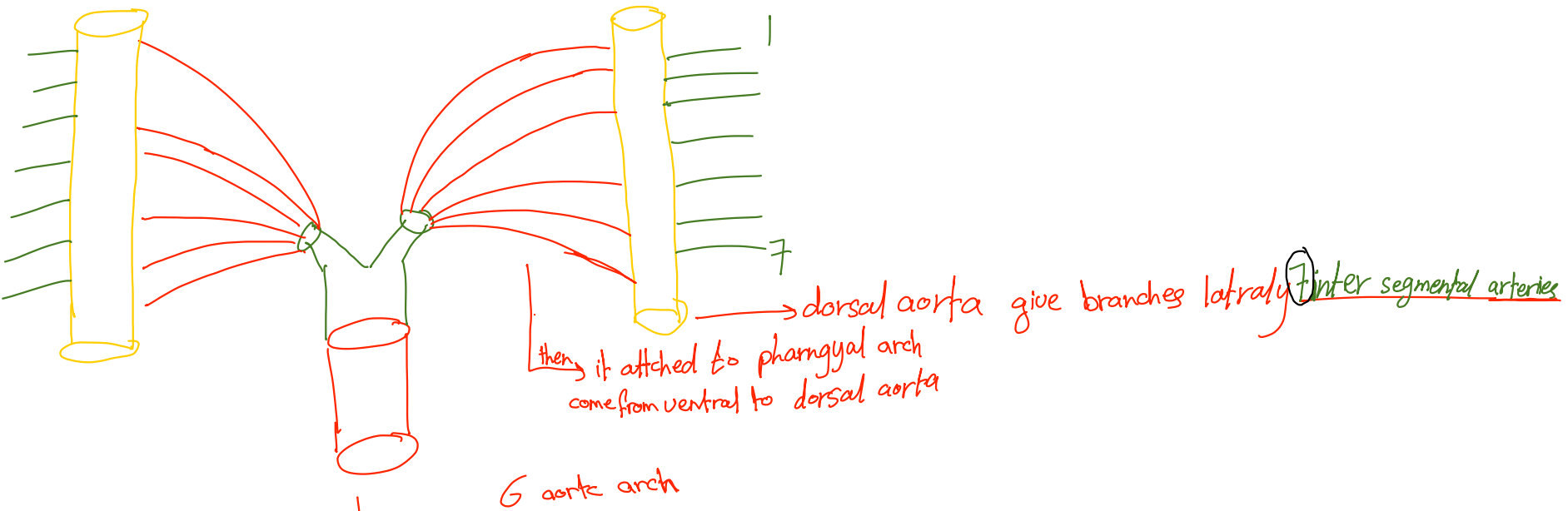


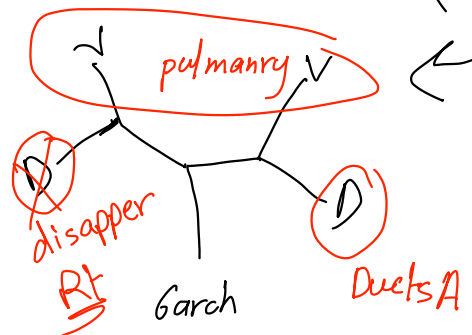
