

I.V.C : consist of 5 parts
but in this lec. we talk about 3
in the above, this is one of them.

Renal segments: formed from an anastomosis between the subcardinal and supracardinal veins

Postrenal: supracardinal

Pre // : subcardinal

additional

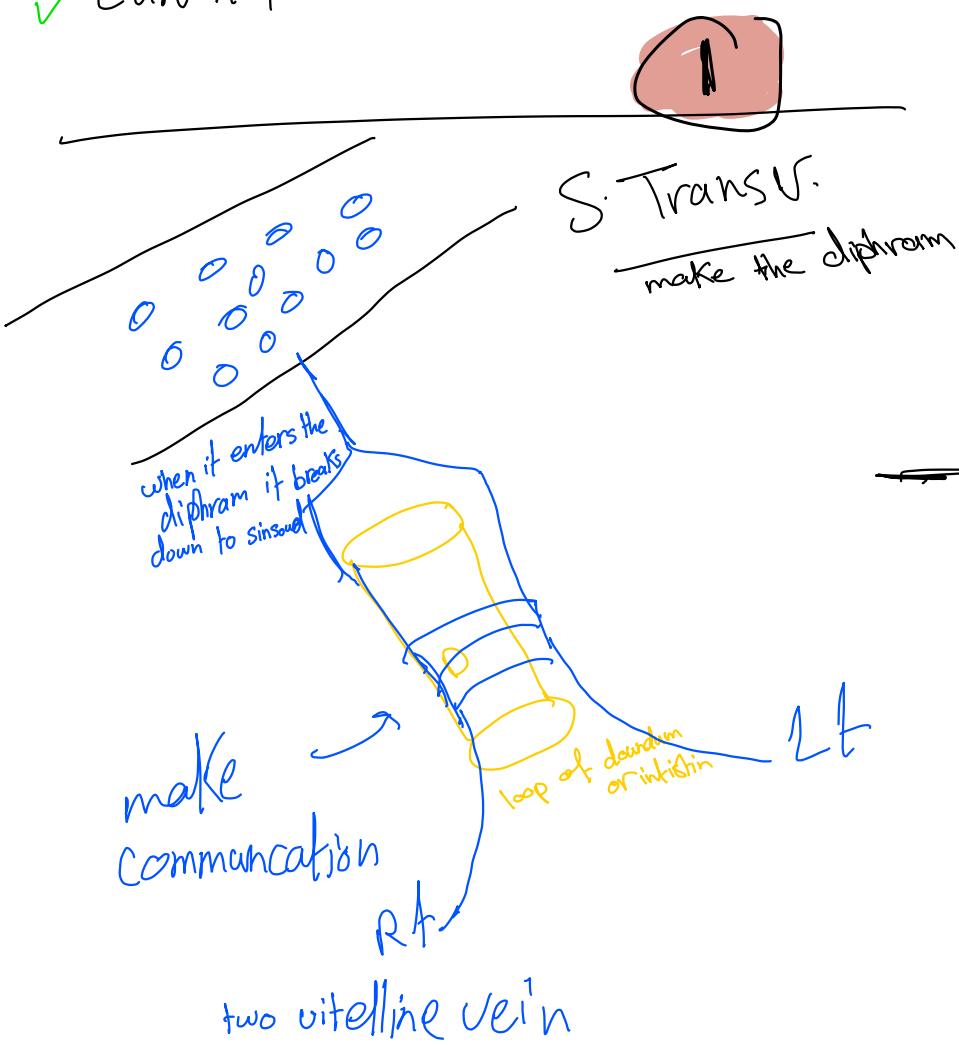


There are 3 veins attached to S.V:

vitelline yolk sac/gut
umbilical placenta

we talk about below:

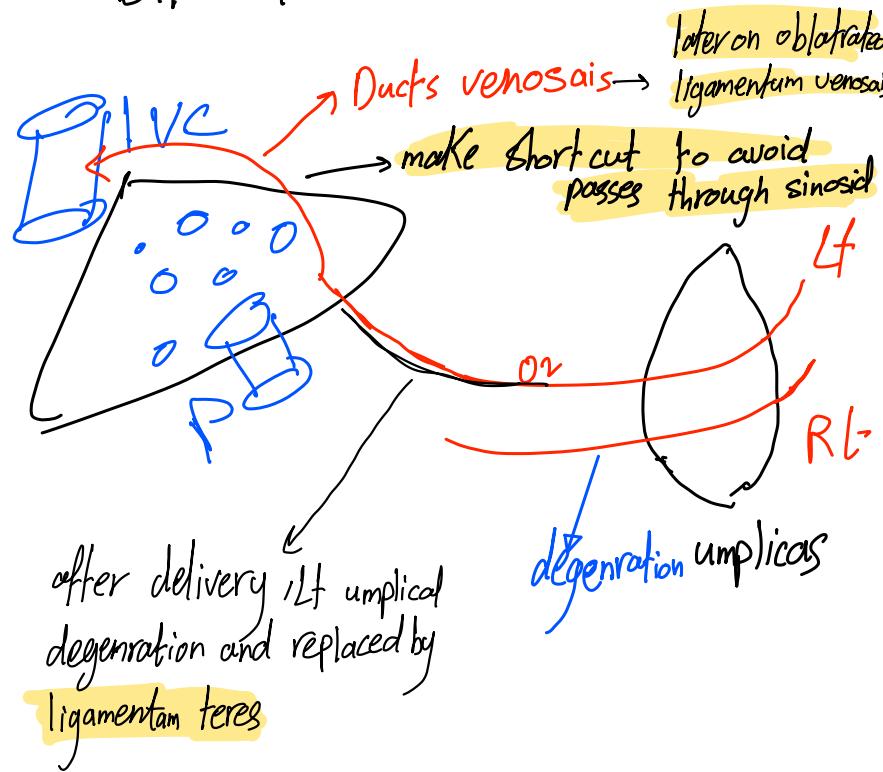
✓ cardinal



liver originate in S. Trans V. area



umbilical vein



after delivery, Lt umbilical
degeneration and replaced by
ligamentum teres

III) Changes in the circulation after birth :

