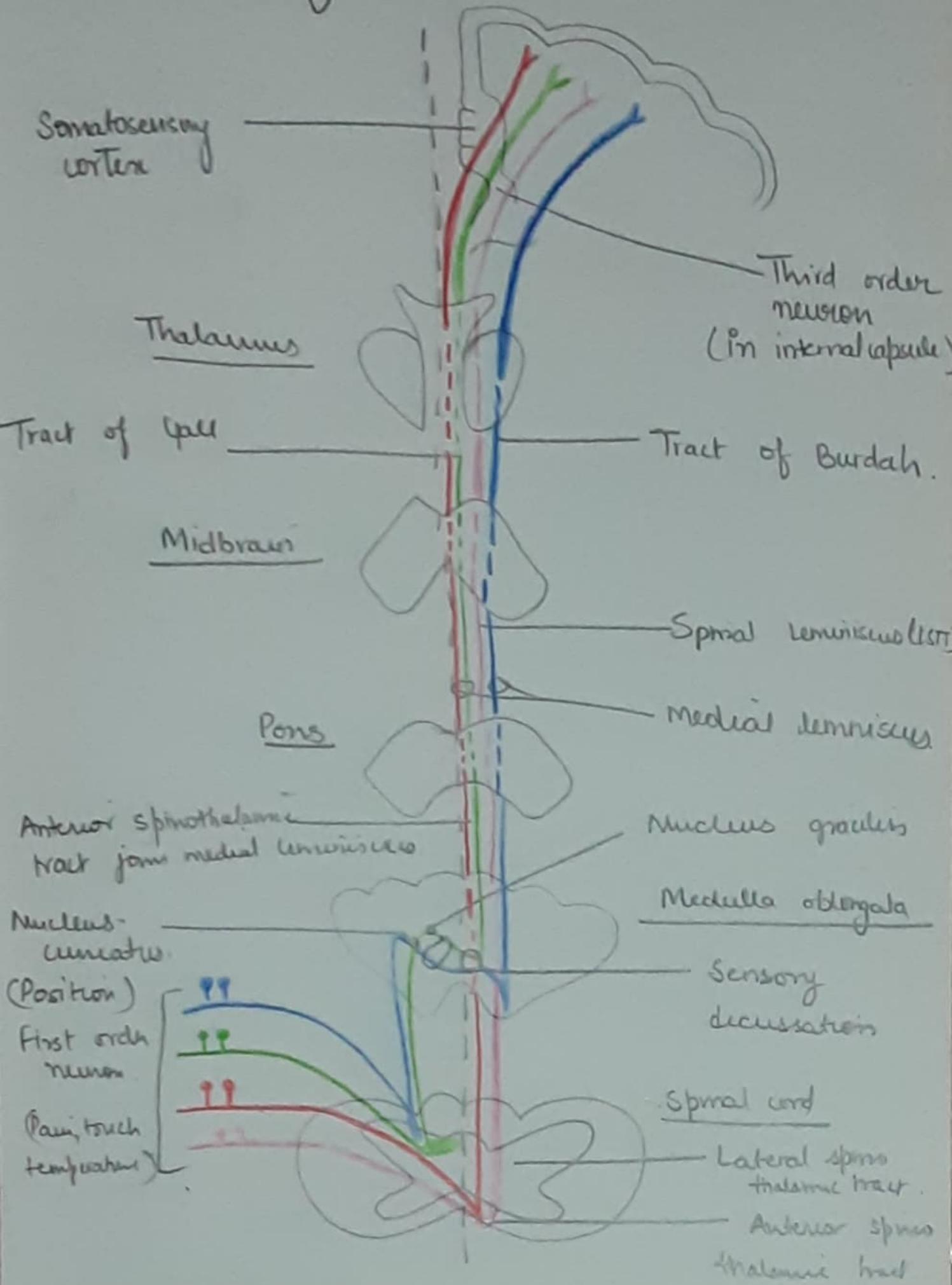
Internal capsule

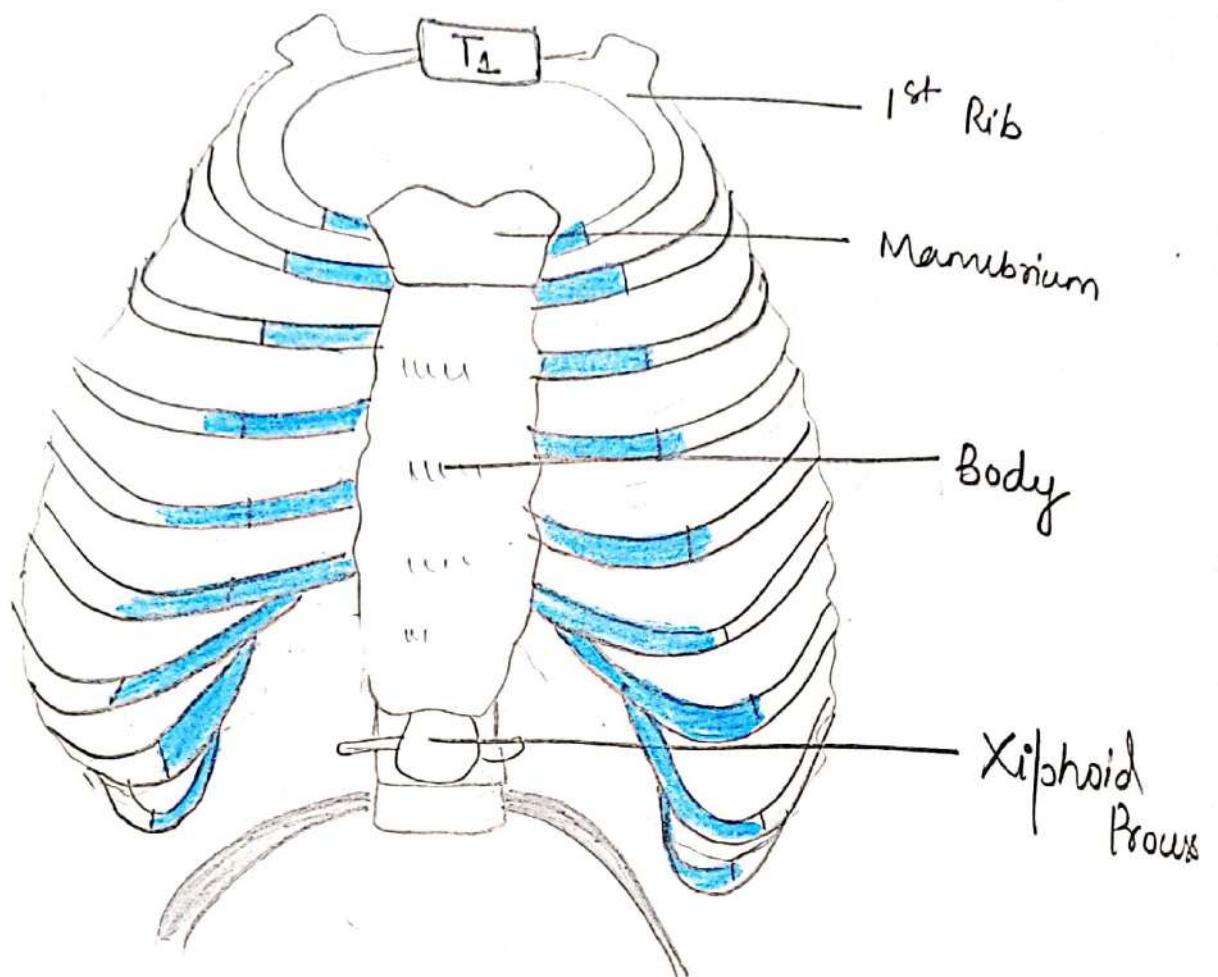
