

The third practical lab of the 2nd week Sun 4/04

Anterior abdominal wall.

- 1. Inguinal canal**
- 2. Inguinal triangle**
- 3. Spermatic cord**
- 4. Scrotum and testis**

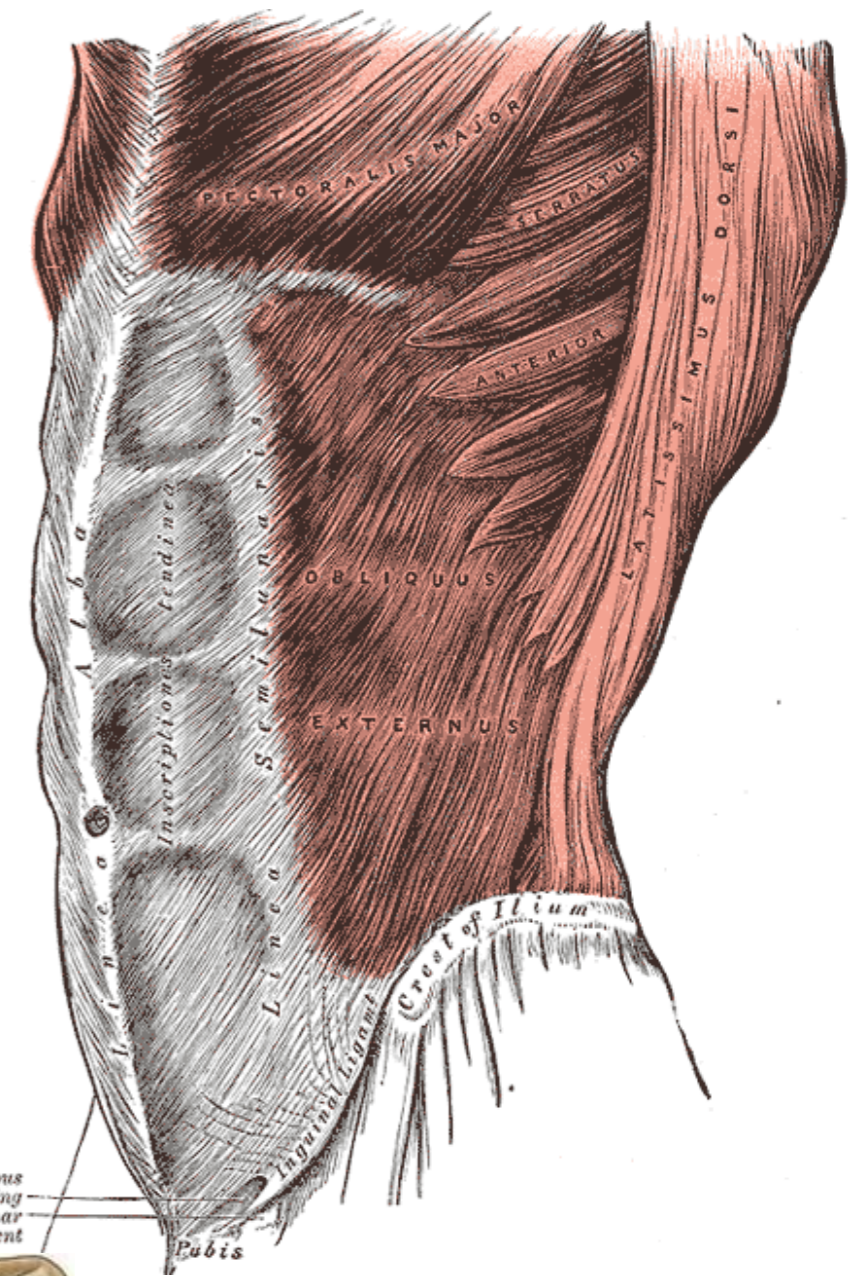
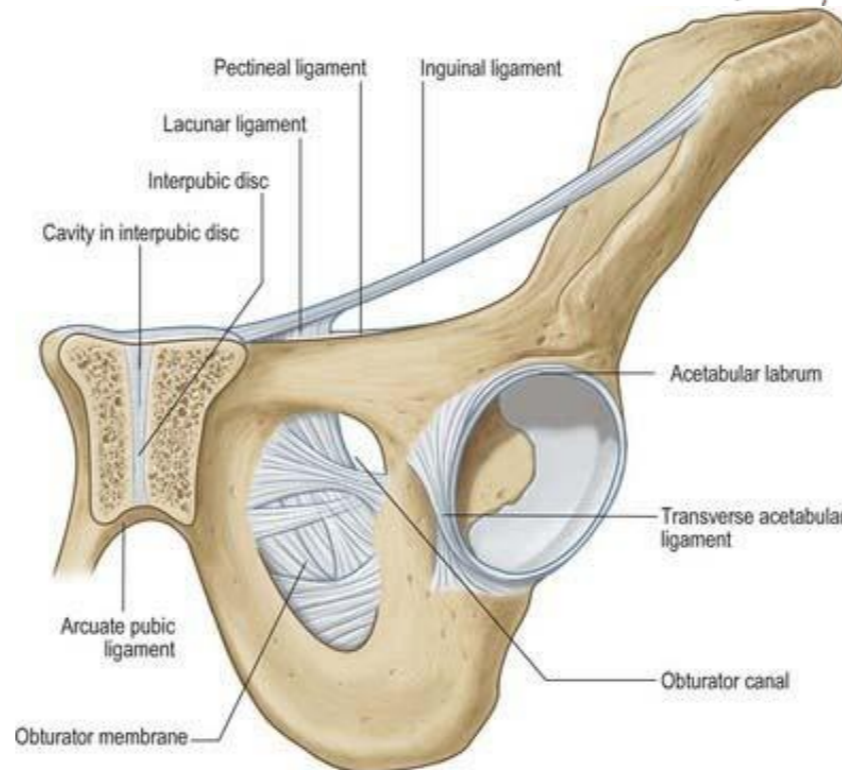
✦ Anterior abdominal wall.

A. Muscles of the anterior abdominal wall

- The students should know and identify the origin/ insertion/ nerve supply / and action of the following muscles :
 1. External oblique muscle
 2. Internal oblique muscle
 3. Transversus Abdominis muscle
 4. Rectus Abdominis muscle
 5. Pyramidalis muscle

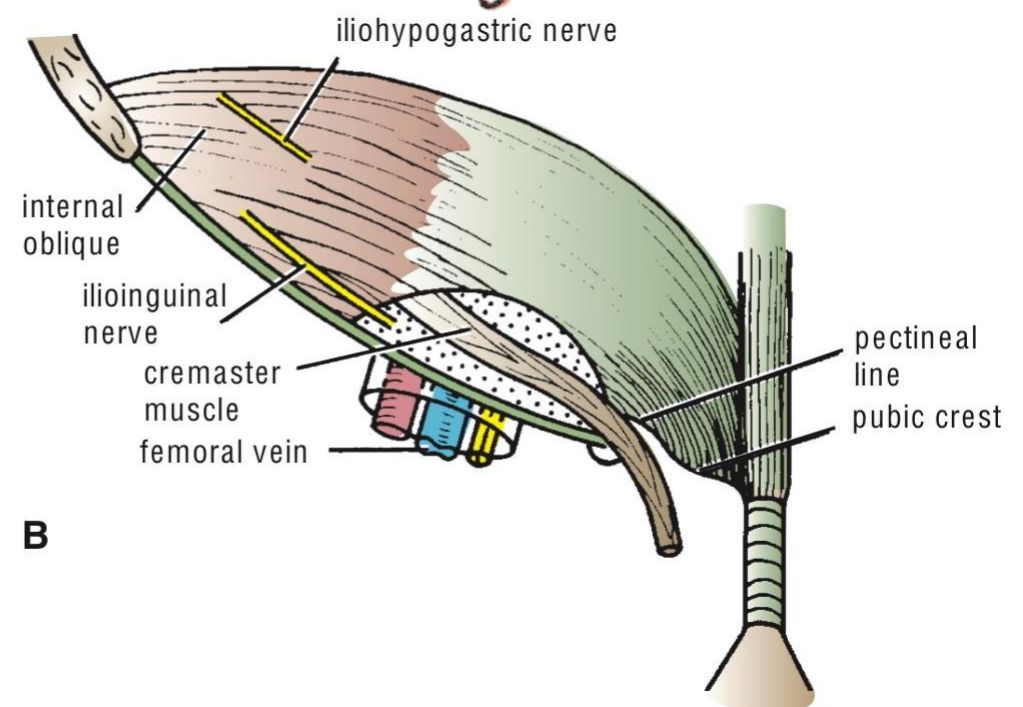
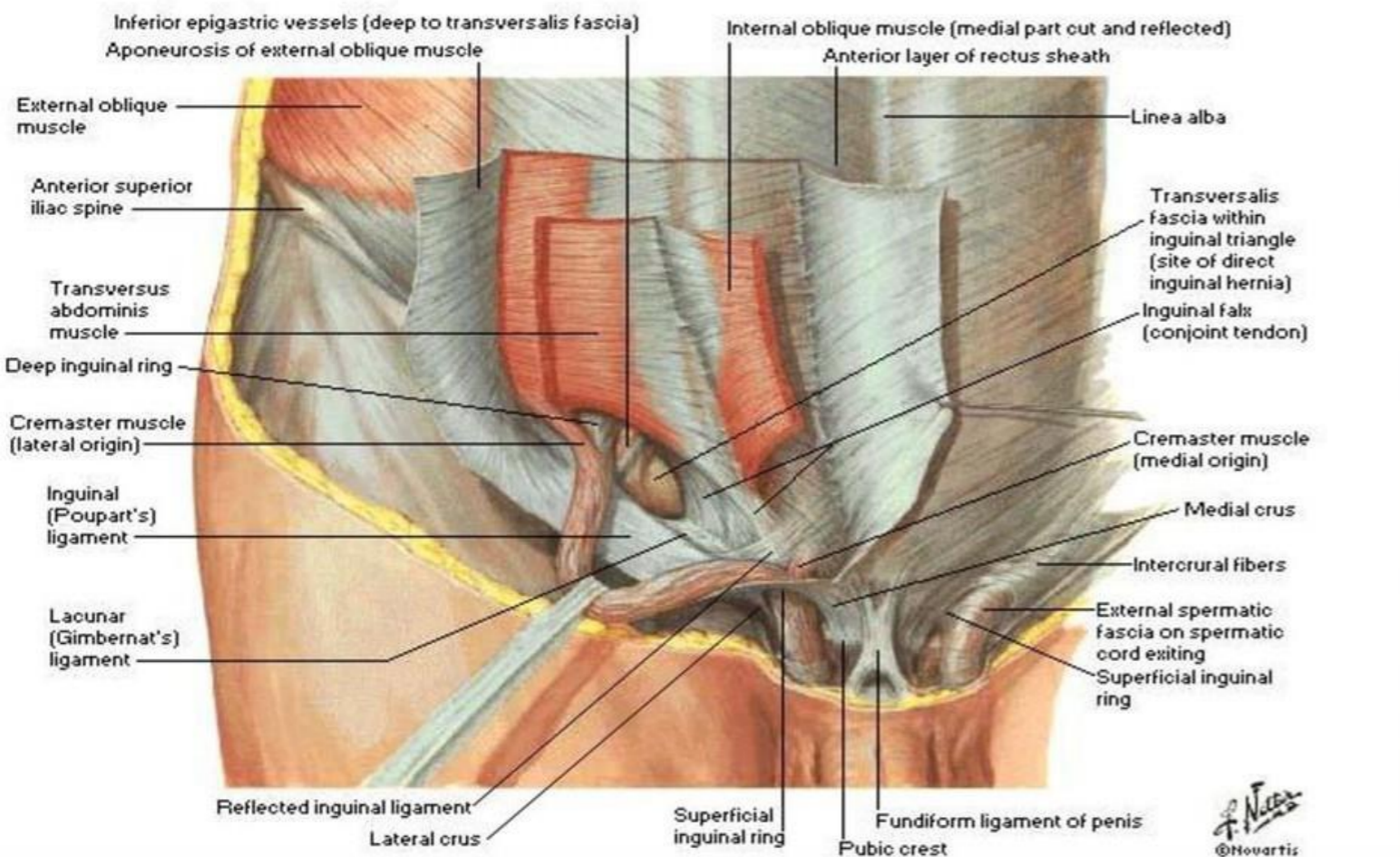
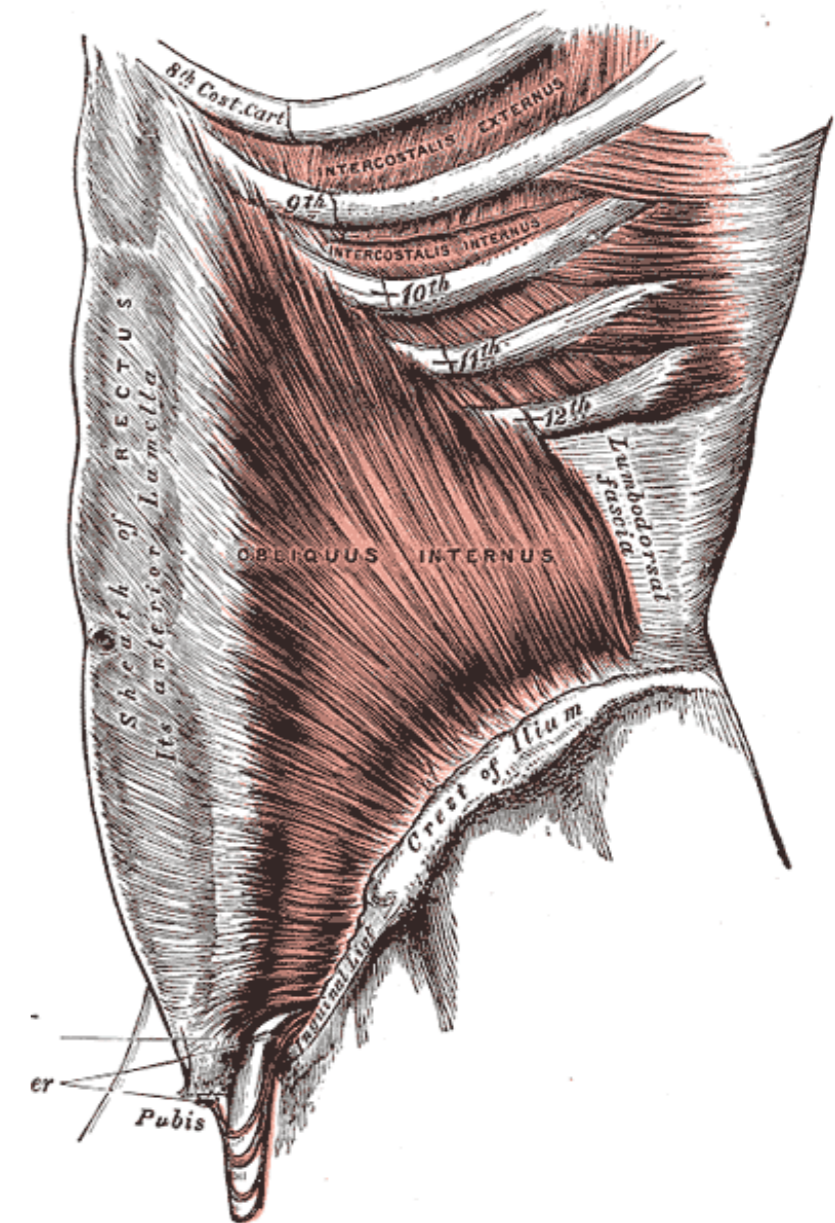
1. External oblique muscle