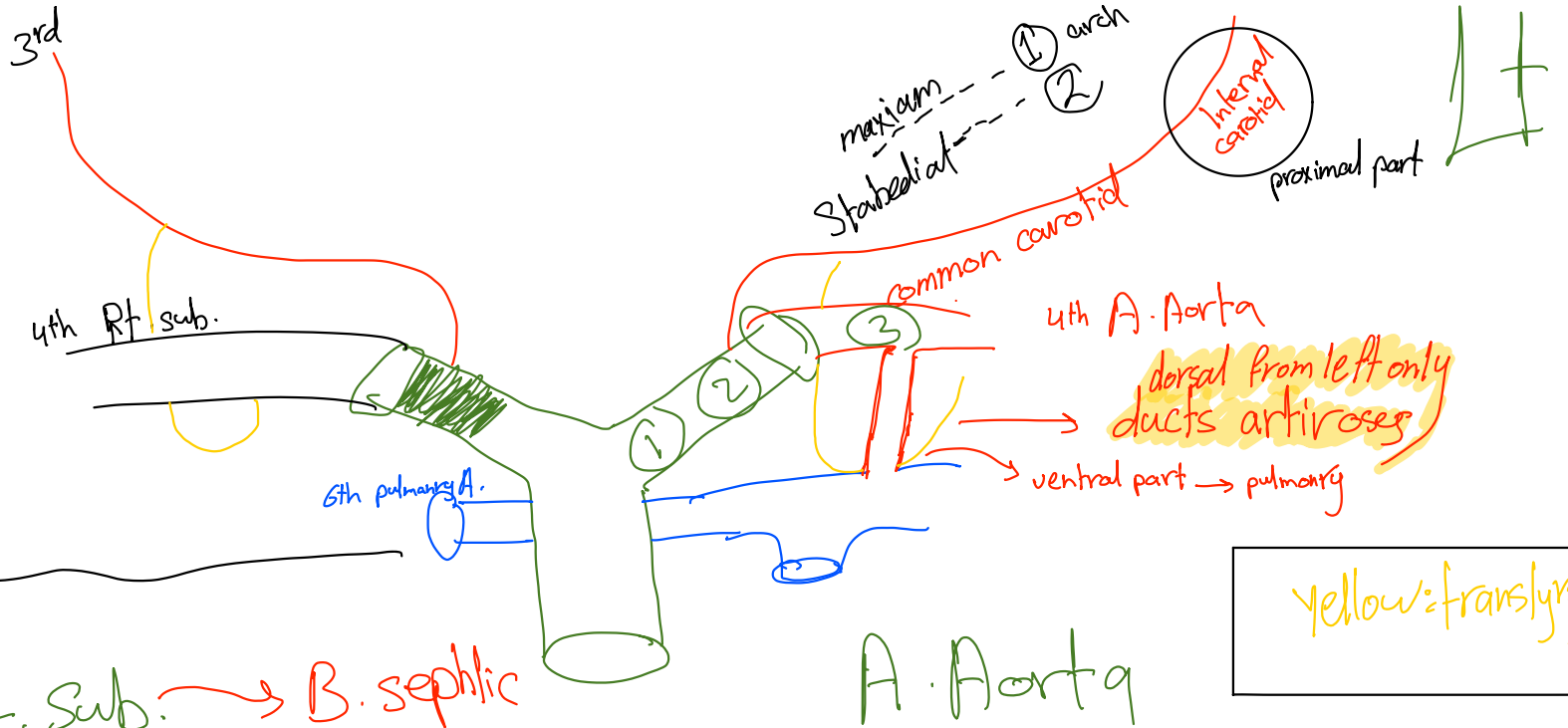