# Motor Tract

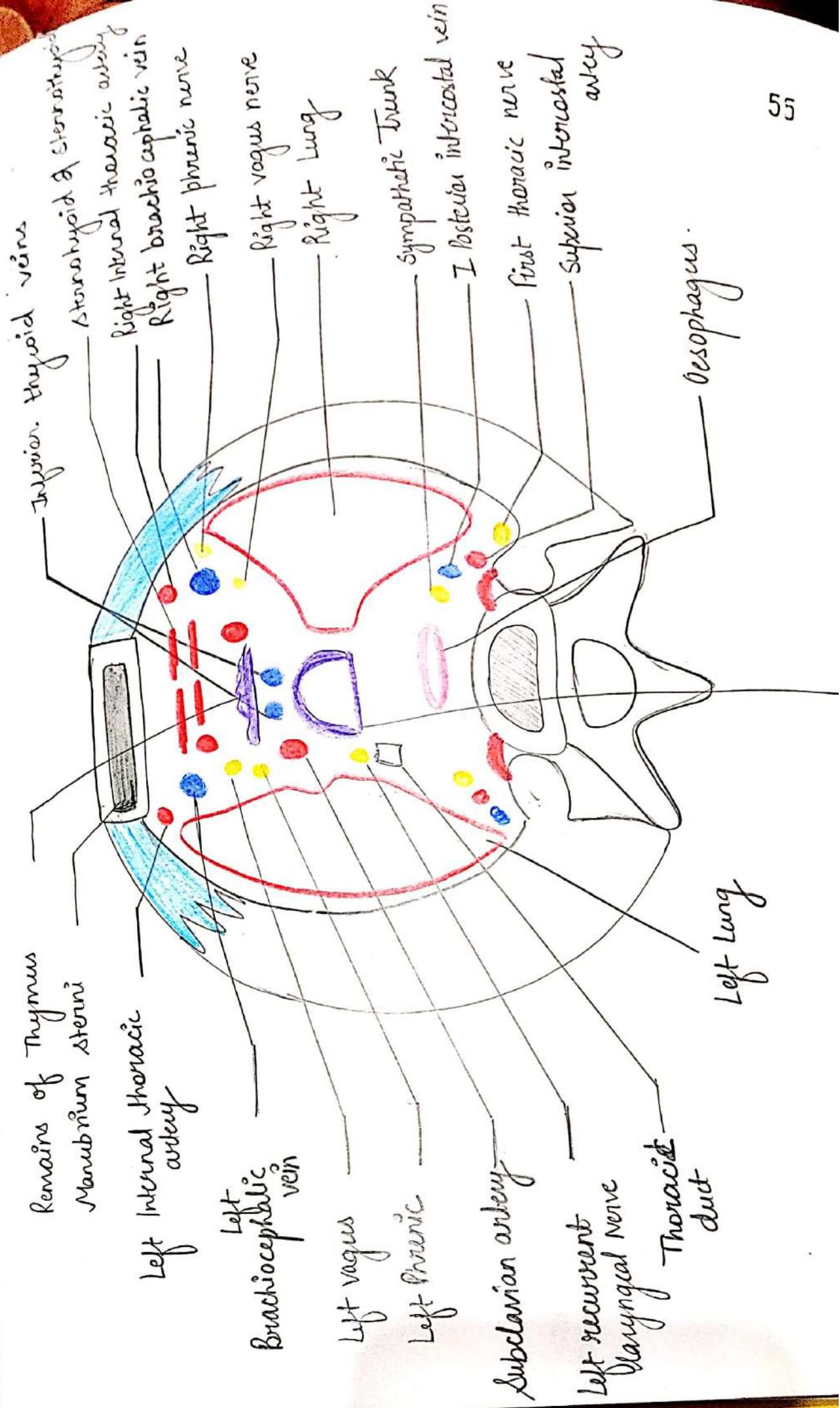
127

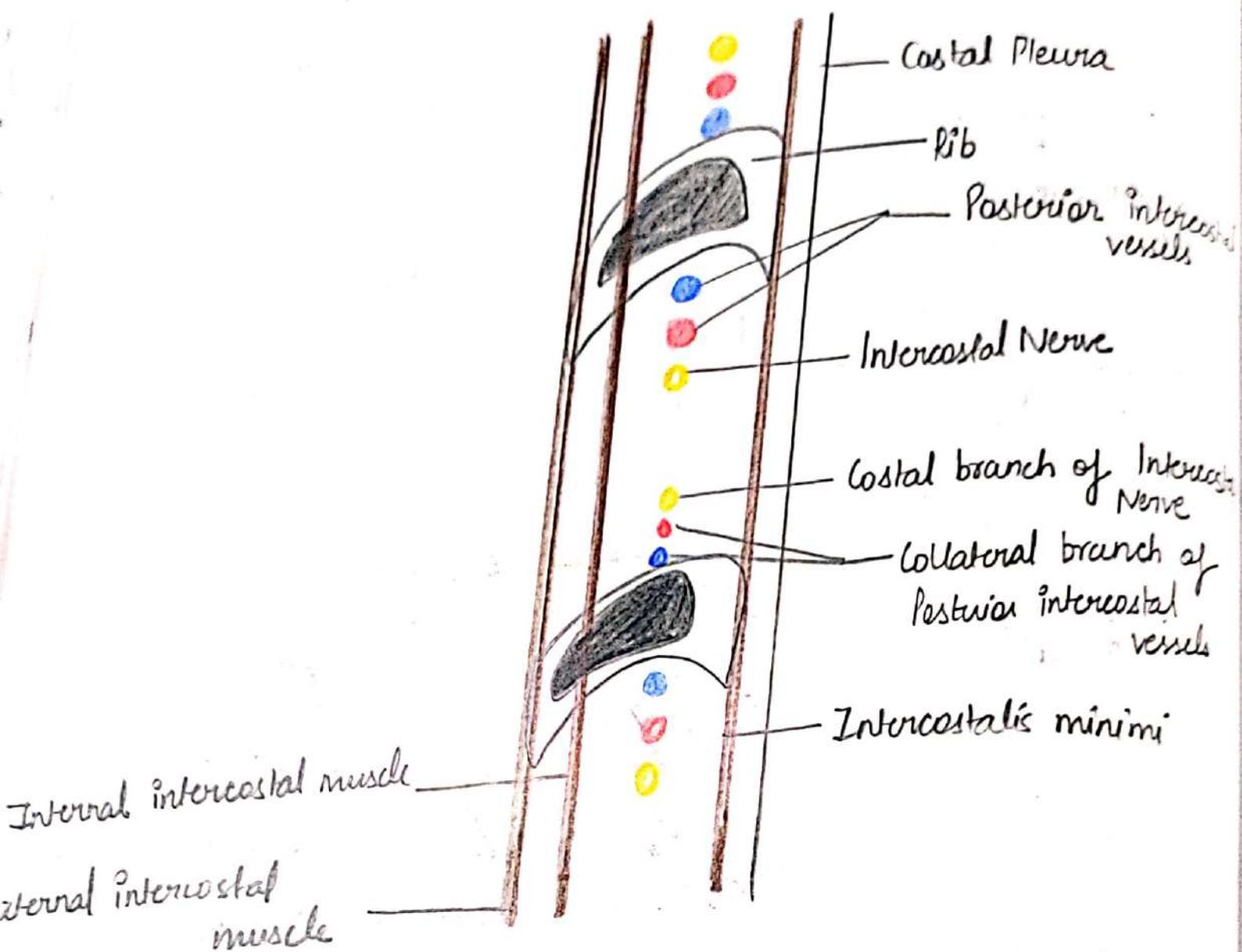


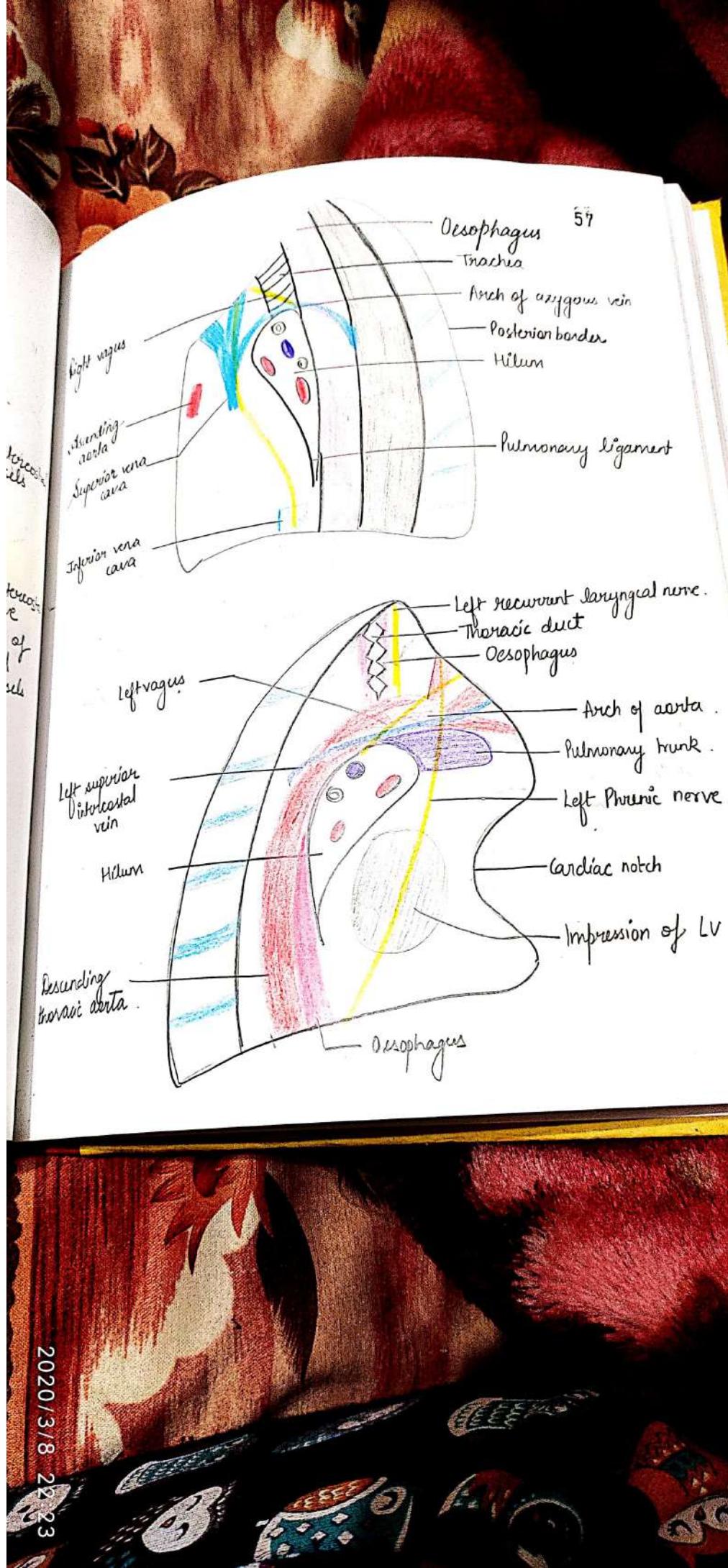