- The students should observe the following :
 1. Direction of the muscles fibers.
 2. The attachment of the aponeuroses part.
 3. The superficial inguinal ring.
 4. The inguinal ligament
 5. lacunar and pectineal ligaments



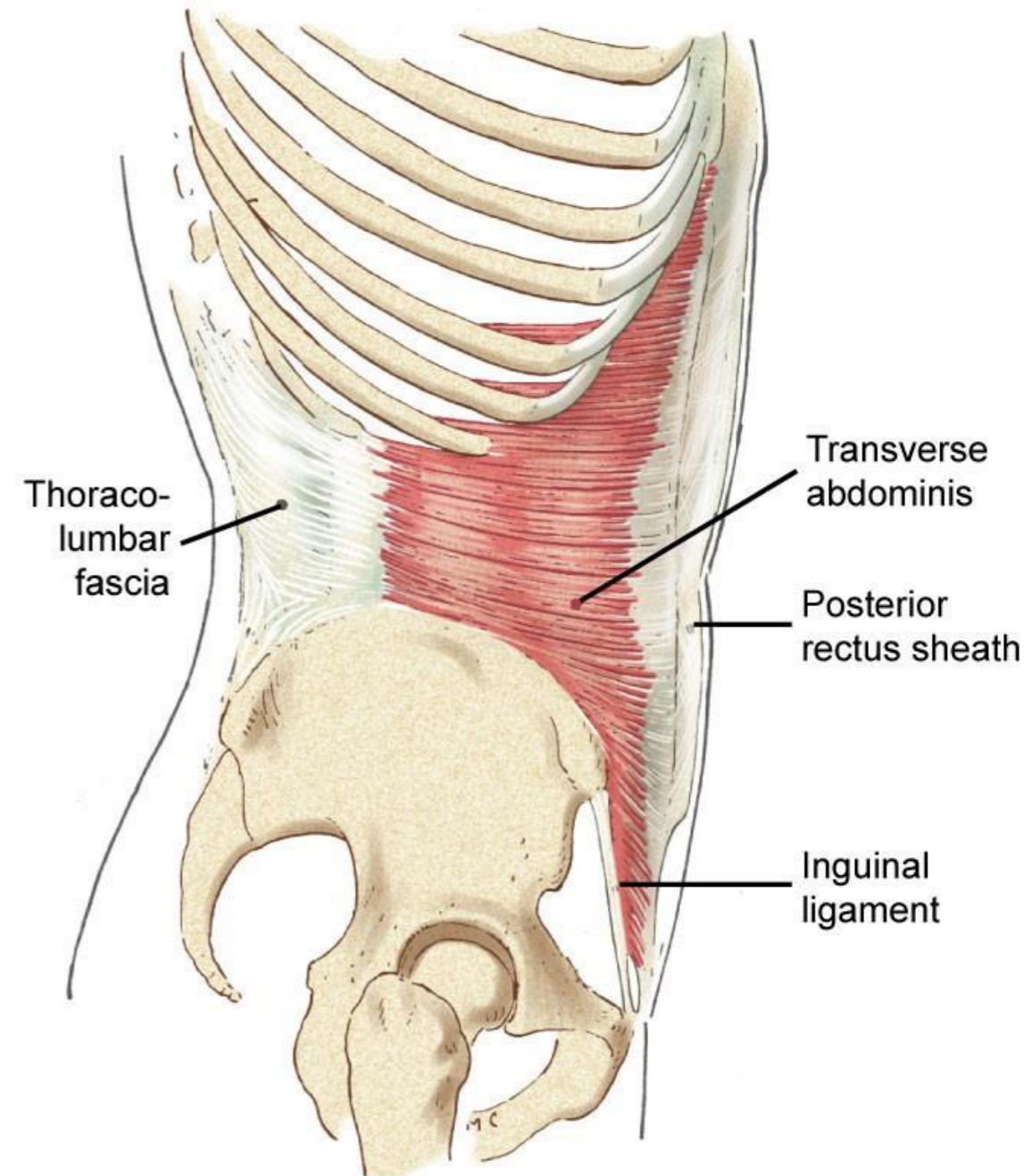
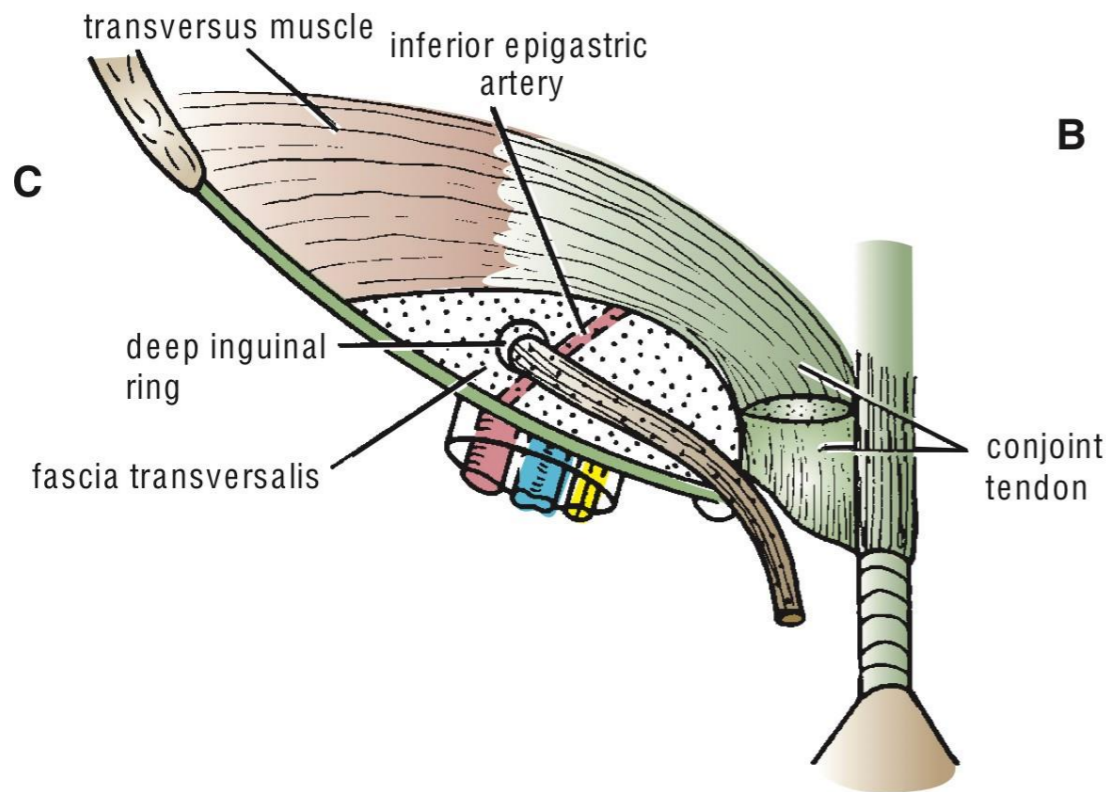
2. Internal oblique muscle

- The students should observe the following :
 1. Direction of the muscles fibers.
 2. The conjoint tendon
 3. The roof of inguinal canal .



3. Transversus Abdominis muscle

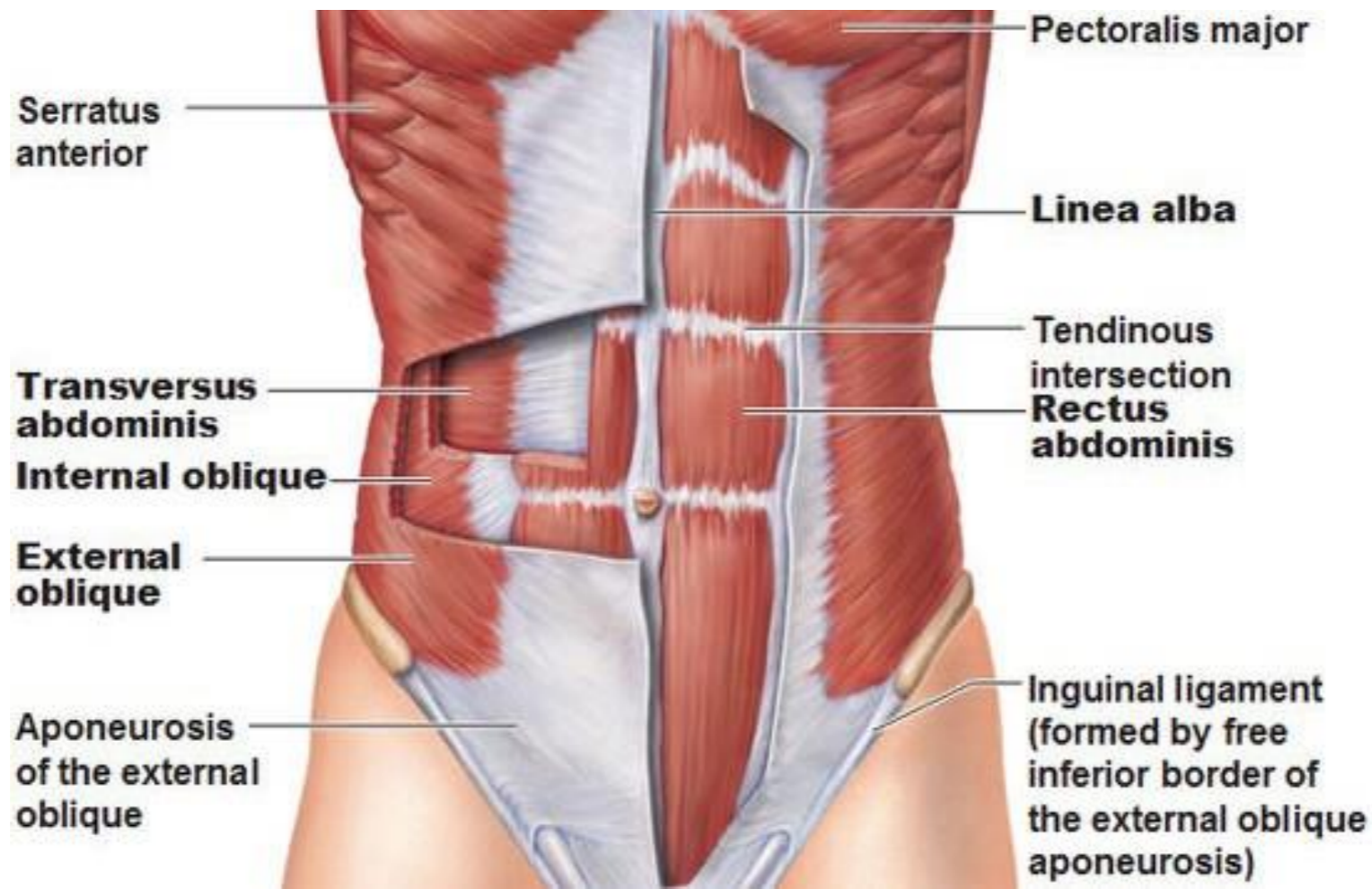
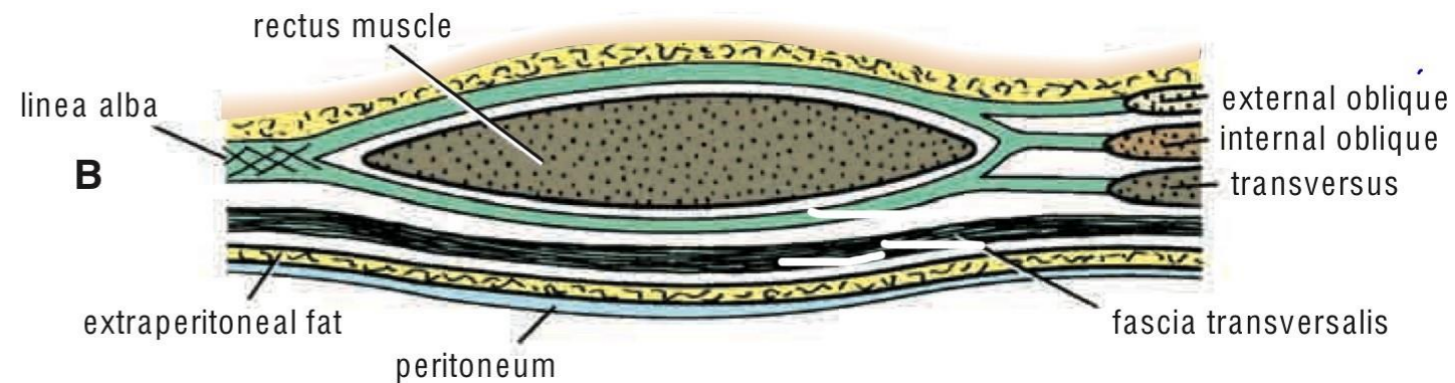
- The students should observe the following :
 1. Direction of the muscles fibers.
 2. The conjoint tendon



