

Viscera

I. Viscera of the thorax

A. Respiratory system

1. Trachea
 - a. carina [L. keel of boat]
2. Bronchi
 - a. right and left main
 - b. lobar
 - c. segmental
3. Lungs
 - a. Right
 - i. Apex
 - ii. Lobes (upper, middle & lower)
 - iii. Fissures (oblique & horizontal)
 - b. Left
 - i. Apex
 - ii. Lobes (upper & lower)
 - iii. Oblique fissure
 - iv. Lingula (L. tongue)
4. Pleura (G. a rib, the side)
 - a. Visceral
 - b. Parietal
 - i. Regions (cervical, costovertebral, diaphragmatic & mediastinal)
 - ii. Reflections (costodiaphragmatic, costomediastinal & costovertebral)
 - iii. Recesses (costodiaphragmatic & costomediastinal)
 - iv. Pulmonary ligament

B. Heart

1. Right atrium
 - a. Crista terminalis (L. crest)
 - b. Septum (fossa ovalis) (L. saeptum, a partition)
 - c. Orificies
 - i. atrioventricular
 - ii. coronary sinus
 - iii. inferior vena cava
 - iv. superior vena cava
 - d. Pectinate muscles
2. Left atrium
 - a. Foramen ovale
 - b. Orifices
 - i. atrioventricular
 - ii. pulmonary veins
3. Right ventricle
 - a. A-V valve
 - i. cusps
 - ii. chordae tendinae
 - iii. papillary muscles [L. a nipple]
 - b. Conus arteriosus
 - c. Orificies
 - i. Atrioventricular
 - ii. Pulmonary trunk
 - d. Pulmonary valve (cusp)
 - e. Wall
 - i. Trabeculae carnae [L. beam of flesh]
 - ii. Septomarginal trabecula
4. Left ventricle
 - a. Aortic valve (cusps)
 - b. Orificies
 - i. Aortic

- ii. Atrioventricular
- c. A-V valve
 - i. Cusps
 - ii. Chordae tendinae
 - iii. Papillary muscles
- d. Interventricular septum
- e. Wall
 - i. Trabeculae carnae

5. Surface

- a. Apex
- b. Auricles [L. ear]
- c. Coronary & interventricular sulci

6. Pericardium

- a. Layers (fibrous, serous)
- b. Pericardial sinus
 - i. Transverse
 - ii. Oblique

C. Mediastinum

1. Divisions

- a. Superior
- b. Anterior
- c. Middle
- d. Posterior

2. Esophagus

3. Thoracic duct

4. Thymus

II. Abdominal and Pelvic Viscera

A. Esophagus

B. Peritoneum (L. to stretch over)

1. Ligaments

- a. Coronary
- b. Falciform (L. falx, sickle shaped)
details – surrounds ligamentum teres & paraumbilical v.
- c. Gastrophrenic
details – from abdominal esophagus to diaphragm
- d. Gastrosplenic
details – surrounds short gastric vessels)
- e. Hepatic triangular
- f. Lesser omentum
 - i. Hepatoduodenal
details – surrounds hepatic a., bile duct & portal v.
 - ii. Hepatogastric
details – surrounds left gastric vessels
 - iii. Epiploic foramen
details – communication between greater and lesser sacs
- g. Hepatorenal
details – reflection of coronary ligament onto the right kidney
- h. Lienorenal
details – surrounds splenic vessels
- i. Phrenicocolic
details – from splenic flexure of colon to diaphragm
- j. Teres (L. round)
details – fetal umbilical vein

2. Folds

- a. Median umbilical
details – surrounds urachus
- b. Medial umbilical
details – surrounds umbilical arteries
- c. Lateral umbilical
details – surrounds inferior epigastric vessels

3. Pouches

- a. Rectouterine
 - b. Rectovesical
- 4. Mesenteries
 - a. Mesentery proper
 - details – surrounds branches of the superior mesenteric vessels
 - b. Sigmoid mesocolon
 - details – surrounds branches of the inferior mesenteric vessels
 - c. Transverse mesocolon
 - details – surrounds branches of the middle colic vessels
- 5. Greater omentum
- C. Stomach
 - 1. Surface features
 - a. Fundus [L. bottom]
 - b. Body
 - c. Greater & lesser curvatures
 - 2. Internal features
 - a. Folds
 - b. Cardiac & pyloric [L. a gatekeeper] orifices,
 - c. Pyloric sphincter
- D. Small intestine
 - 1. Duodenum
 - a. Divisions
 - i. Free
 - ii. Descending
 - Duodenal papillae (major & minor)
 - iii. Horizontal
 - iv. Ascending
 - 2. Jejunum
 - a. Duodenojejunal flexure (junction)
 - 3. Ileum
- E. Large intestine
 - 1. Surface features
 - a. Teniae coli [G. tainia, band, tape]
 - b. Haustra [L. to draw up, drink up from resemblance to buckets on a water wheel]
 - c. Appendices epiploicae]
 - 2. Cecum (L. blind)
 - a. Ileocecal junction
 - b. Veriform [L. worm form] appendix
 - 3. Ascending colon
 - a. Right colic flexure
 - 4. Transverse colon
 - 5. Descending colon
 - a. Left or splenic flexure
 - 6. Sigmoid colon
 - 7. Rectum
 - a. Ampulla [L. saccular dilation of a canal]
 - 8. Anus
 - a. Columns
 - b. Valves
 - c. Sinuses
- F. Pancreas
 - 1. Parts
 - a. Head
 - b. Neck
 - c. Body
 - d. Tail
 - e. Uncinate [L. uncus, hook] process
 - 2. Pancreatic duct
- G. Liver
 - 1. Lobes
 - a. Right