# Sensory tract



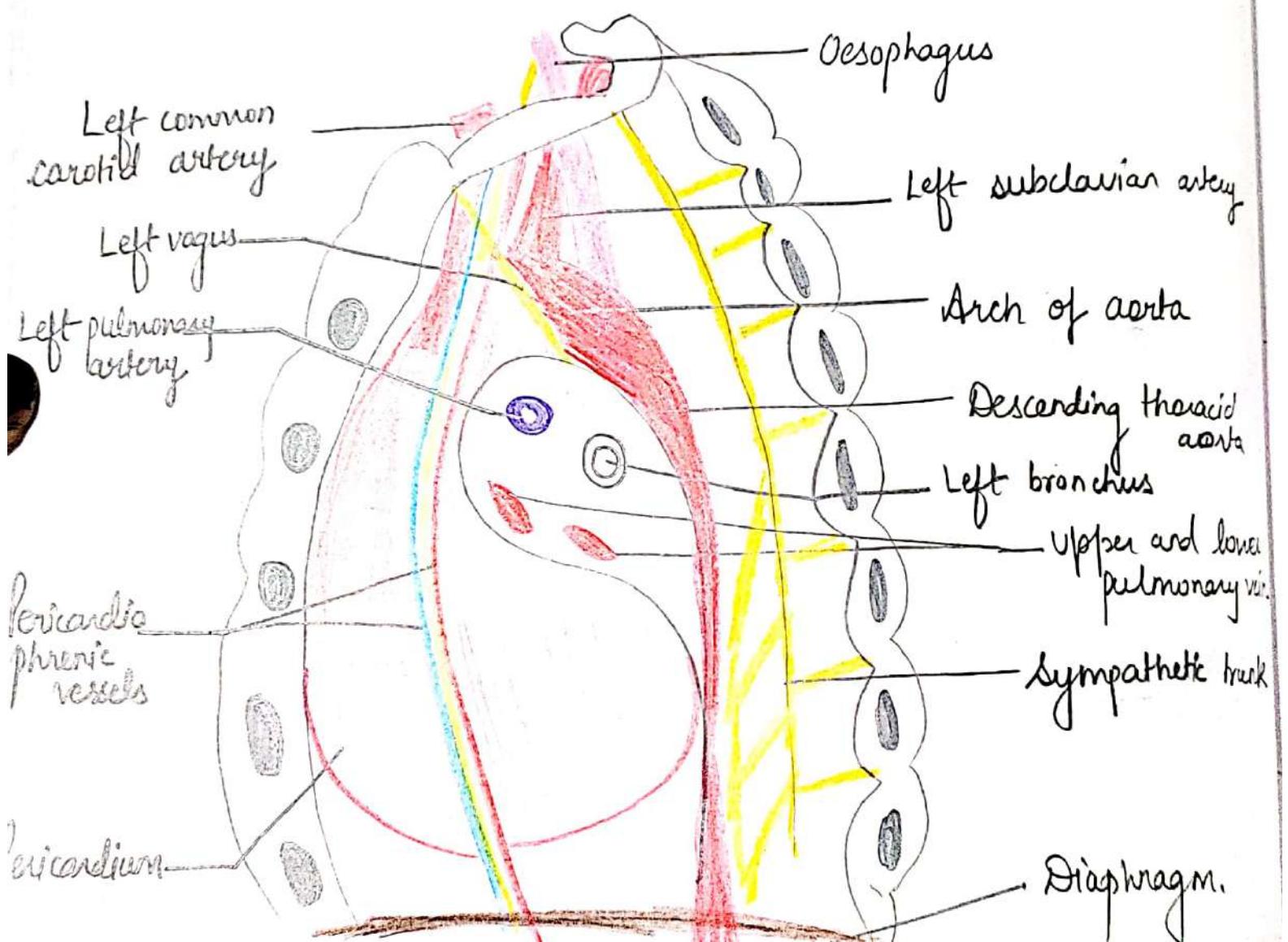
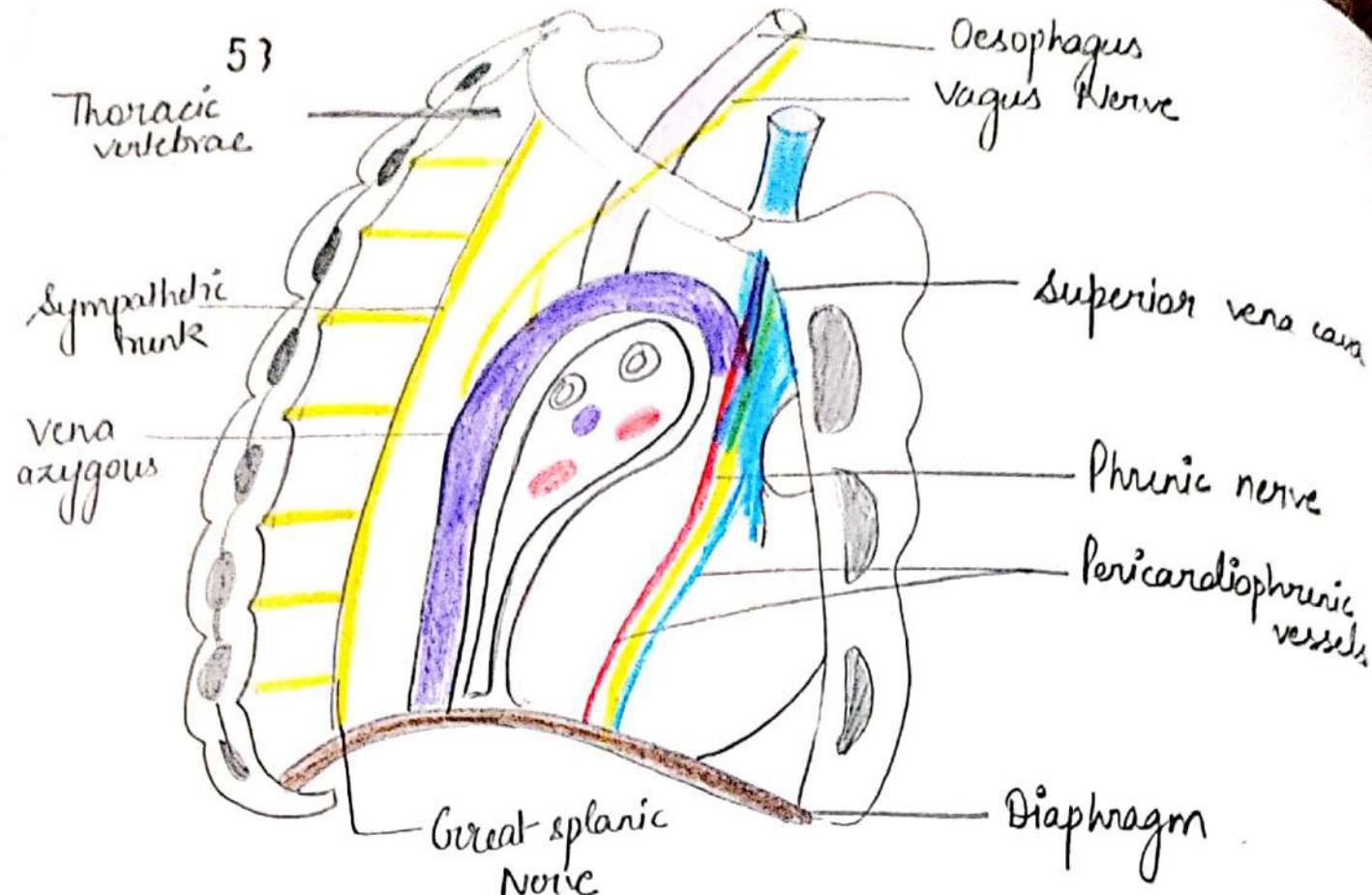