4. Rectus Abdominis muscle

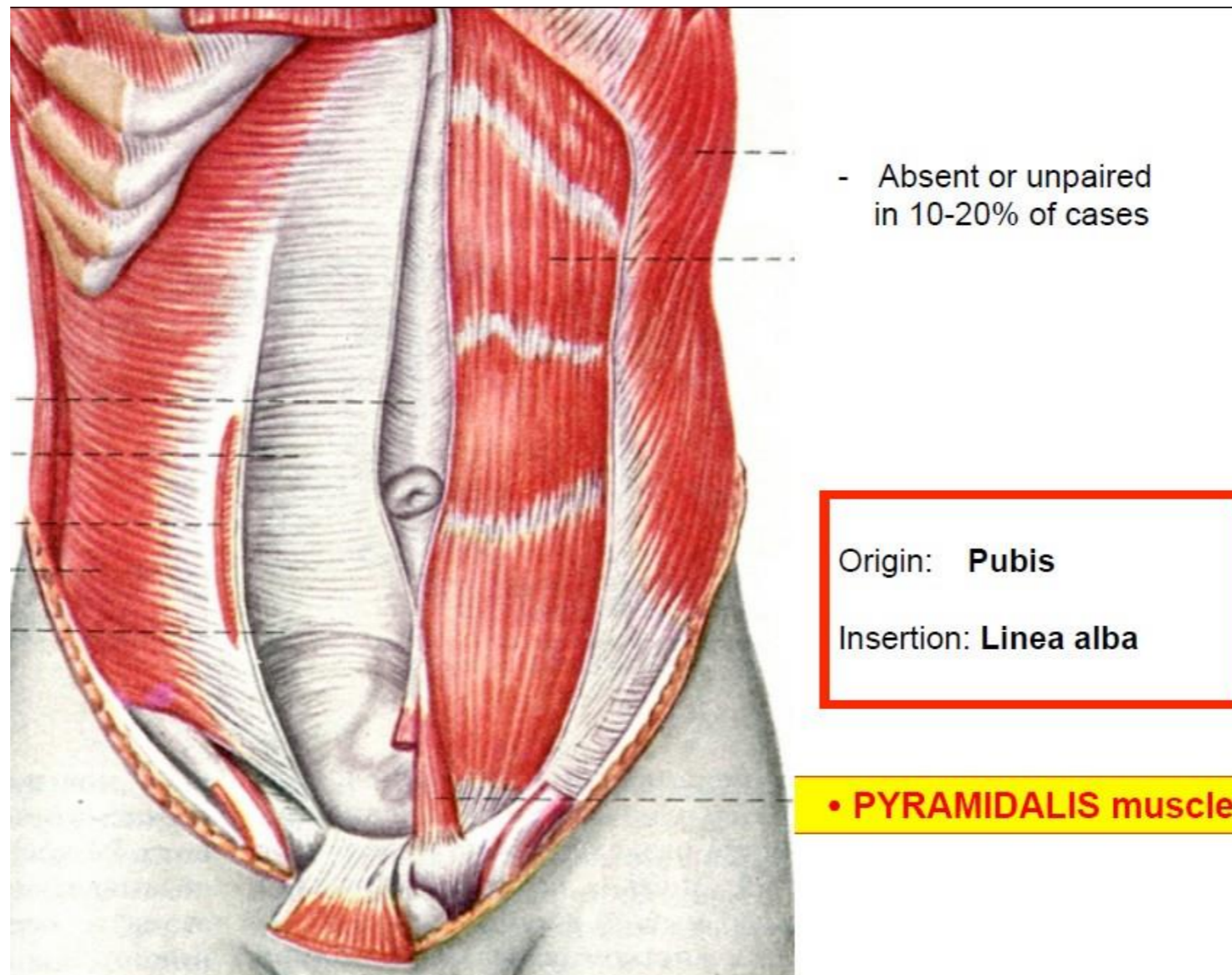
- The students should observe the following :

1. Direction of the muscles fibers.
2. Tendinous intersections
3. It lies in the rectus sheath.



5. Pyramidalis muscle

- The students should observe the following (if it is present) :
 1. Attached to linea alba.
 2. it lies anterior to rectus abdominis inside the rectus sheath



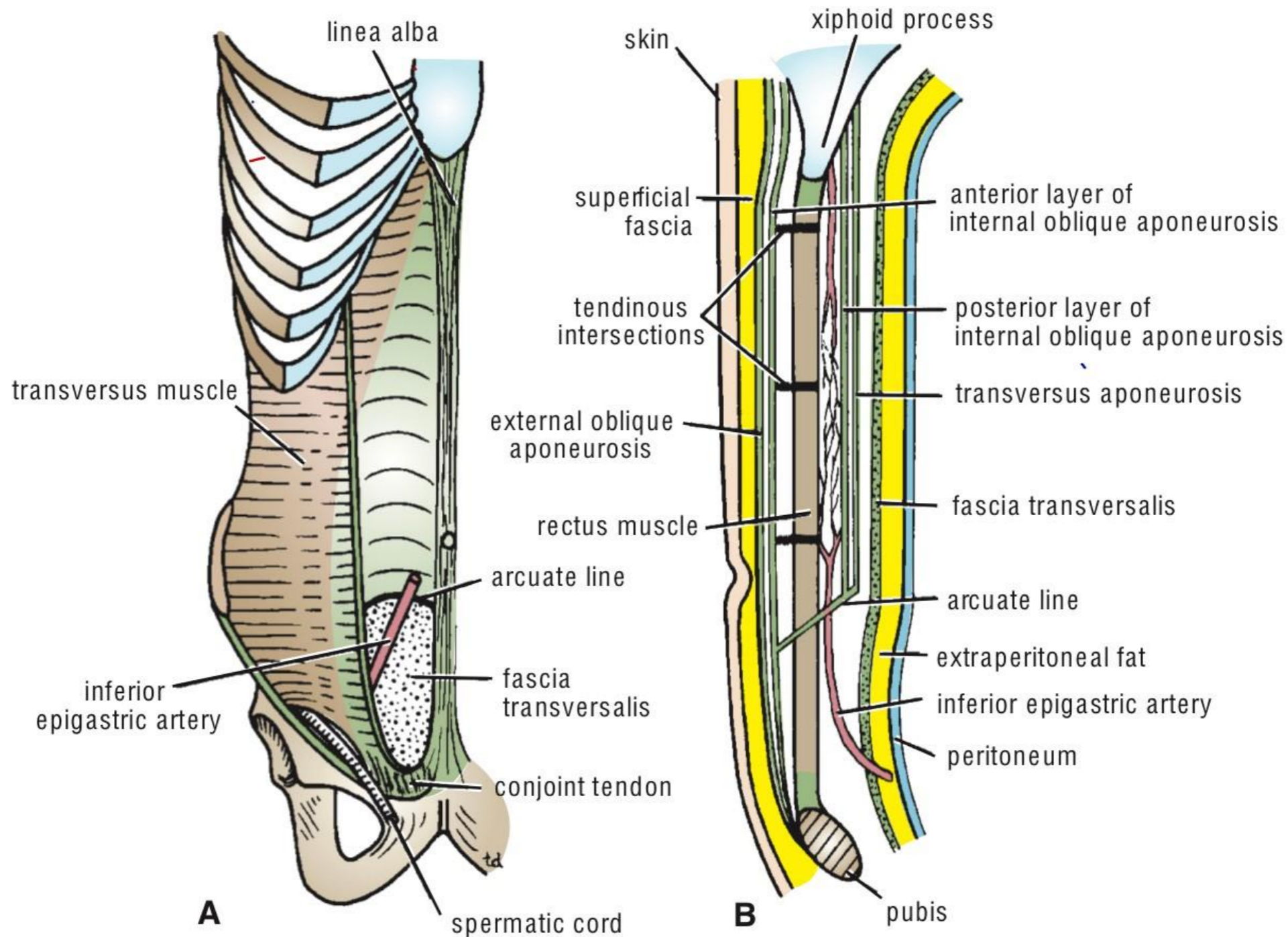
✦ Anterior abdominal wall.

B. Rectus Sheath

- There is three levels of rectus sheath, the students should notice the anterior and posterior layers of each level.
- Example : above and below the umbilicus, the anterior wall is formed by ???
- The student should observe the adherent of the tendinous intersection with the anterior wall of rectus sheath

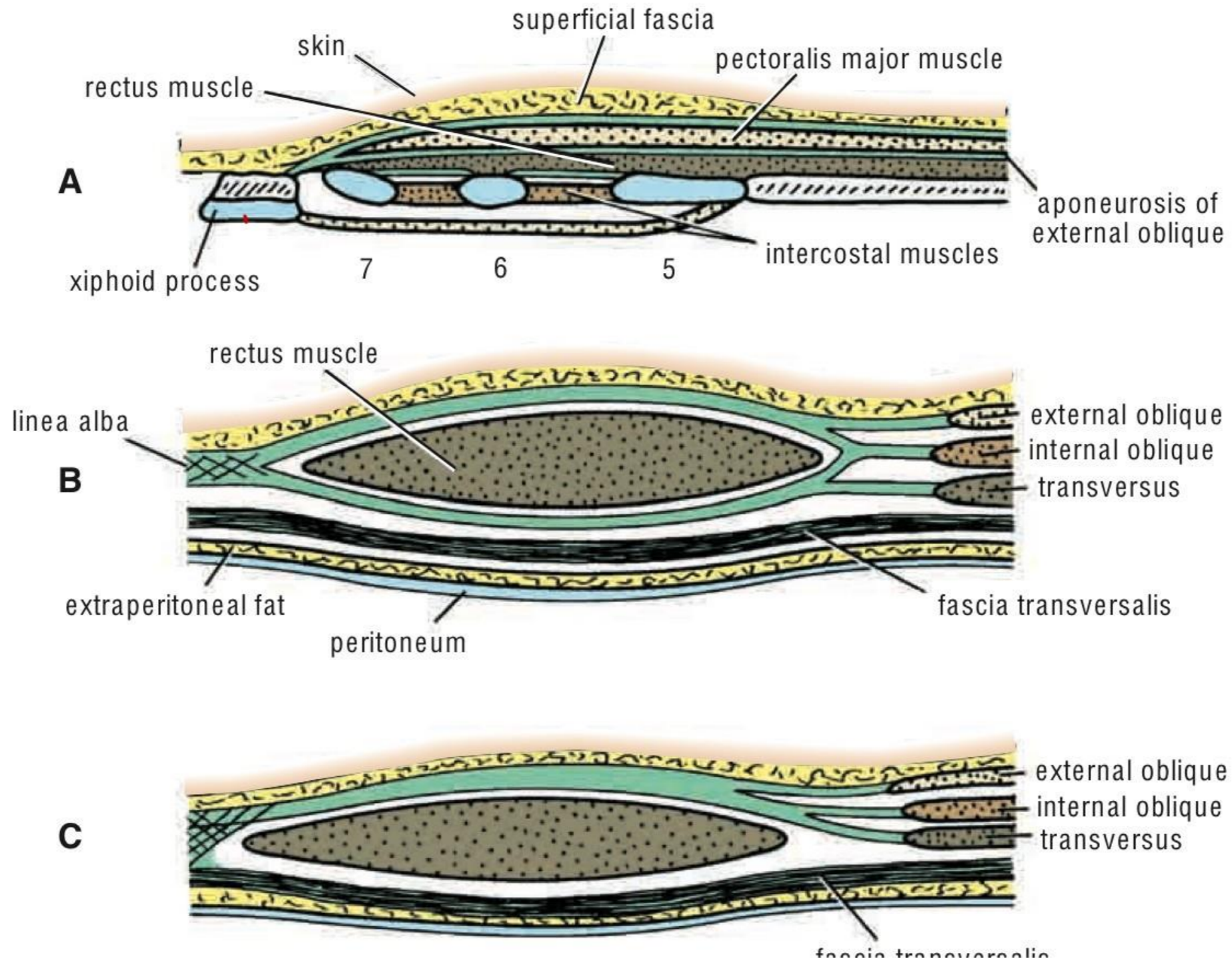
❖ Anterior abdominal wall.