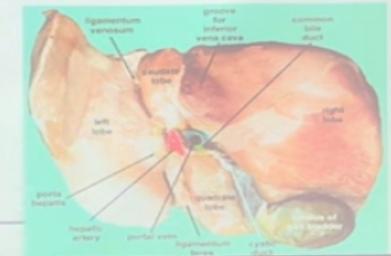
A) Immediate changes :

- 1) Establishment of pulmonary circulation: Immediately after birth, respiration starts and lungs expand.
- 2) Functional closure of the foramen ovale: Closure of foramen ovale occurs as a result of firm apposition of septum primum to septum secundum due to:
 - Increased pressure inside left atrium (due to establishment of the pulmonary circulation).
 - Decreased pressure inside the right atrium (due to arrest of the placental blood flow).

3) Functional closure of ductus arteriosus immediately after birth by contraction of its muscular wall.

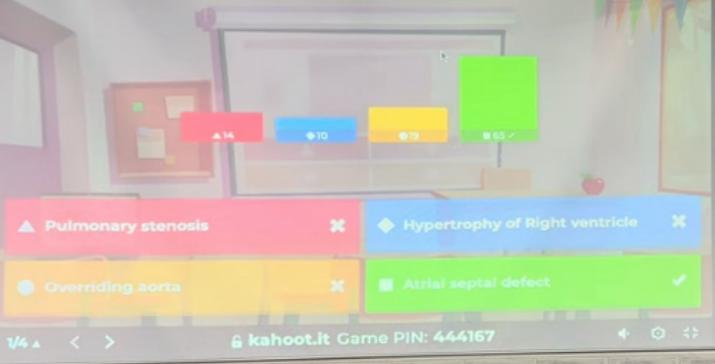
B) Late fibrotic changes :

- 1) Left umbilical vein: becomes the ligamentum teres of the liver.
- 2) Ductus venosus: becomes the ligamentum venosum of the liver.
- 3) Ductus arteriosus: becomes the ligament arteriosus.
- 4) Distal part of umbilical arteries: become the medial umbilical ligaments.



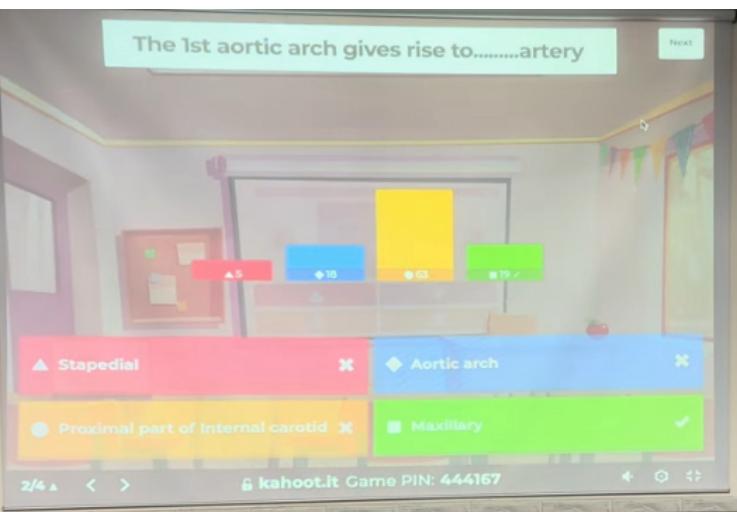
All the followings are features of Fallot's tetralogy EXCEPT

Next



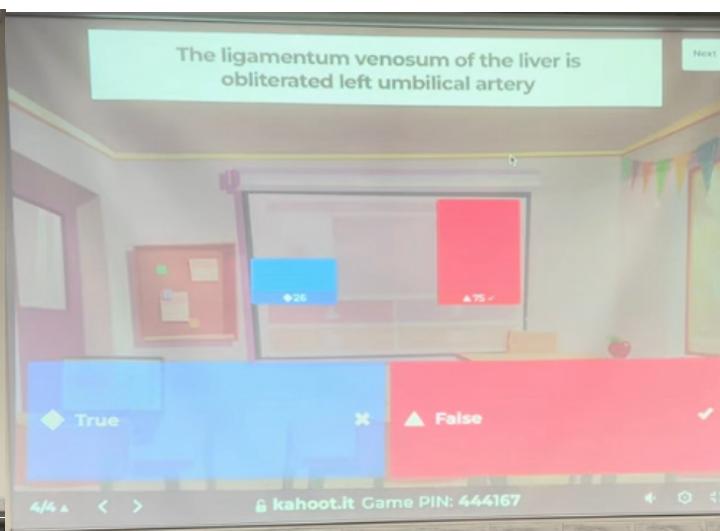
The 1st aortic arch gives rise to.....artery

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The ligamentum venosum of the liver is obliterated left umbilical artery

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The hemiazygos veins is developed from

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