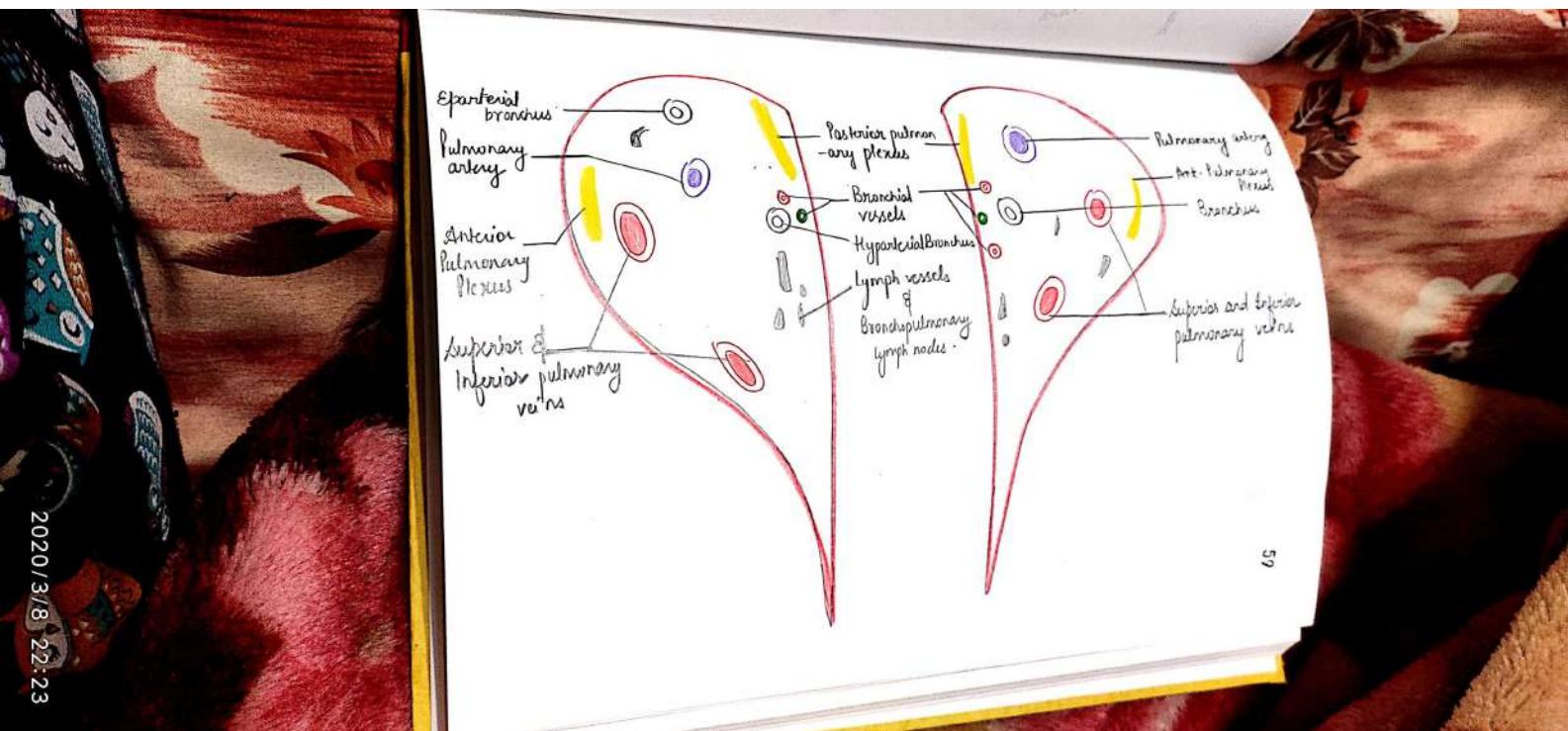






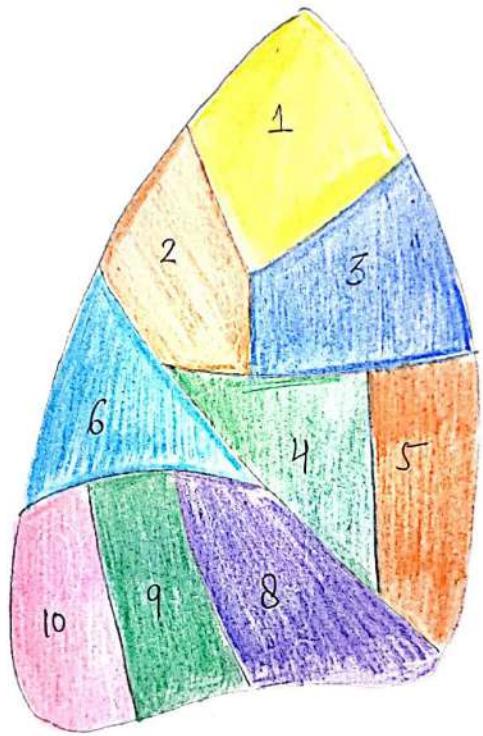
53



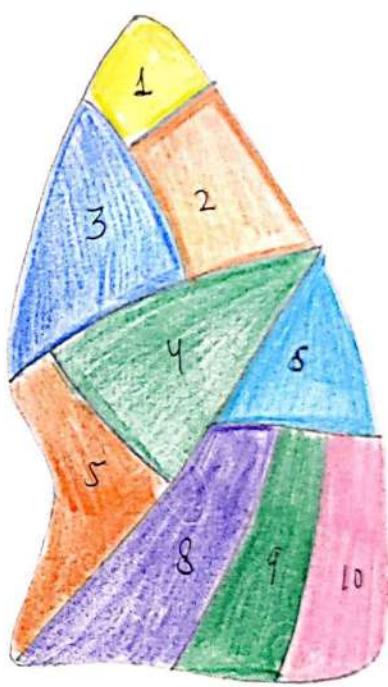


60

RIGHT



LEFT



Upper lobe

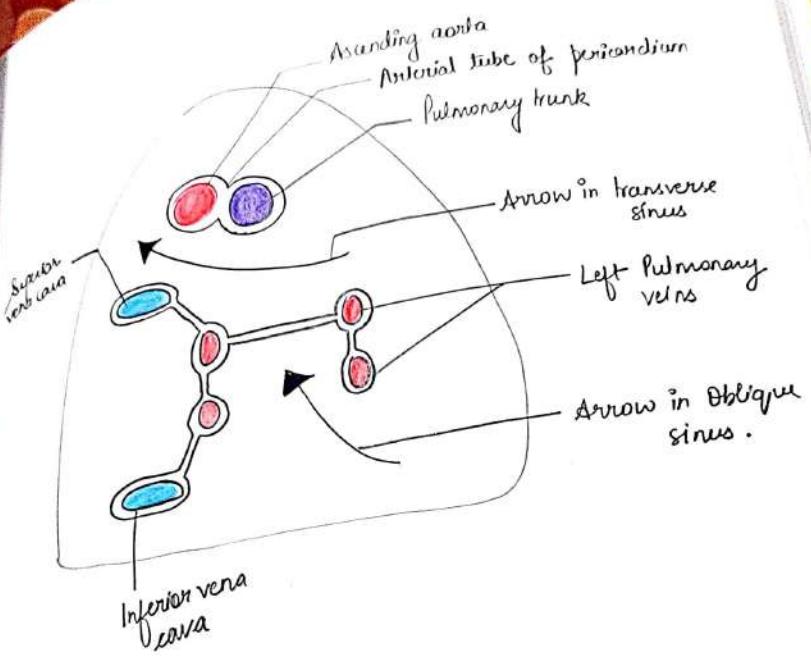
- 1. Apical
- 2. Posterior
- 3. Anterior

Middle lobe

- 4. Lateral
- 5. Medial

Lower lobe

- 6. Superior (apical)
- 7. Medial basal
- 8. Anterior basal
- 9. Lateral basal
- 10. Posterior basal