B. Rectus Sheath



❖ Anterior abdominal wall.

B. Rectus Sheath



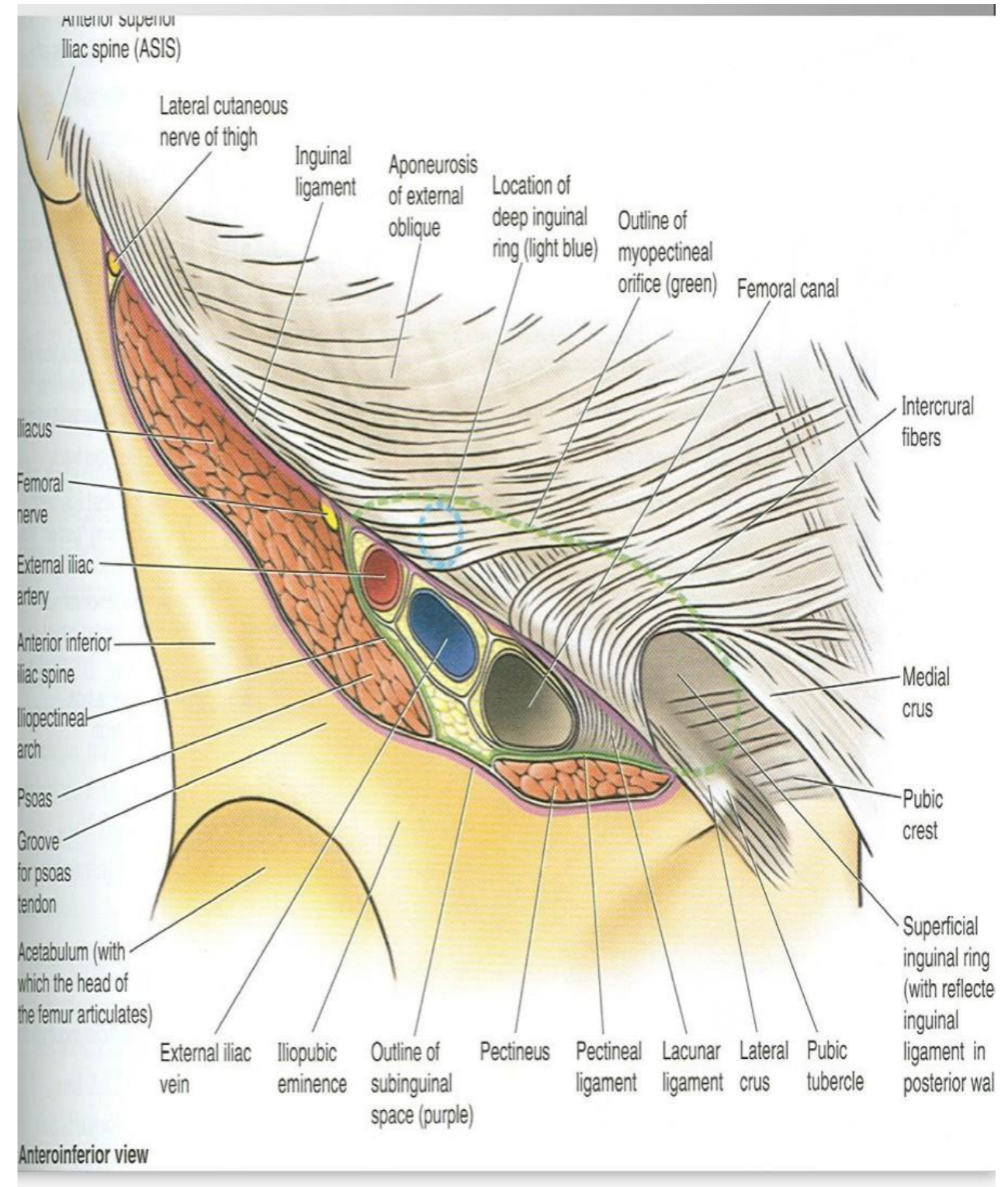
✱ Inguinal canal.

- The students should know and identify the :
 1. deep and superficial inguinal rings
 2. boundaries of Inguinal canal
 3. contents of Inguinal canal
 4. clinical points (hernia)

1. Deep and superficial inguinal rings

- The students should observe the following :

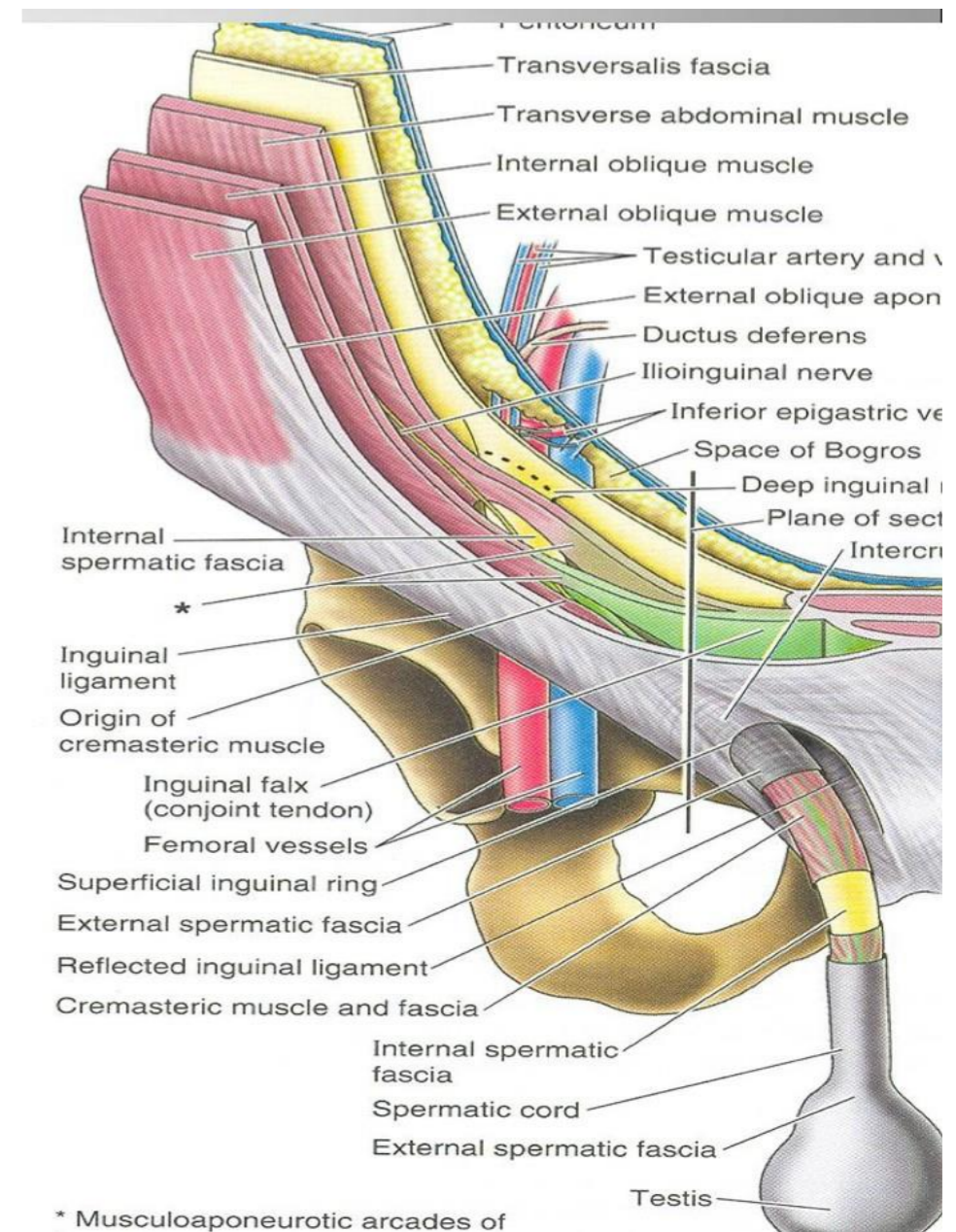
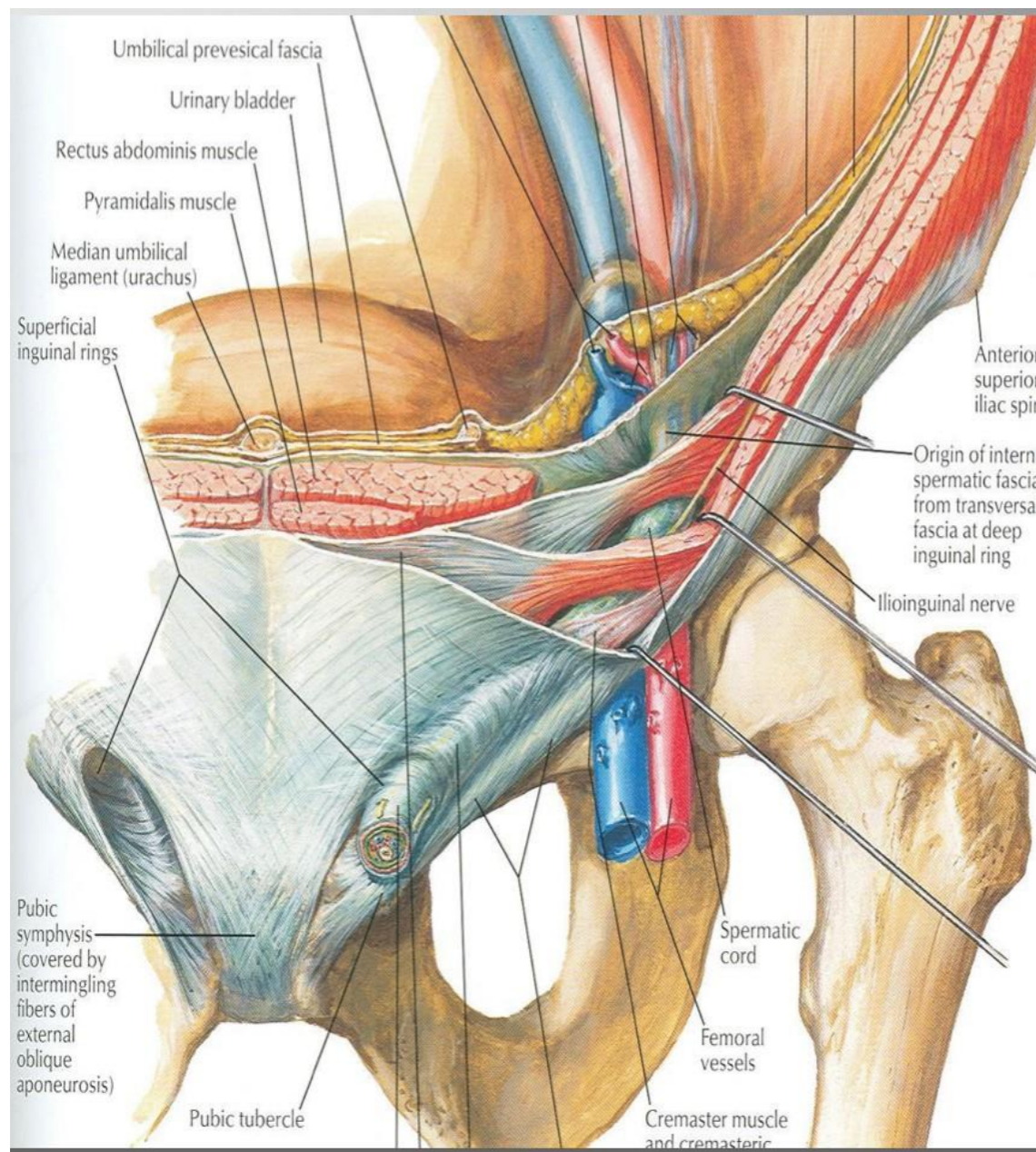
1. relation of deep ring to femoral artery.
2. relation of the superficial inguinal ring to pubic tubercle
3. the structures which crosses each ring ???