- b. Left
 - c. Quadrate
 - d. Caudate
- 2. Surface features
 - a. Posterior surface
 - i. Caval groove
 - ii. Fissure for ligamentum venosum
 - b. Inferior surface
 - i. Impression for gall bladder
 - ii. Fissure for ligamentum teres
 - iii. Porta [L. gate] hepatis
- 3. Internal features
 - a. Hepatic veins
 - b. Portal triads

H. Gall bladder

- 1. Divisions
 - a. Fundus
 - b. Body
 - c. Neck
- 2. Ducts
 - a. Common
 - b. Cystic
 - c. Hepatic

III. Urogenital Viscera

A. Kidneys

- 1. Surface features
 - a. Upper pole
 - b. Inferior pole
 - c. Hilum [L. a small bit or trifle]
 - d. Capsule
 - e. Sinus
- 2. Internal features
 - a. Cortex [L. bark]
 - i. Columns
 - b. Medulla [L. marrow, middle]
 - i. Pyramids
 - Papillae
 - c. Pelvis
 - i. Major & minor calices [L. cup of a flower]
- 3. Retroperitoneal features
 - a. Pararenal fat
 - b. Perirenal fat
 - c. Renal fascia

B. Ureter

C. Urinary bladder

- 1. Surface features
 - a. Apex
 - b. Fundus
 - c. Neck
 - d. Urachus
- 2. Internal features
 - a. Urethral orifice
 - b. Ureteric orifices
 - c. Trigone

D. Urethra

- 1. Female urethra
- 2. Male urethra
 - a. Prostatic segment
 - i. Prostatic sinus
 - ii. Colliculus semilunaris
 - b. Membranous segment

- i. Bulbourethral glands
- c. Spongy segment

IV. Male Reproductive Viscera

- A. Scrotum
 - 1. Raphe
 - 2. Septum
 - 3. Dartos muscle
- B. Testis
 - 1. Tunica [L. coating] albuginea [L. white]
 - 2. Tunica vaginalis
 - 3. Efferent ductules
- C. Epididymis
 - 1. Head
 - 2. Body
 - 3. Tail
- D. Spermatic cord
- E. Ductus deferens
 - 1. Ampulla
- F. Seminal [L. seed] vesicle
 - 1. Ejaculatory duct
- G. Prostate
- H. Penis
 - 1. Root
 - a. Crura [L. limb, leg]
 - b. Bulb
 - 2. Body
 - a. Corpus spongiosum
 - b. Glans
 - c. Corpora cavernosum
 - 3. Fascia
 - a. Fundiform ligament
 - b. Suspensory ligament
 - c. Superficial
 - d. Deep
 - e. Tunica albuginea

V. Female Reproductive Viscera

- A. Ovary
 - 1. Ligaments
 - a. Ovarian
 - b. Suspensory
 - 2. Peritoneal folds
 - a. Mesovarium
 - details – surrounds ovarian & suspensory ligaments, & ovarian vessels
 - b. Mesosalpinx [G. salpinx, trumpet]
 - details – surrounds uterine tubes
 - c. Mesometrium [G. metra, uterus]
 - details – surrounds uterine vessels
- B. Uterine tubes
 - 1. Fimbria [L. fringe]
 - 2. Ampulla
 - 3. Infundibulum [L. a funnel]
 - 4. Isthmus [narrow passage connecting two larger cavities]
- C. Uterus
 - 1. Fundus
 - 2. Corpus
 - 3. Cervix [L. neck]
- D. External genitalia
 - 1. Mons [L. mountain] pubis
 - 2. Labia majora
 - a. Anterior commissure
 - b. Posterior commissure

- c. Pudendal cleft
- 3. Labia minora
 - a. Frenulum [L. small bridle]
 - b. Prepuce [L. foreskin]
- 4. Clitoris
 - a. Corpus
 - b. Glans [L. acorn]
 - c. Crus
- 5. Vagina
 - a. Bulb of the vestibule
 - b. Fornices [L. vault, arch]
 - c. Orifice
 - d. Greater vestibular glands
- E. Breast
 - 1. Nipple
 - 2. Areola [L. area]
 - 3. Lactiferous ducts
 - 4. Suspensory ligaments