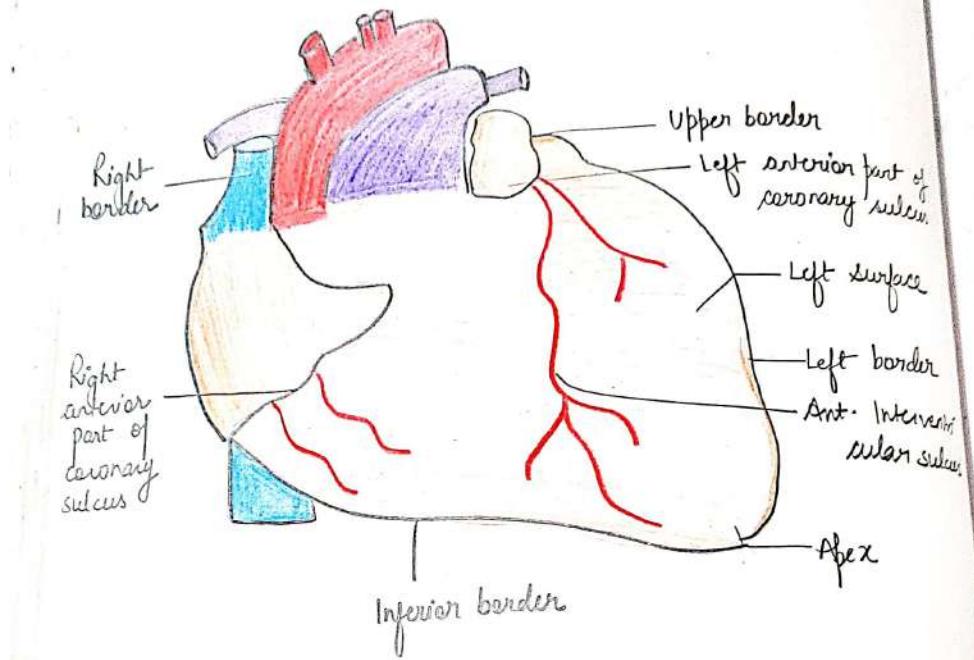


**JUNIOR TRUNK**

pulmonary trunk starts from the summit of right ventricle. Both the pulmonary trunks are enclosed by a common pericardium. Pulmonary trunk carries oxygenated blood, whereas the beginning of right and left pulmonary arteries carries deoxygenated blood. The right pulmonary artery courses to the right behind a descending aorta and superior vena cava and anterior to oesophagus between part of the cava and lung. It gives off its first branch to the upper lobe before entering the hilum. Within the lung, the artery descends posterior to the main bronchus and divides like the bronchi into lobar and segmental arteries.

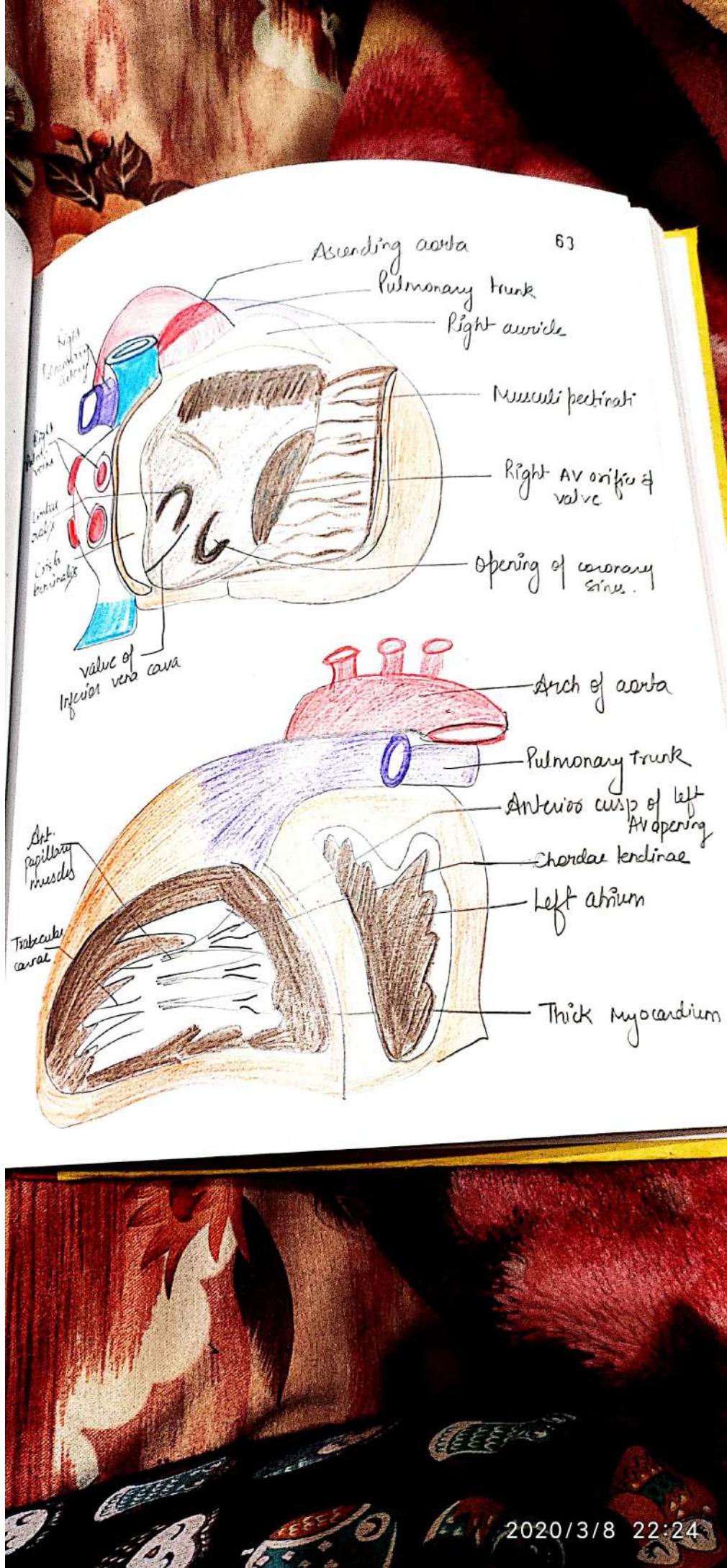
The left pulmonary artery passes to the left anterior to descending thoracic artery. At its beginning, it is connected to the most posterior of the aortic arch branches. Rest of the course is same as that of the right pulmonary artery.