2. Boundaries of Inguinal canal

- The students should observe the following :

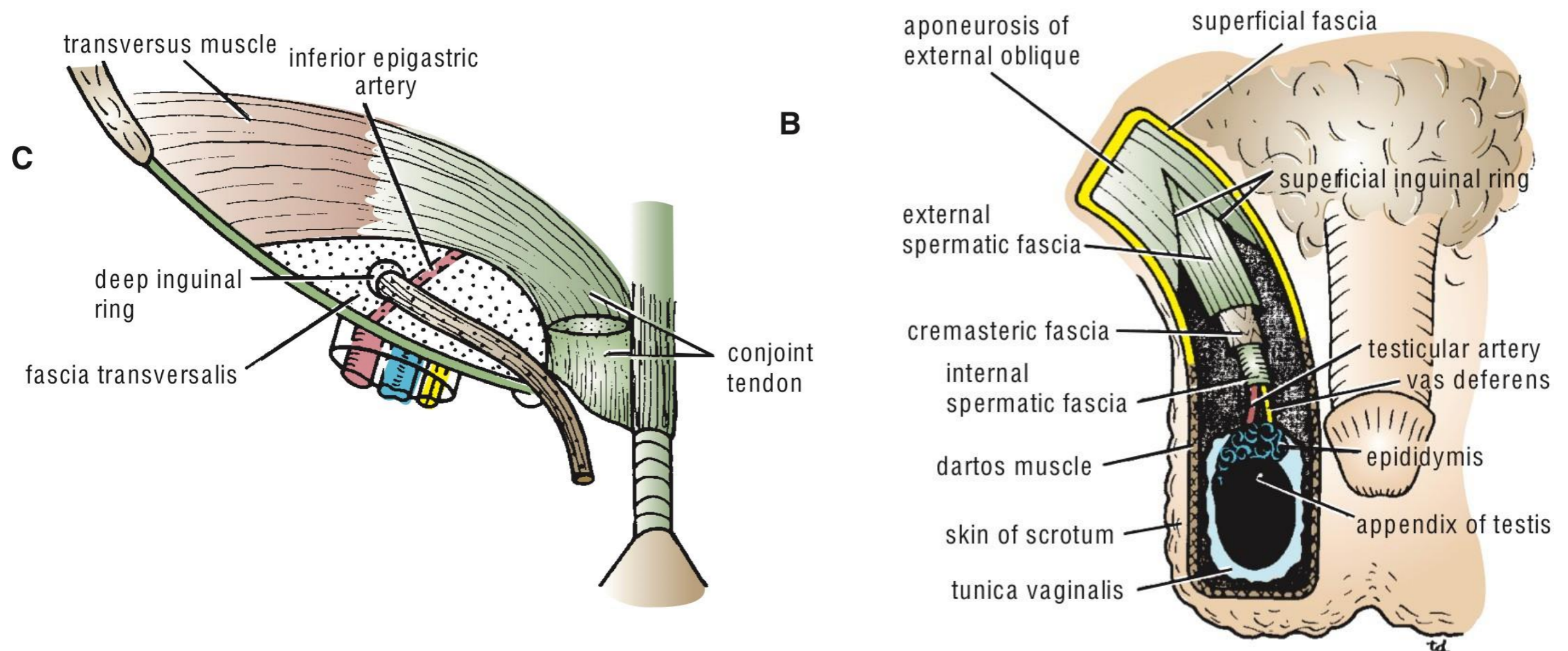
1. The boundaries of inguinal canal (ant wall, post wall, roof and floor)



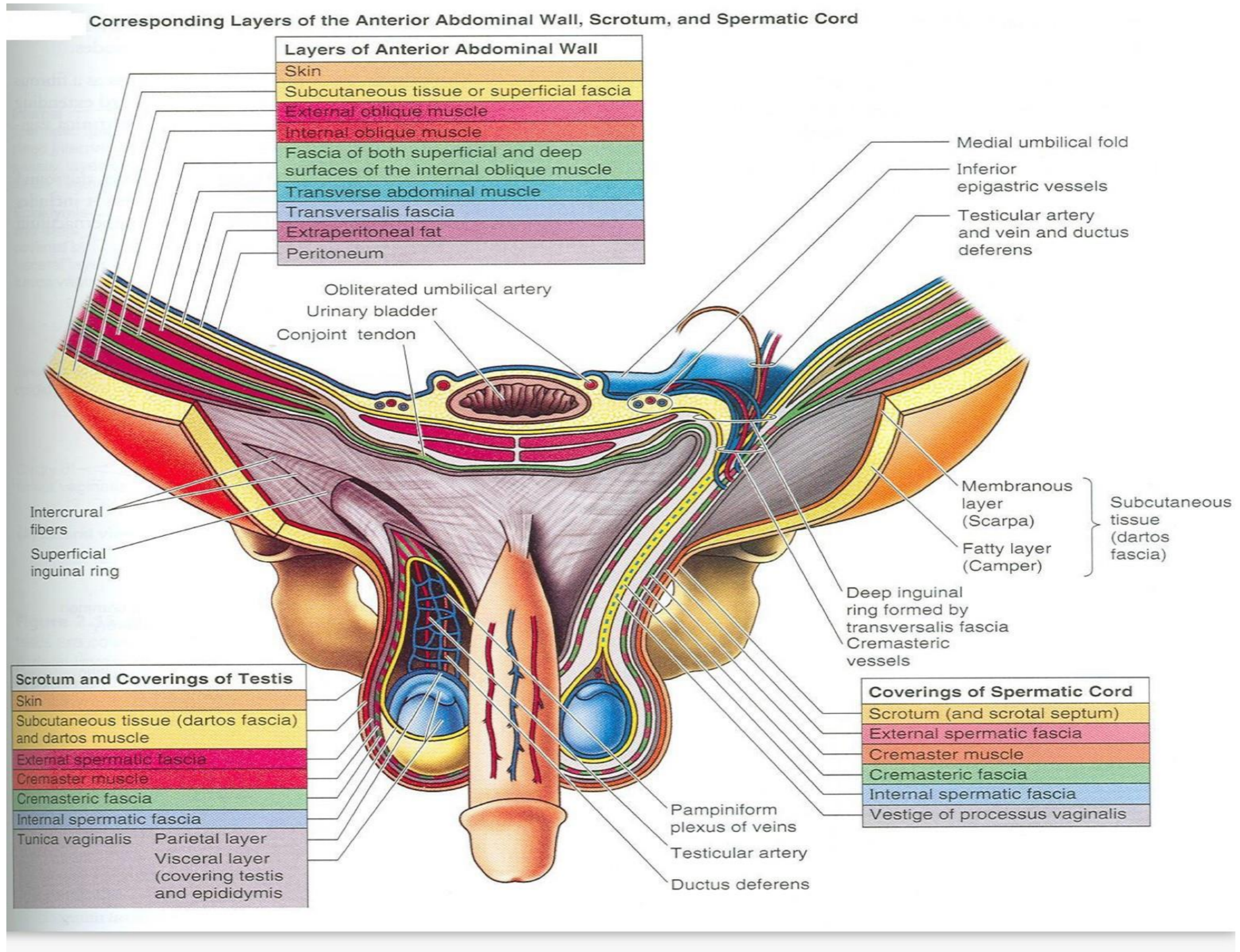
3. contents of Inguinal canal

- The students should observe the following :

1. The contents of inguinal canal
2. The relation of deep ring to inferior epigastric vessels

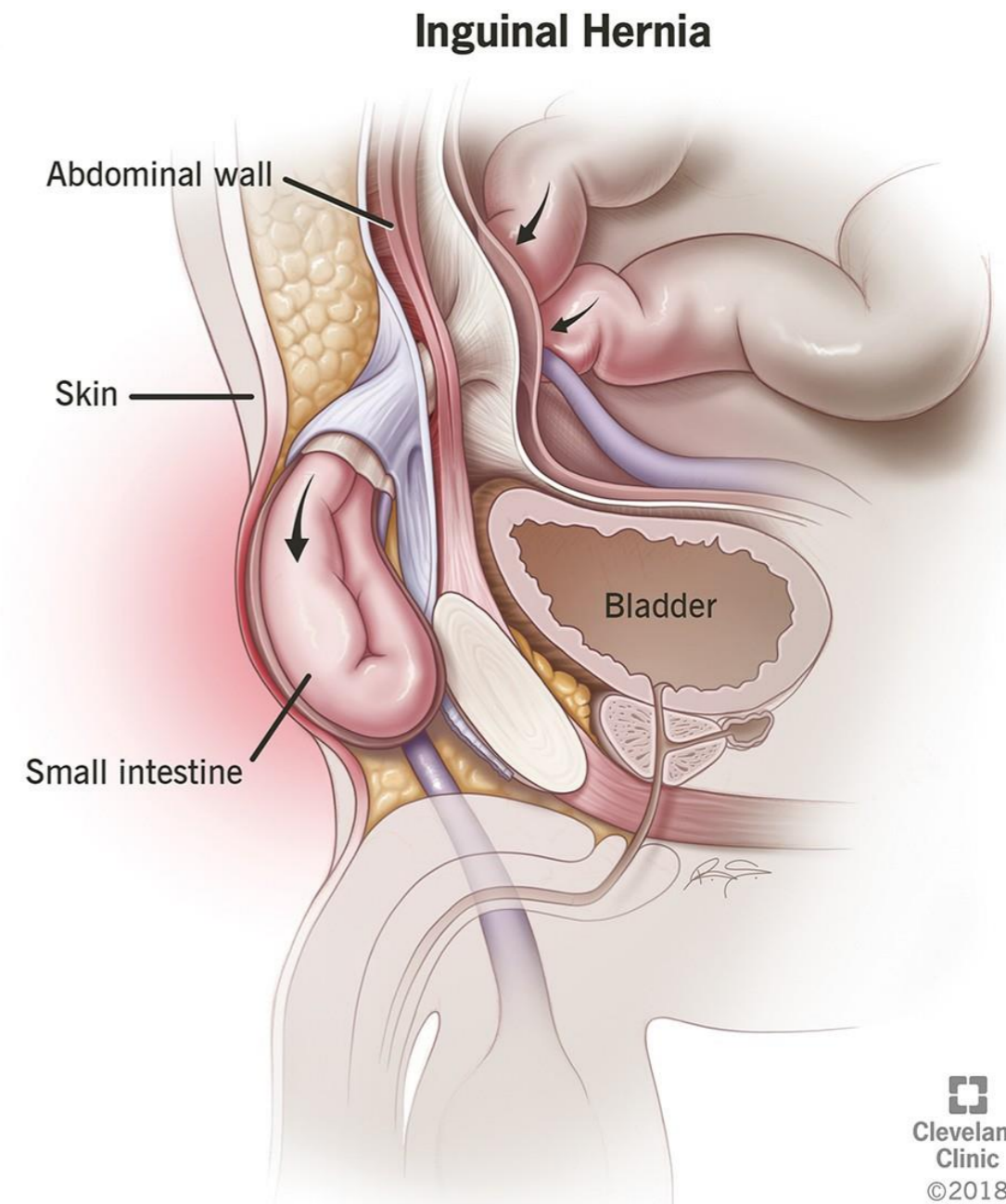
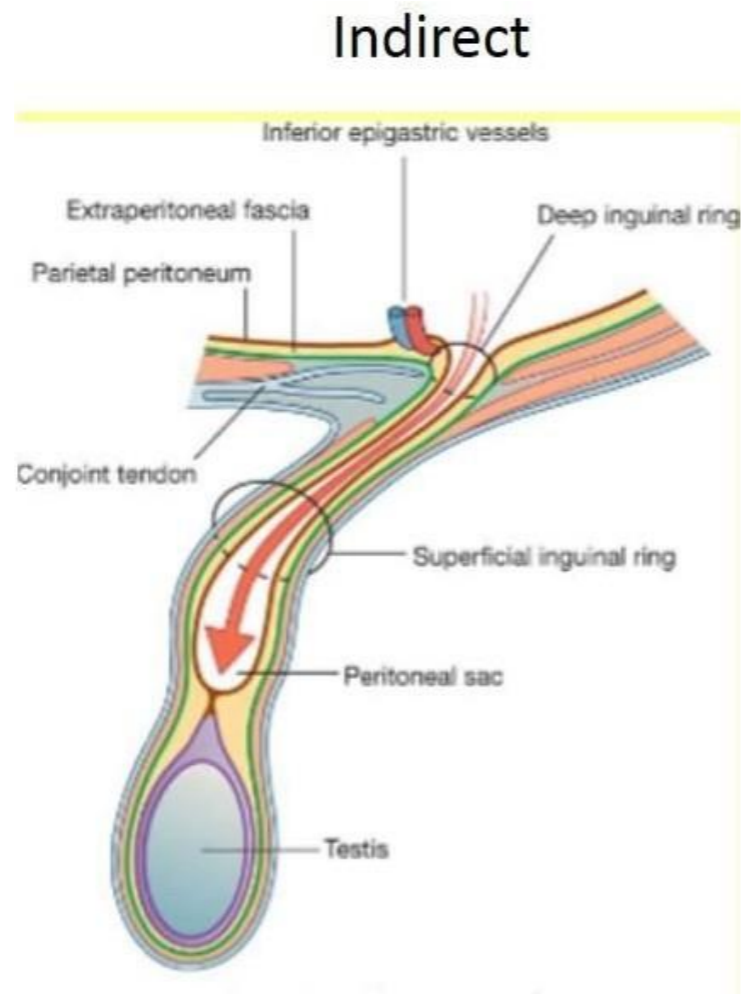