\* view: cervical

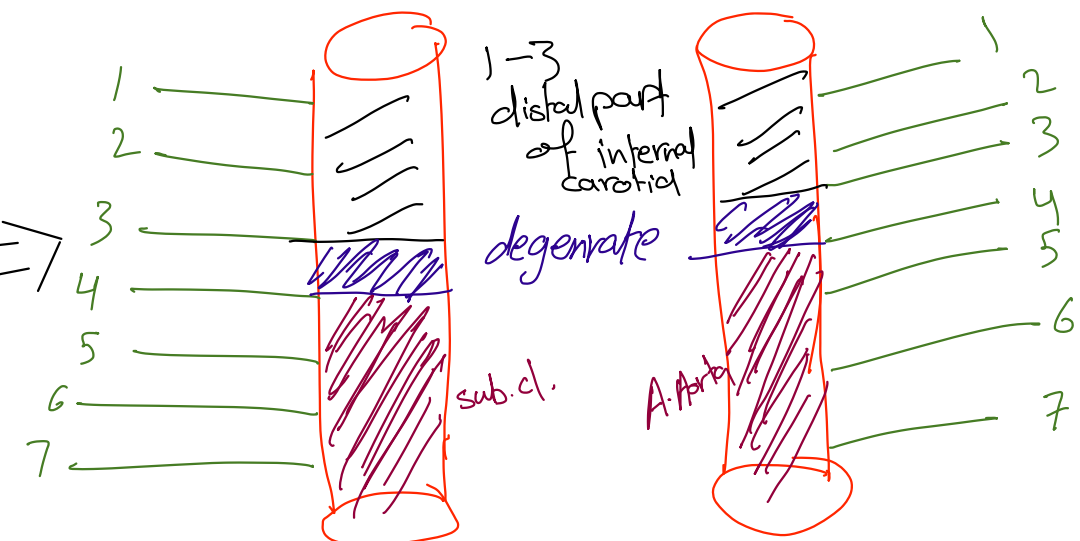


represent truncs  
arterioses (which is the last part  
from above of pulpas cords)

RT



dorsal aorta branches



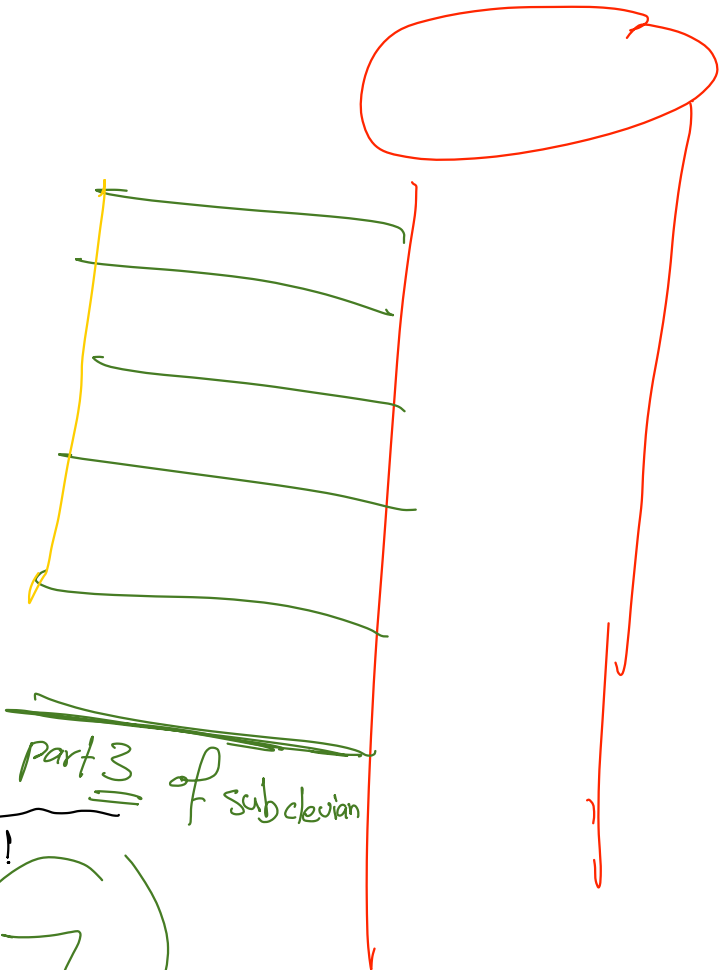
5th arch disappear 😊

Sub. cleveian from Rt formed like A. Aorta

- ① 4<sup>th</sup> arch
- ② Dorsal aorta
- ③ 7 inter segmental

A. Aorta only dorsal aorta Lt

Rt



Look above!