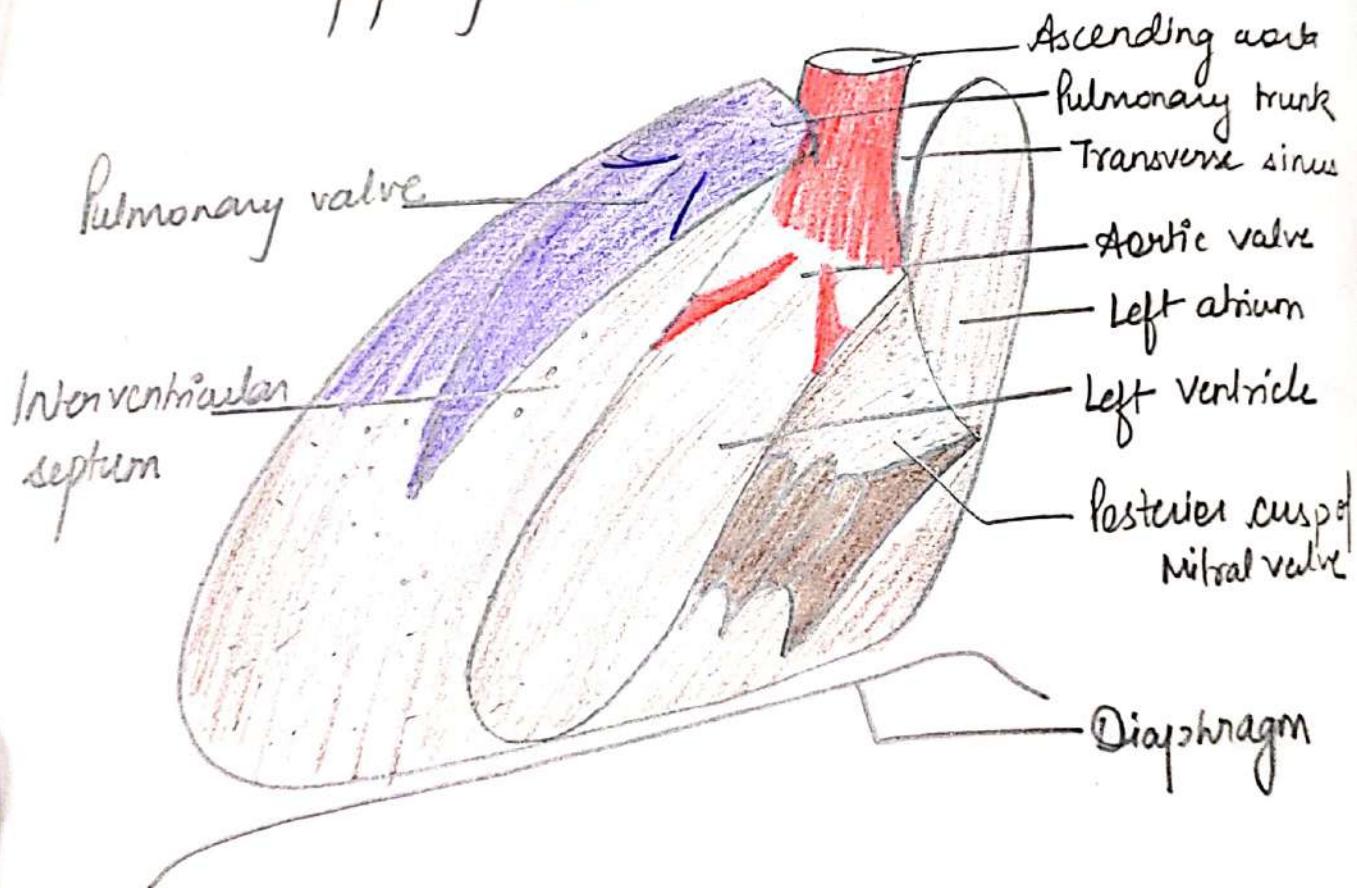
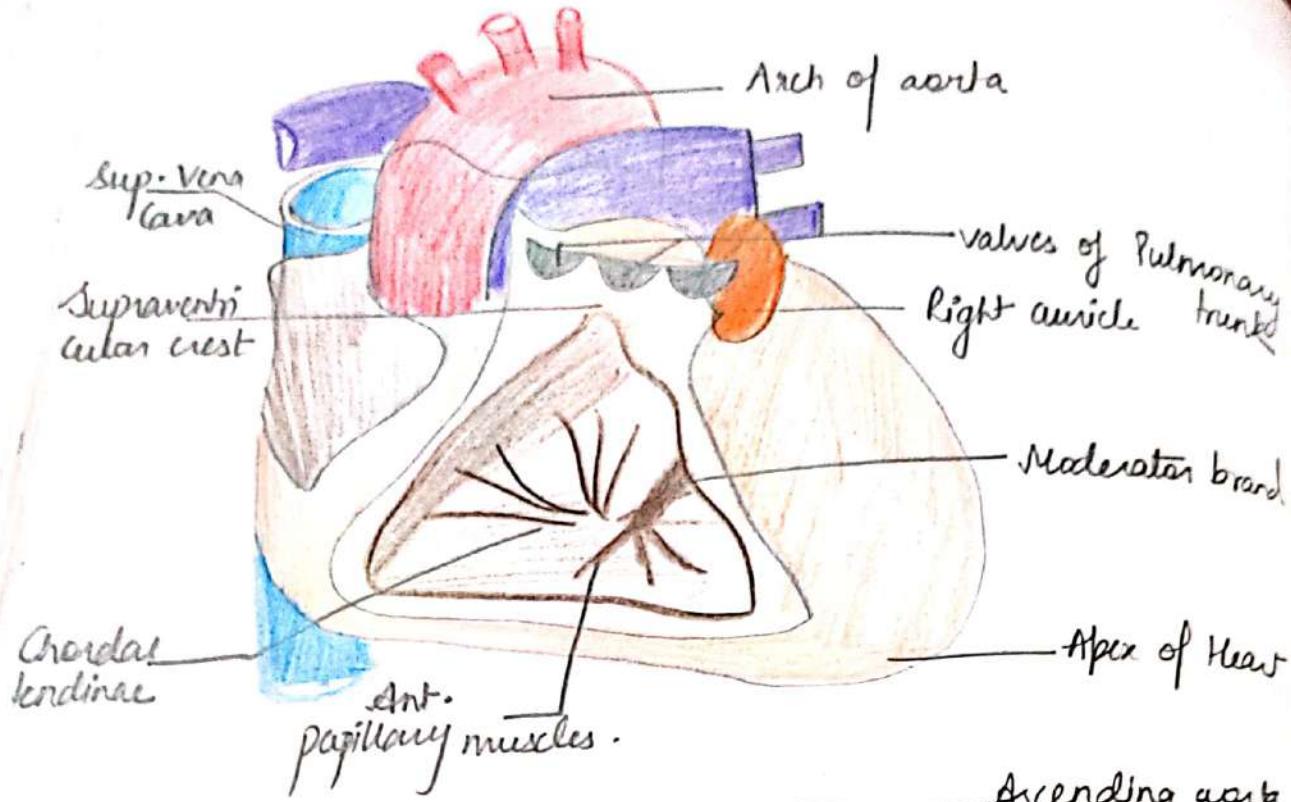
62

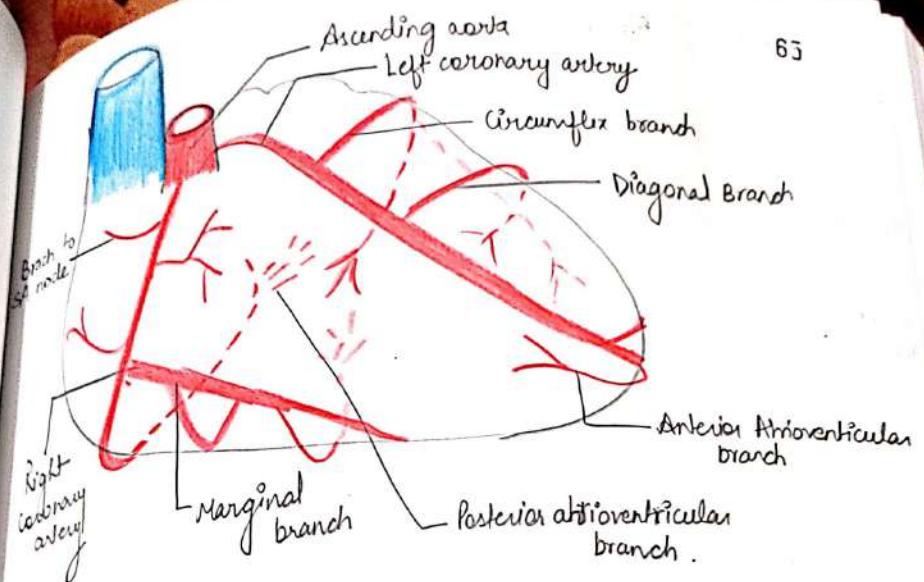


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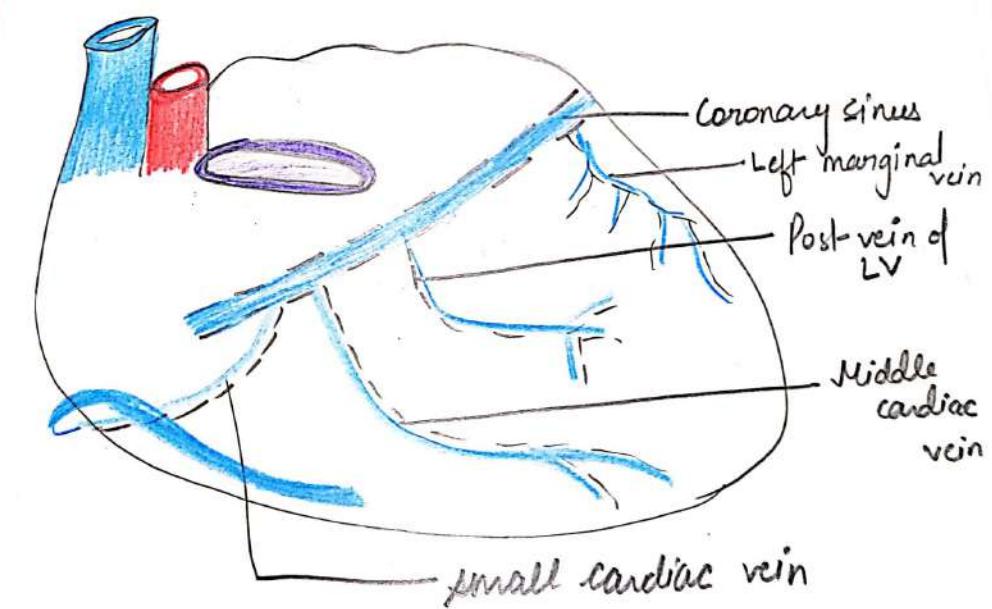
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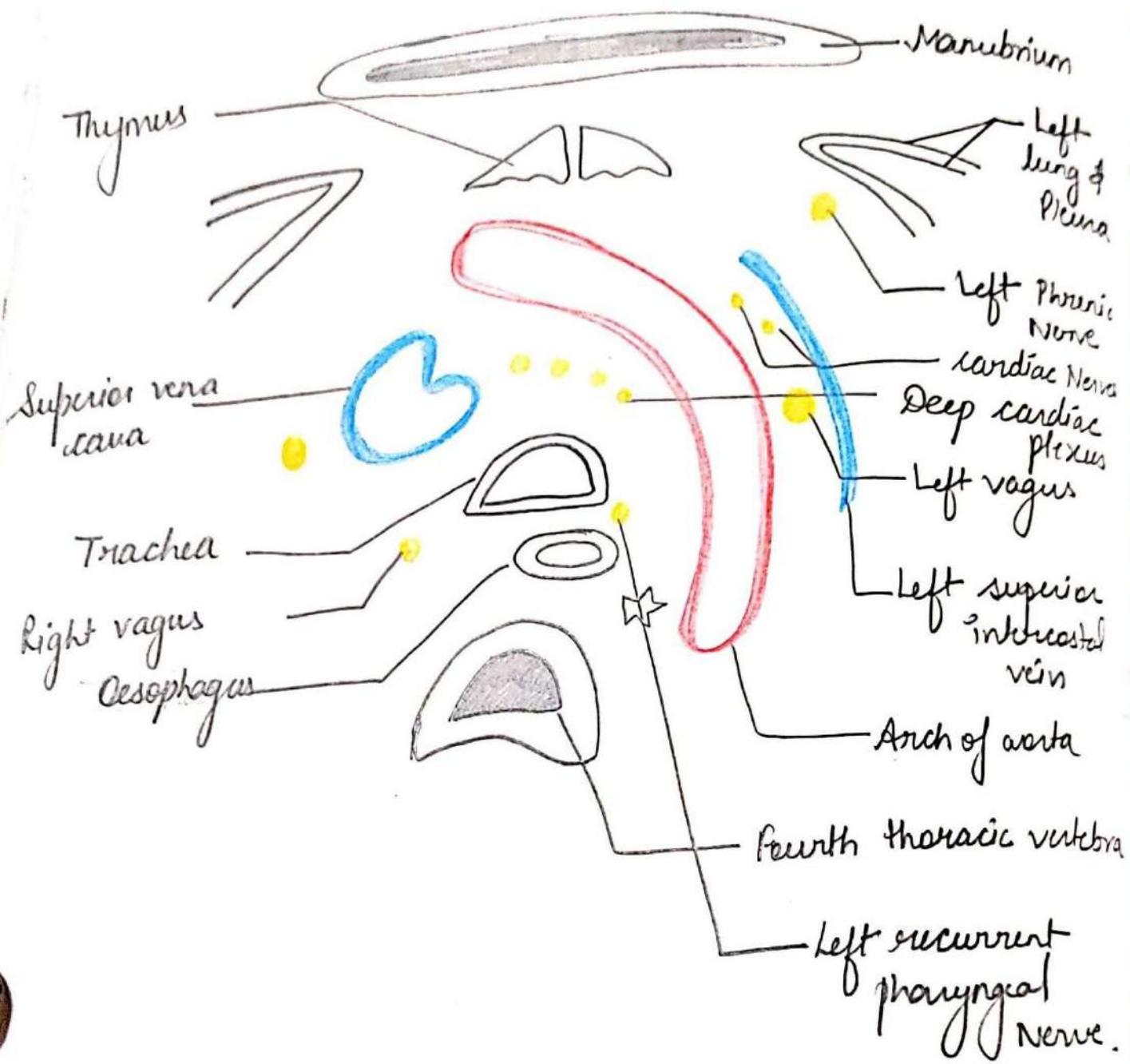