3. contents of Inguinal canal



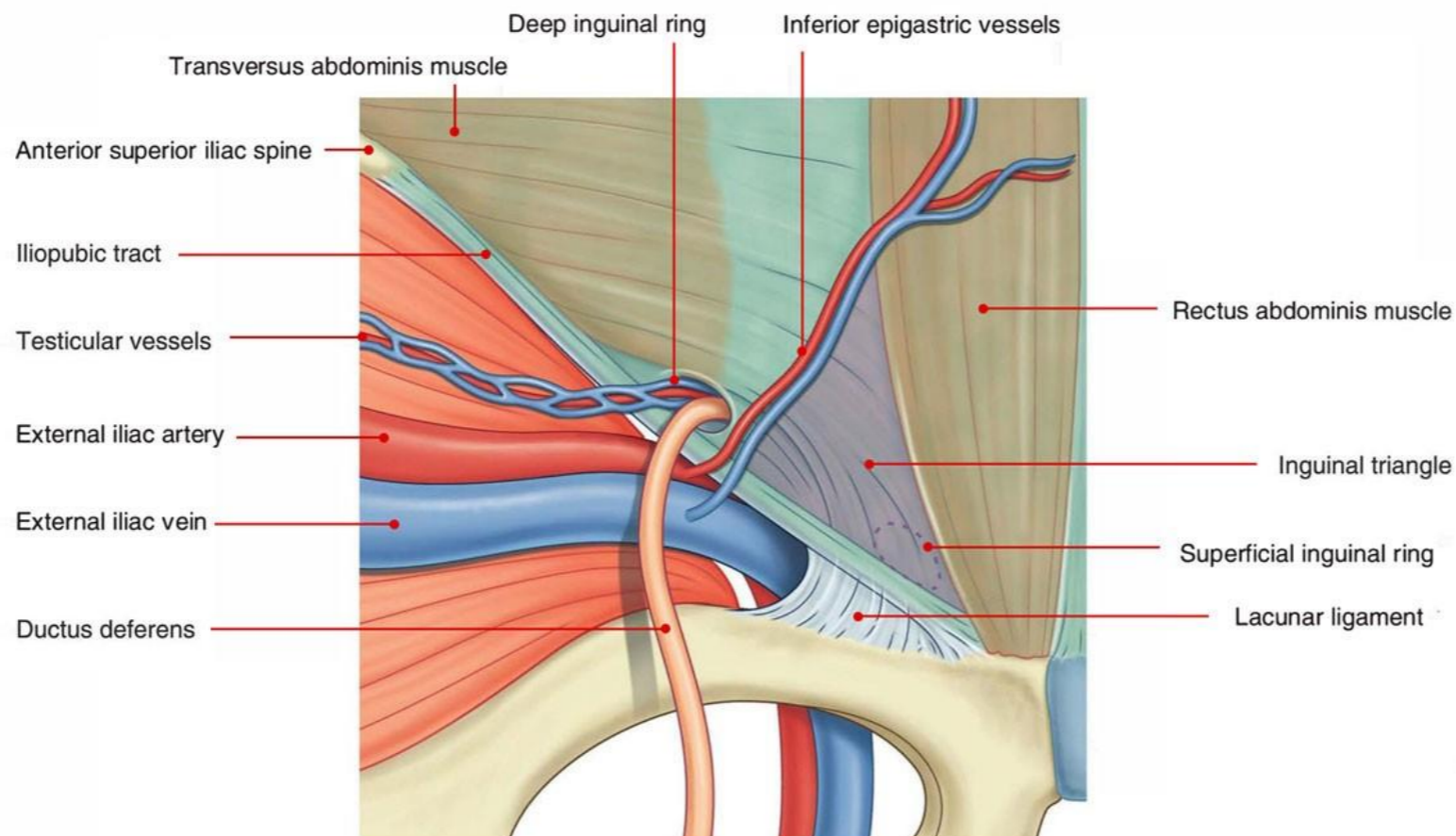
4. Indirect inguinal hernia

- The students should know the following :
 1. Type of the hernia.
 2. its relations to inferior epigastric vessels
 3. the direction of hernia and it may reach the scrotum

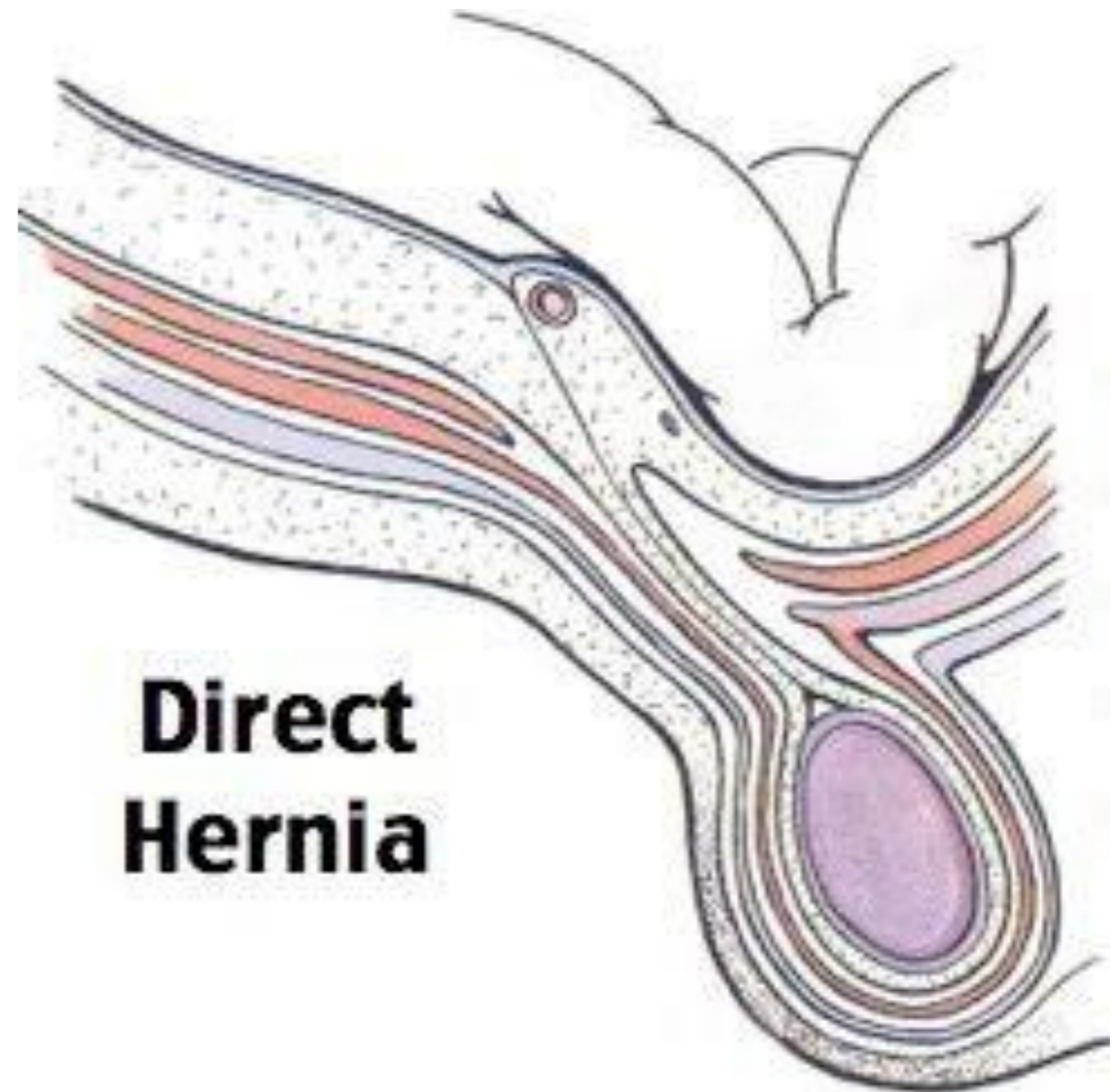
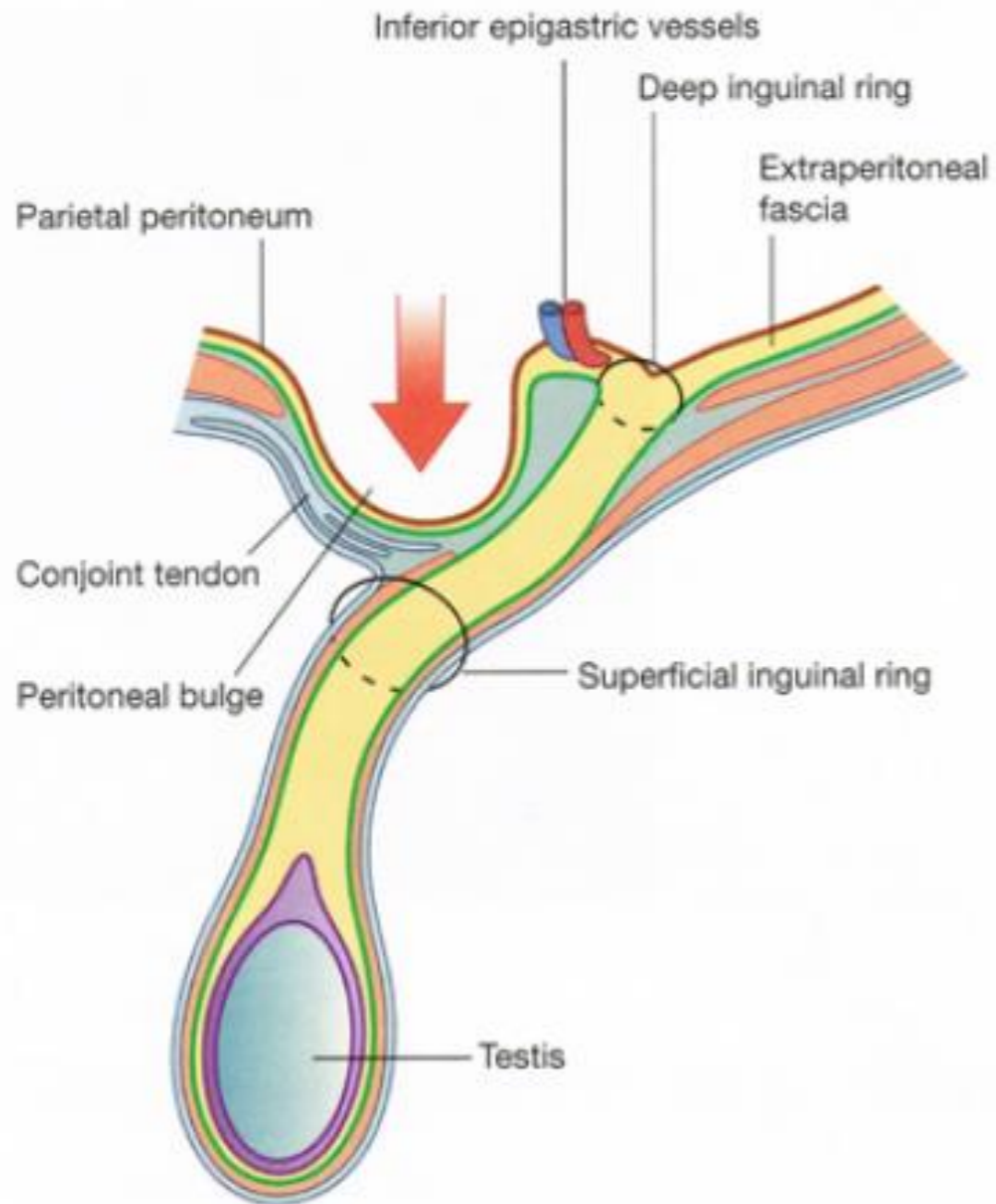


✘ Inguinal triangle.