7

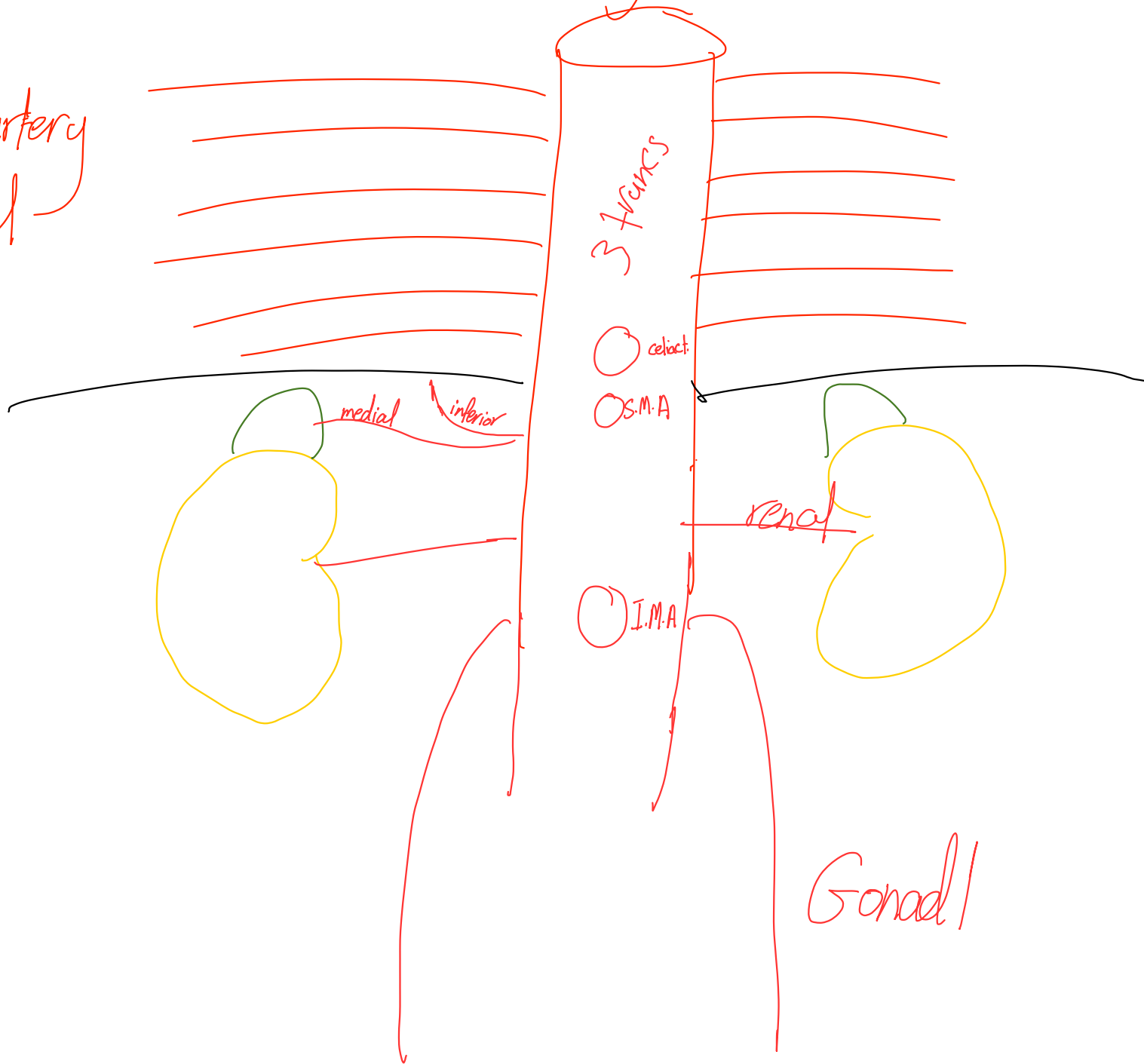


(1-6) vertebra artery

7

# descending aorta

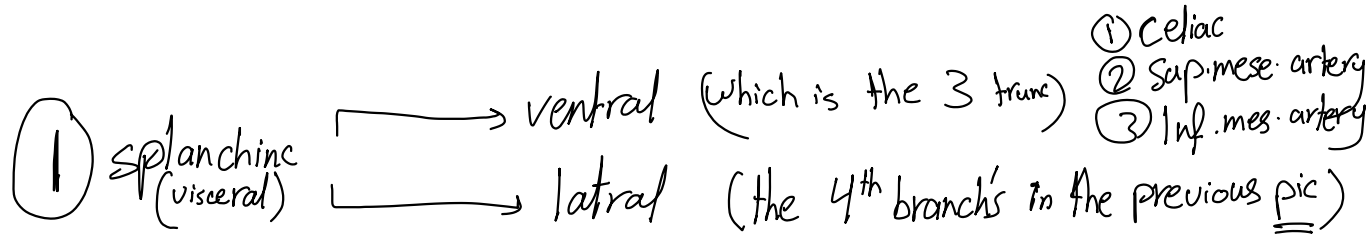
Some of  
intercostal artery  
+  
sub costal



diaphragm

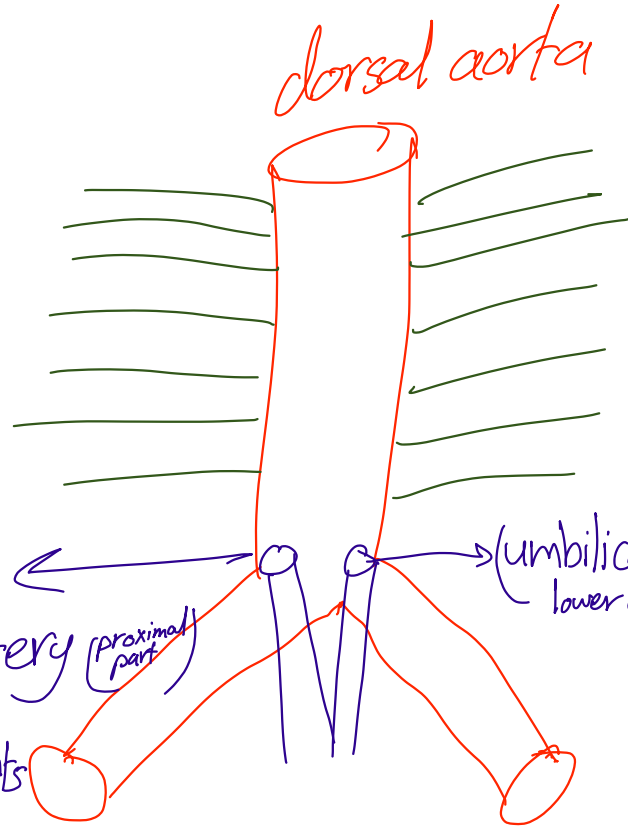
Gonad

Dorsal aorta of embryo give 2 branches:



- ① Inferior phrenic
- ② medial suprarenal
- ③ Renal
- ④ Gonad

② Somatic



intersegmental artery

intercostal artery in thoracic region

lumbar artery in lumbar region

later on give:

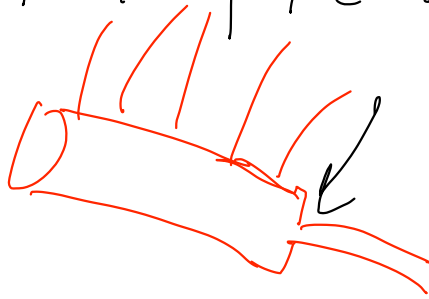
① Internal iliac artery (proximal part)

② medial umbilical ligaments (distal part)

↓ occur after birth by obliterated

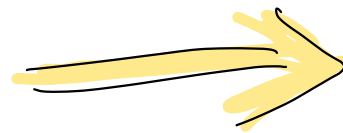
# Congenital Anomalies of Arteries :-

Coarctation of the aorta: narrowing the aorta distal to the origin of left subclavian



the lower limb is most affected than the upper? Bcz. the upper have its own branches

So, we have diminished of the puls in the femoral artery of lower limbs  $\Rightarrow$  Sign



to compensate if the body make anastomosis in

intercostal artery  $\rightarrow$  when dilated

notching occur, we see it in radiographic. in lower border of ribs due to anastomosis