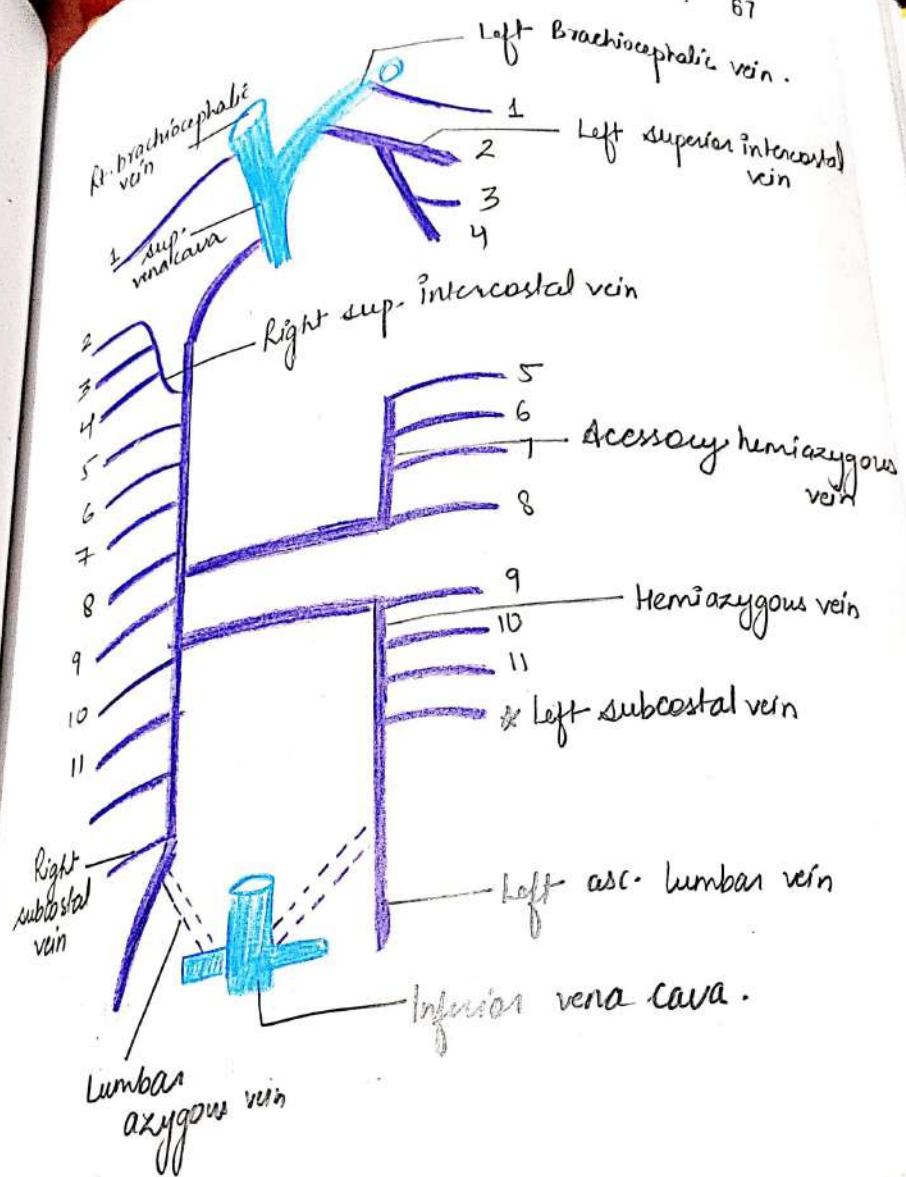


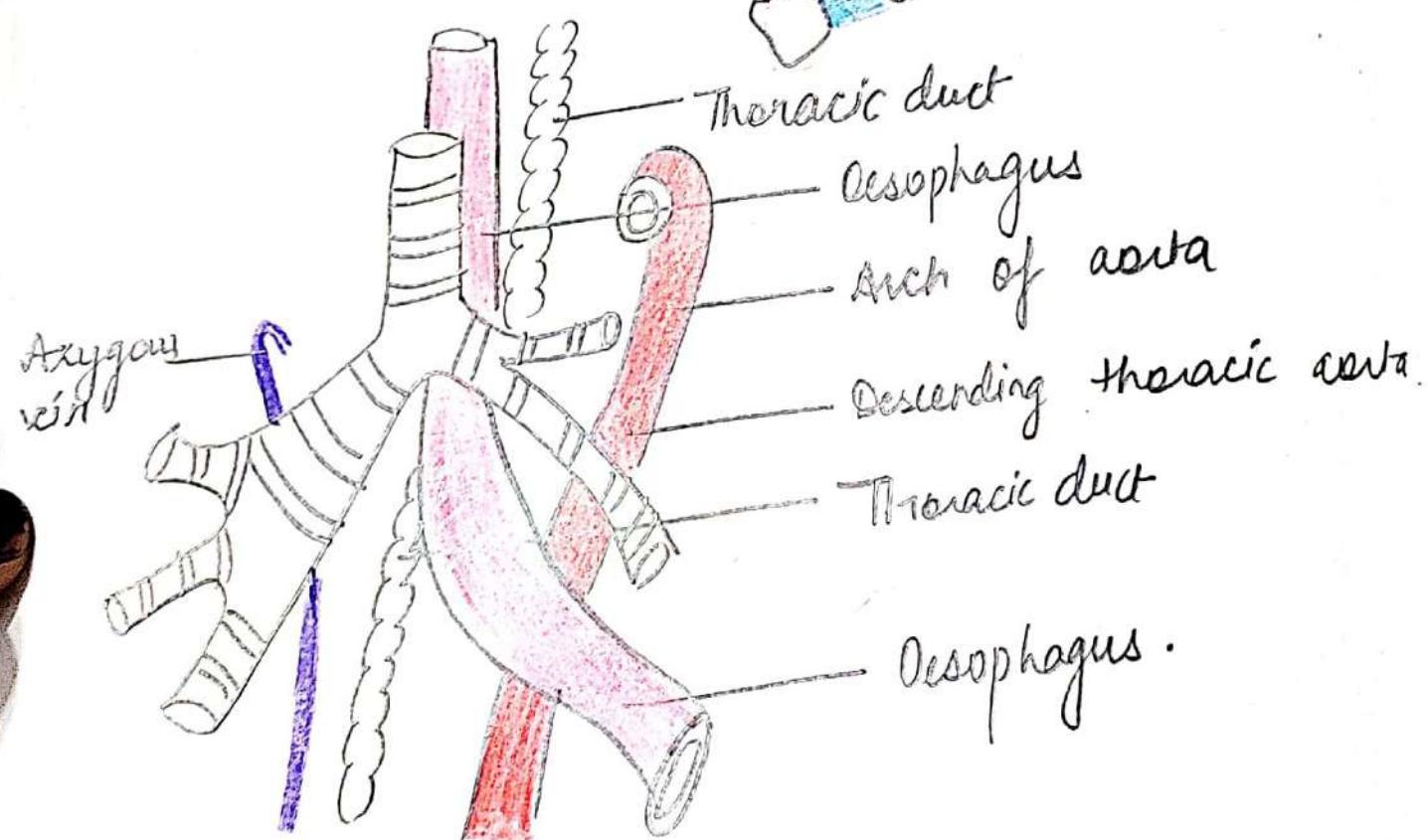
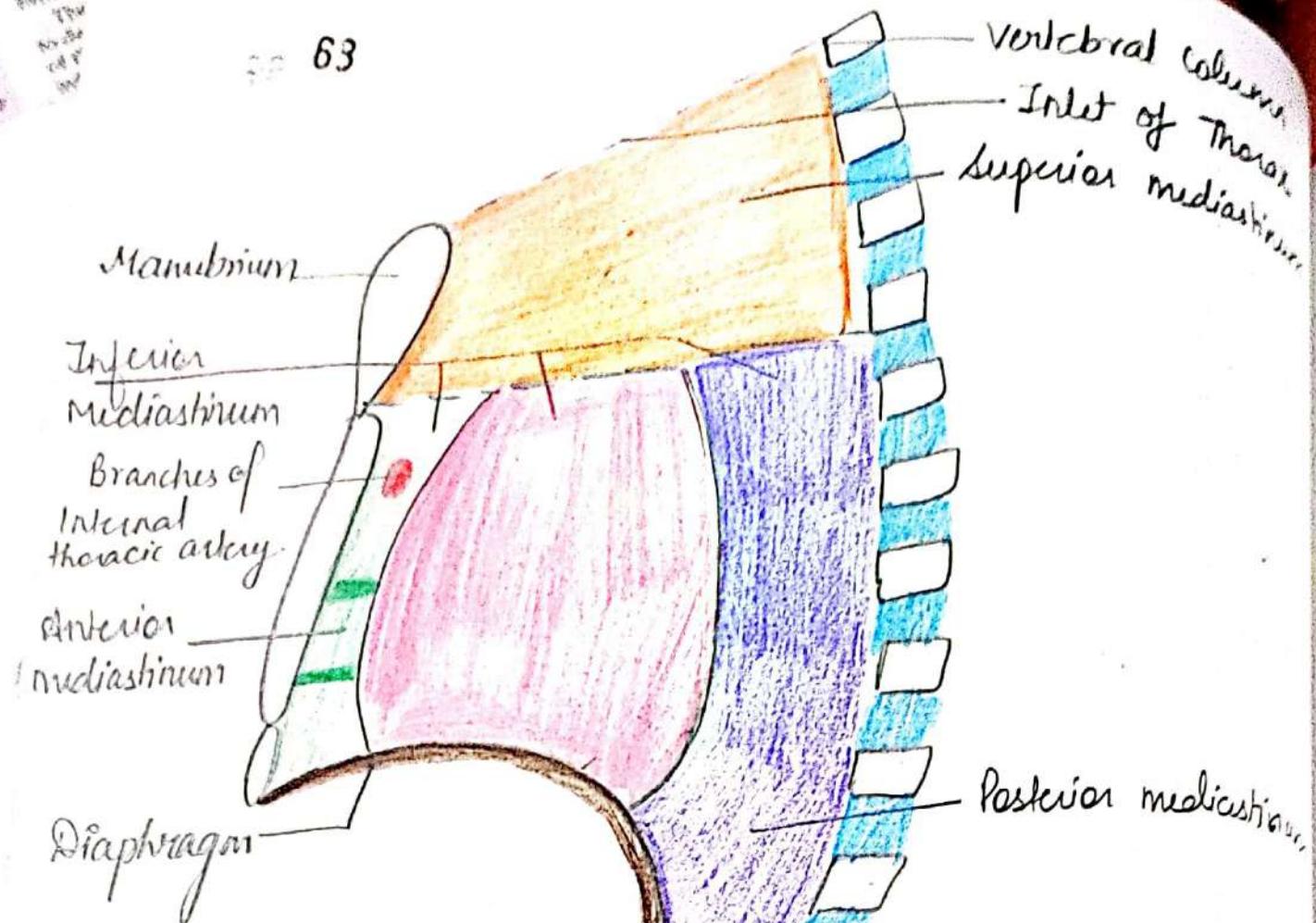
63





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