- The students should know and identify the :
 1. Boundaries of inguinal triangle
 2. Type of hernia (direct inguinal hernia)
 3. its relations to inferior epigastric vessels
 4. the direction of hernia and it has no relation with the inguinal canal
- note: know the differences between direct and indirect inguinal hernia



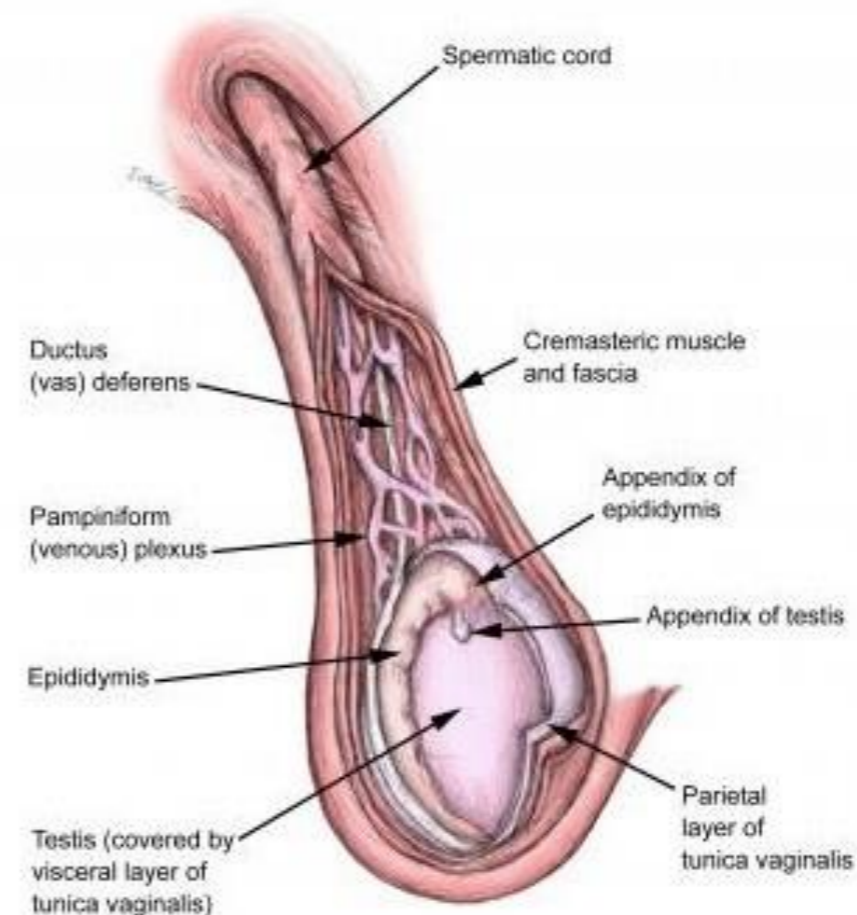
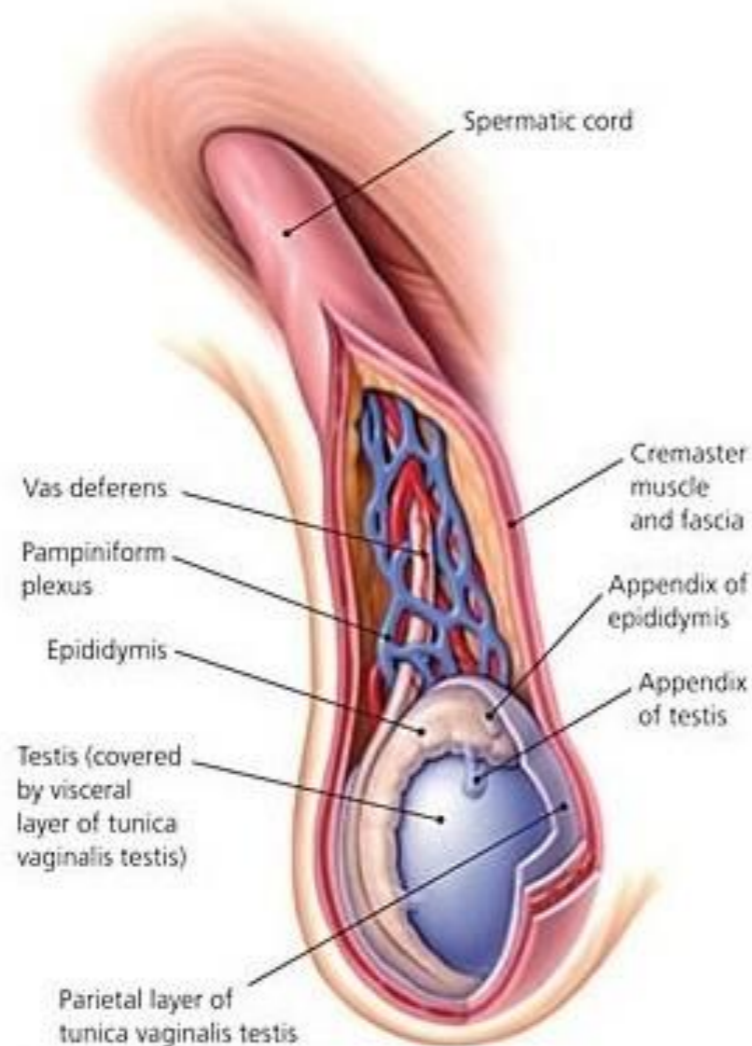
✦ Inguinal triangle.



**Direct
Hernia**

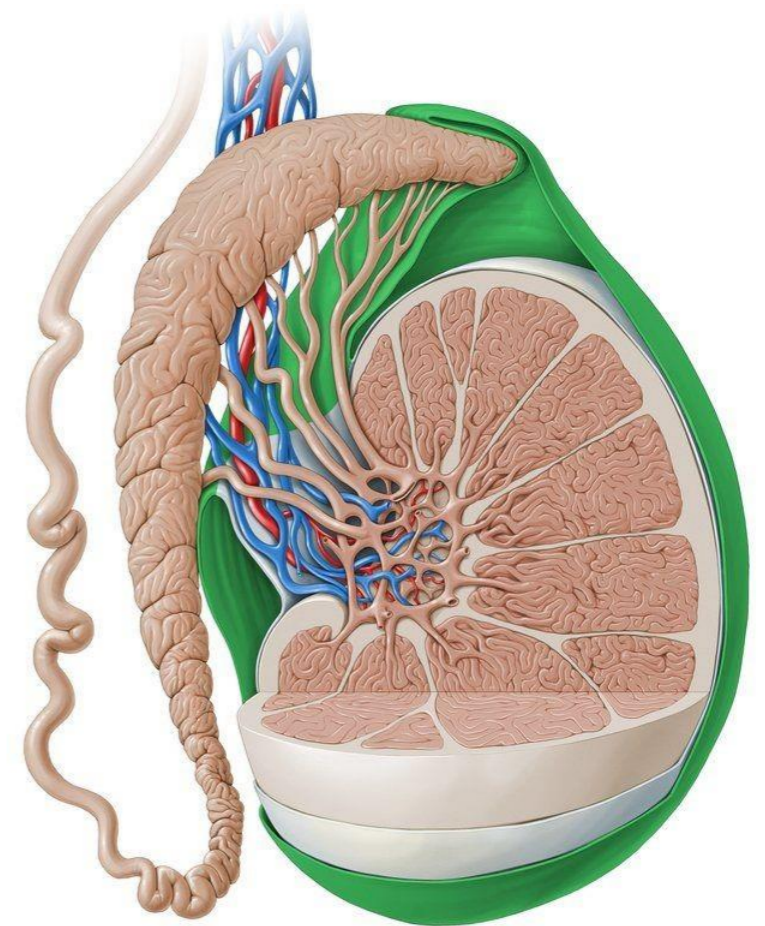
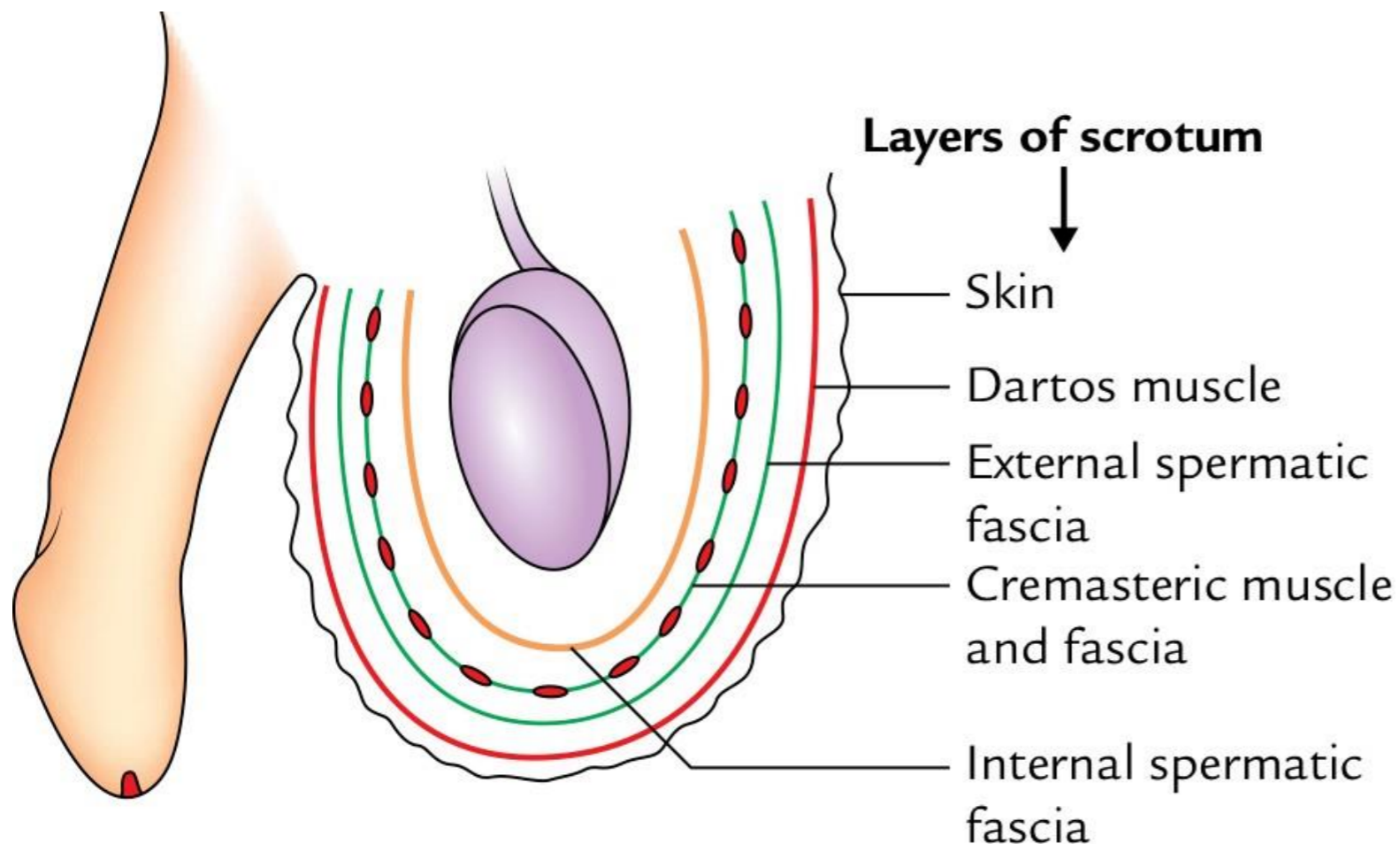
✦ Spermatic cord.