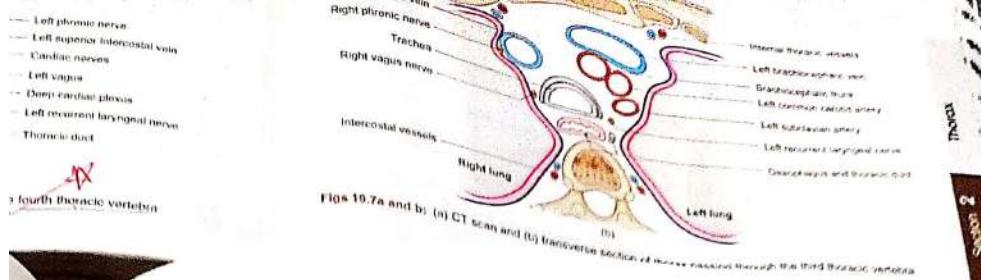
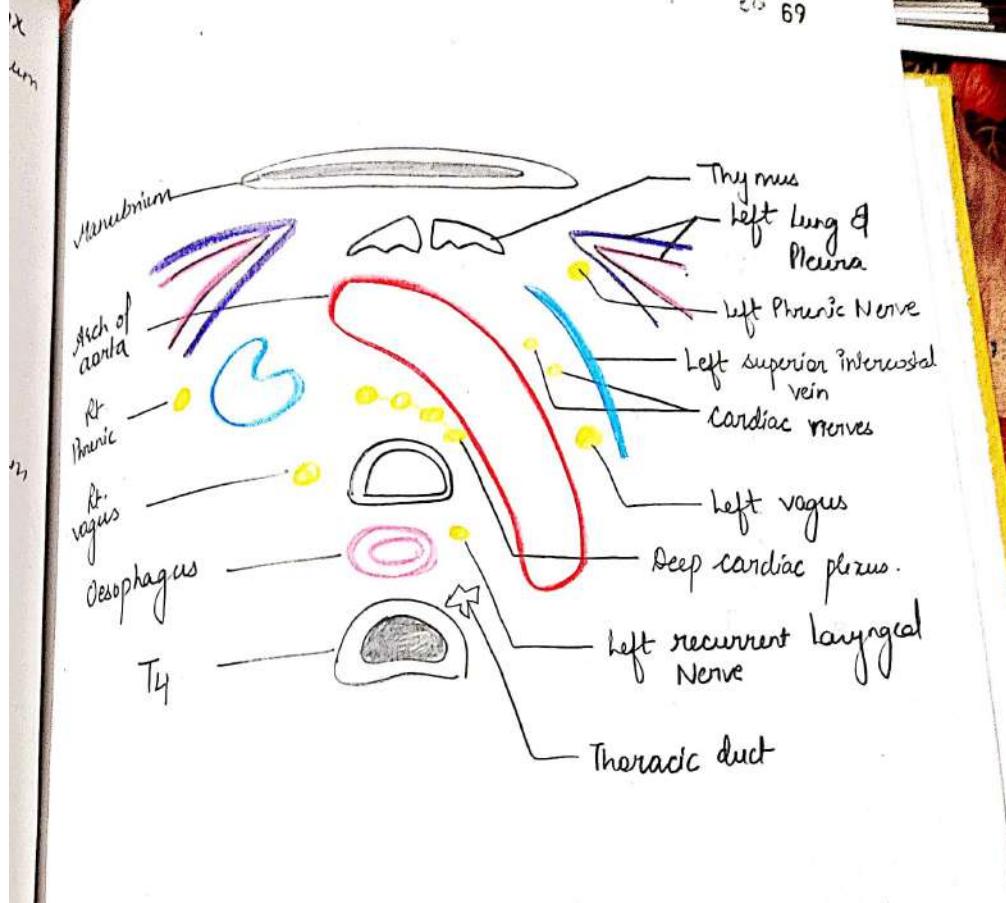


Fig 69



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