- The students should know and identify the :
 1. Contents of the spermatic cord
 2. passage of the spermatic cord (beginning and the ending)
 3. the vas deferens as cord like structure inside the cord



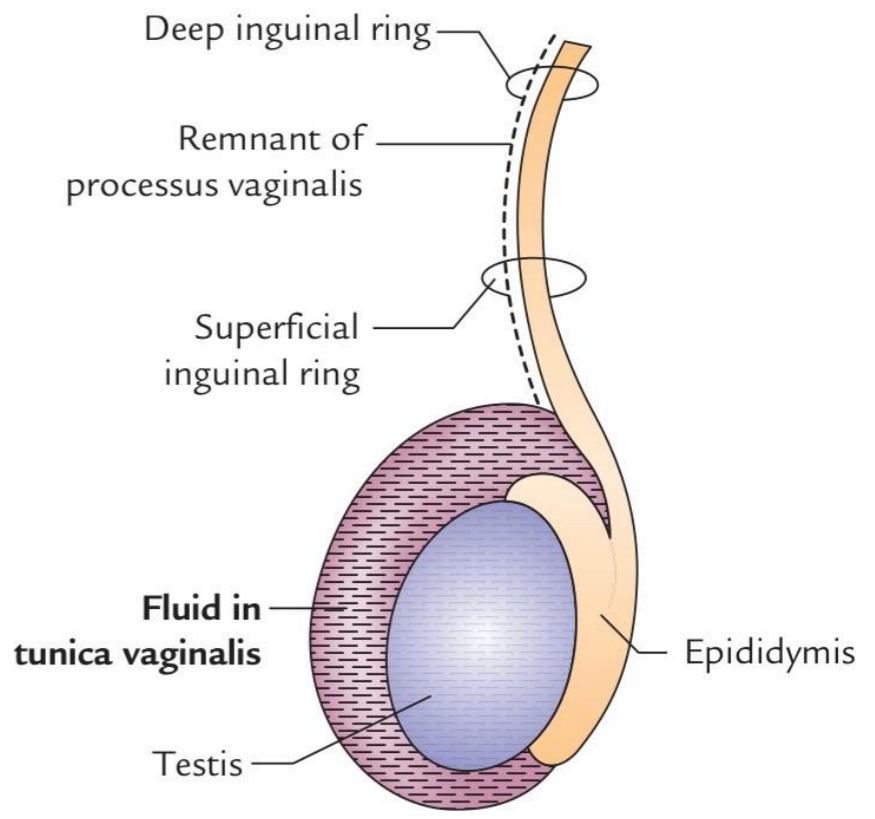
✦ Scrotum

- The students should observe the :
 1. layers of the scrotum from outside to inside
 2. the site of testis inside the scrotum
 3. the relation of tunica vaginalis to testis
 4. clinical point (notice the hydrocele in relation to tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginia it lies between the to layers

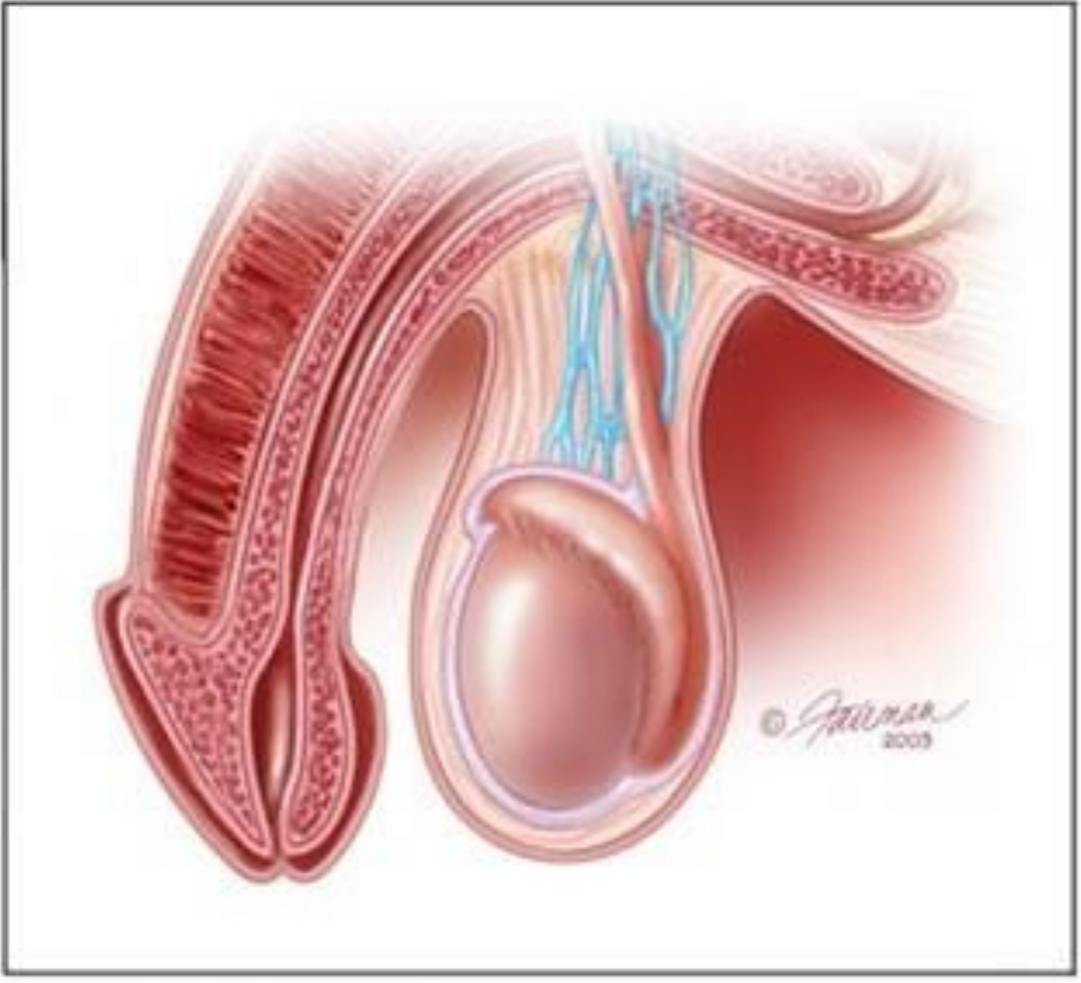


✦ Scrotum

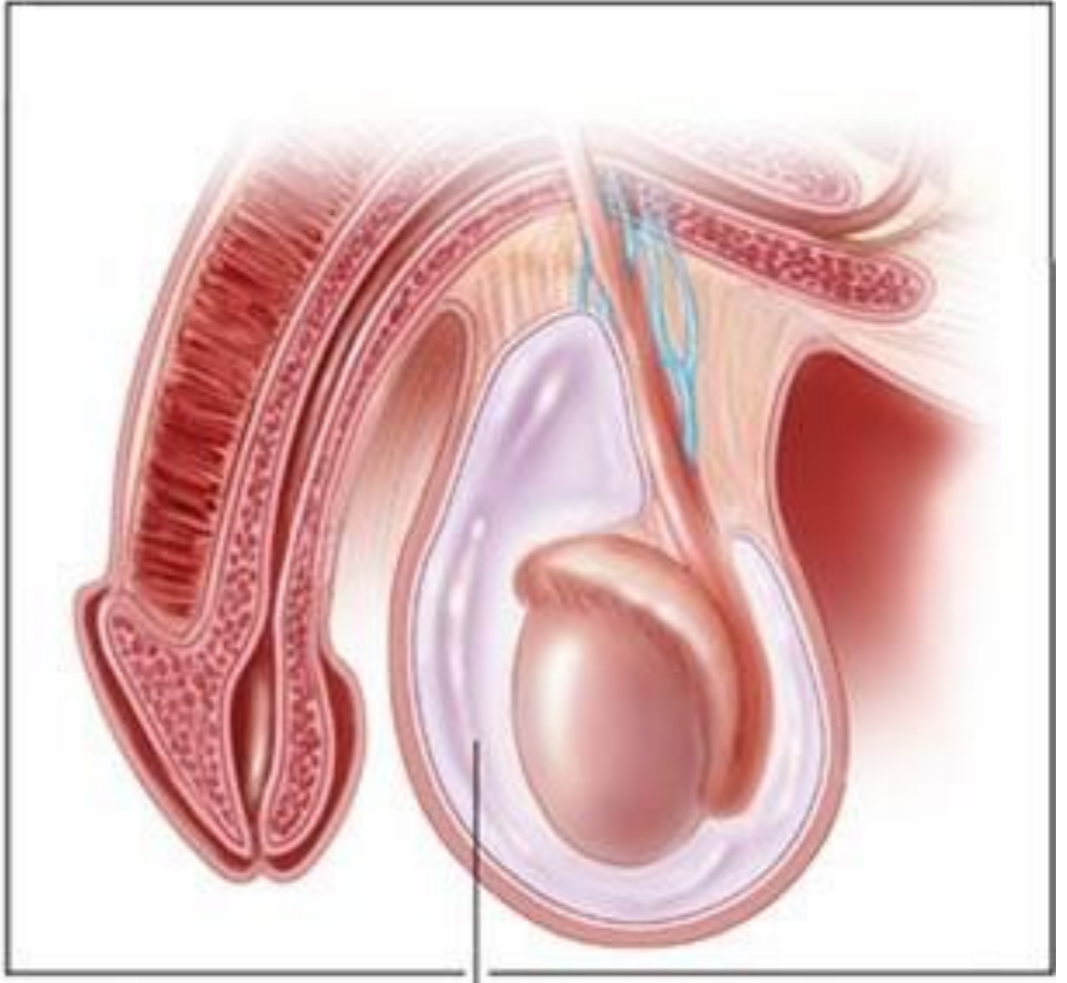
Hydrocele



NORMAL

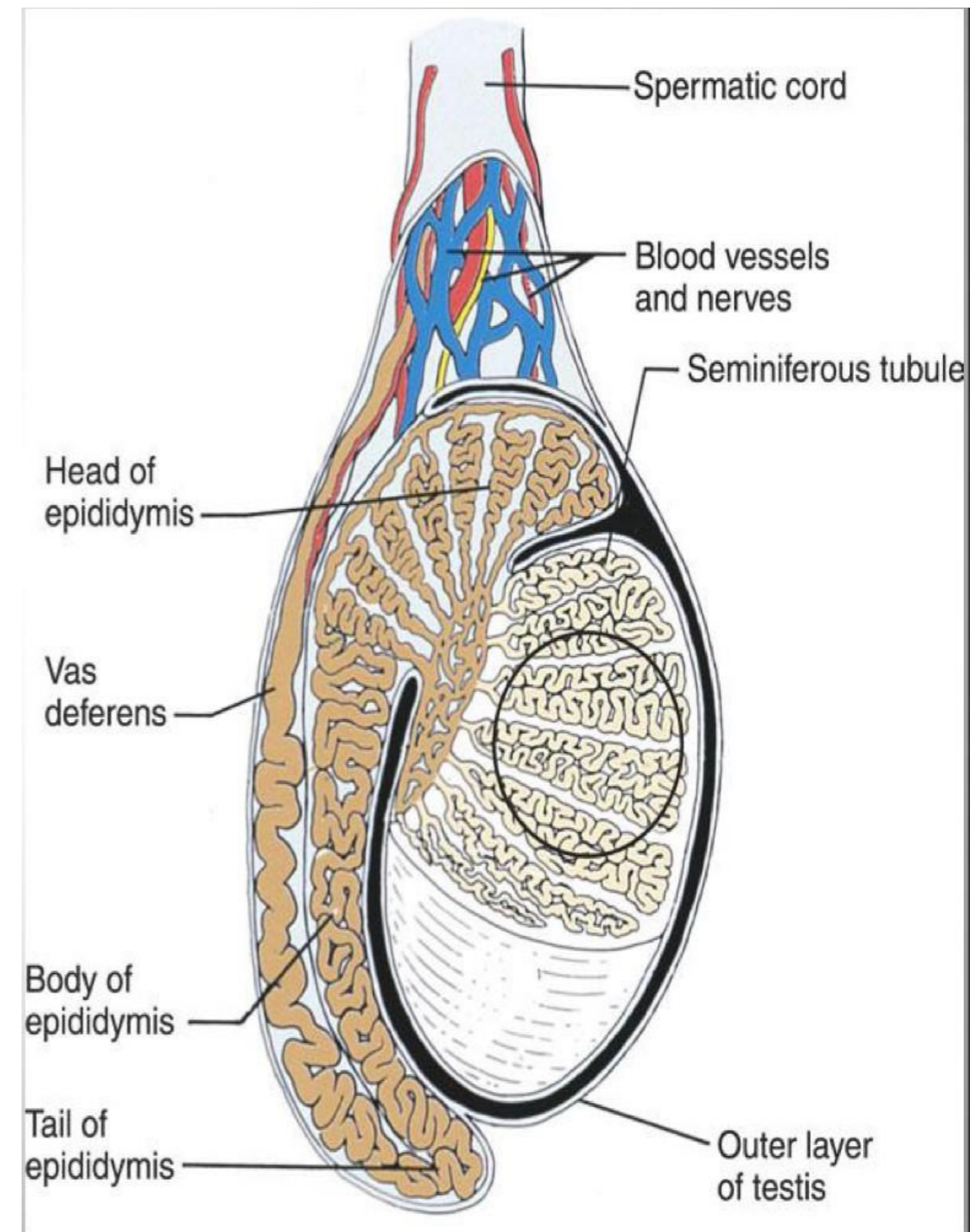


ABNORMAL



✖ Testis

- The students should observe the :
 1. how the tunica albuginea covering the testis
 2. relations of the testis to epididymis
 3. blood supply, venous drainage, and lymphatic drainage of the testis



✦ Testis

