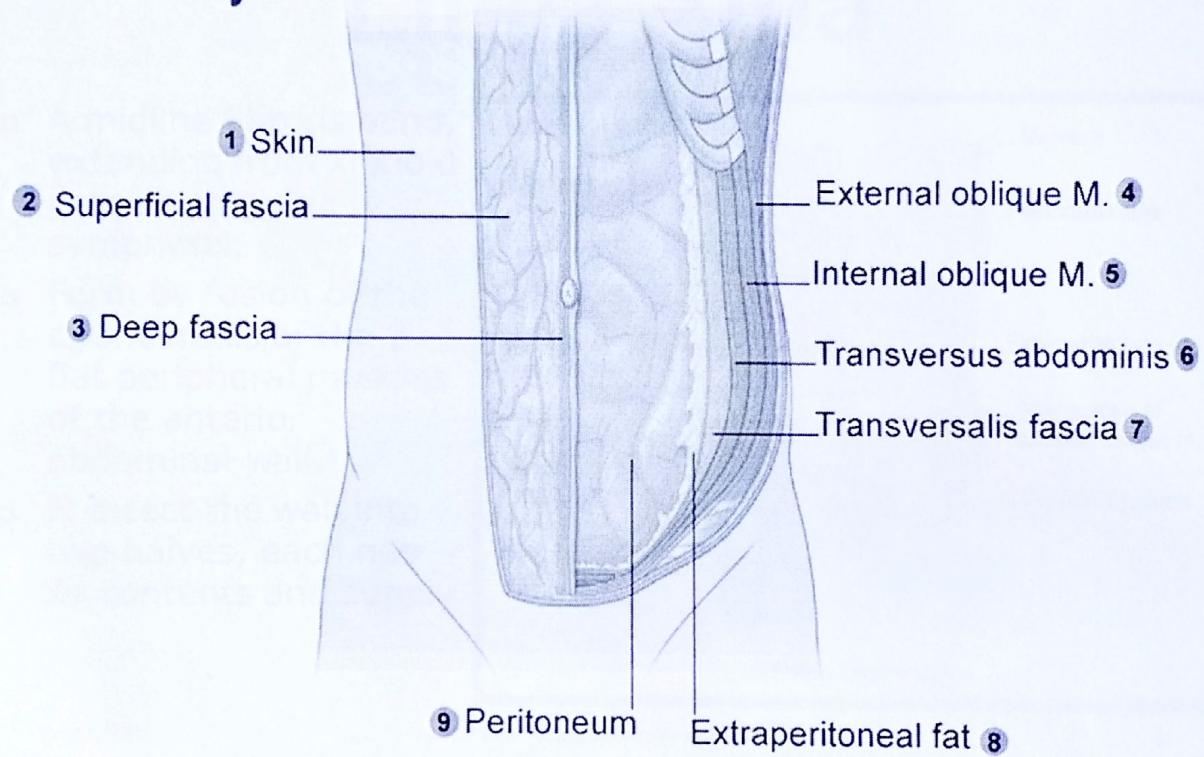
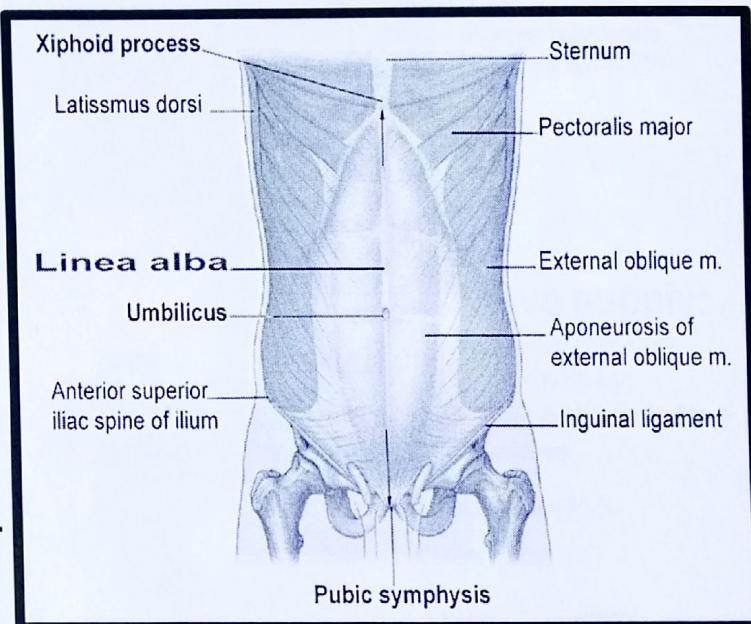


Layers of anterior abdominal wall



Linea Alba

- A midline fibrous band, extending from xiphoid process to pubic symphysis.
- Form by fusion of the aponeurosis of the 3 flat peripheral muscles of the anterior abdominal wall.
- It bisect the wall into two halves, each has its contents and supply.



The anterior abdominal wall divides regarding the arterial supply into:

- 1-Central part
- 2-Lateral part

Internal thoracic A.
 (Central part) by:
 Superior epigastric A.

(Lateral part "Flanks") by:
 1. Lower 2 i.c As.
 2. Four lumbar As.

(Central part) by:
 Inferior epigastric A.

Inguinal ligament

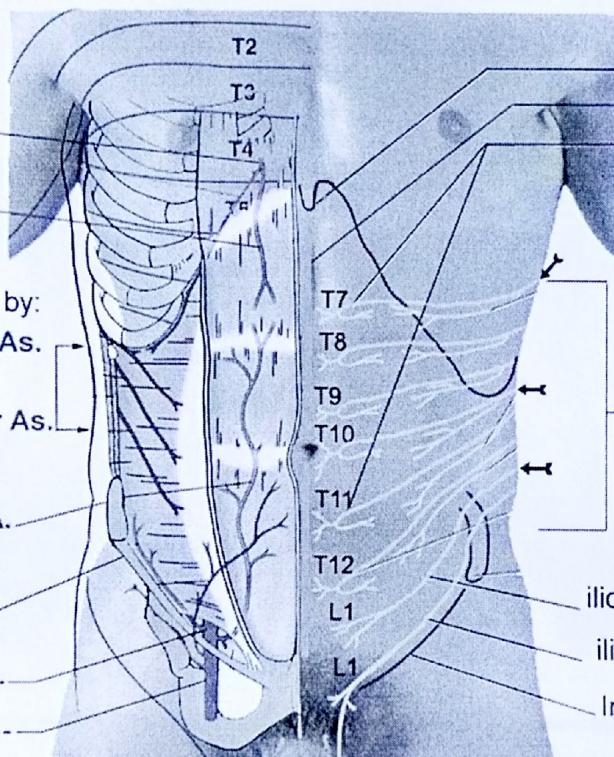
External iliac A.

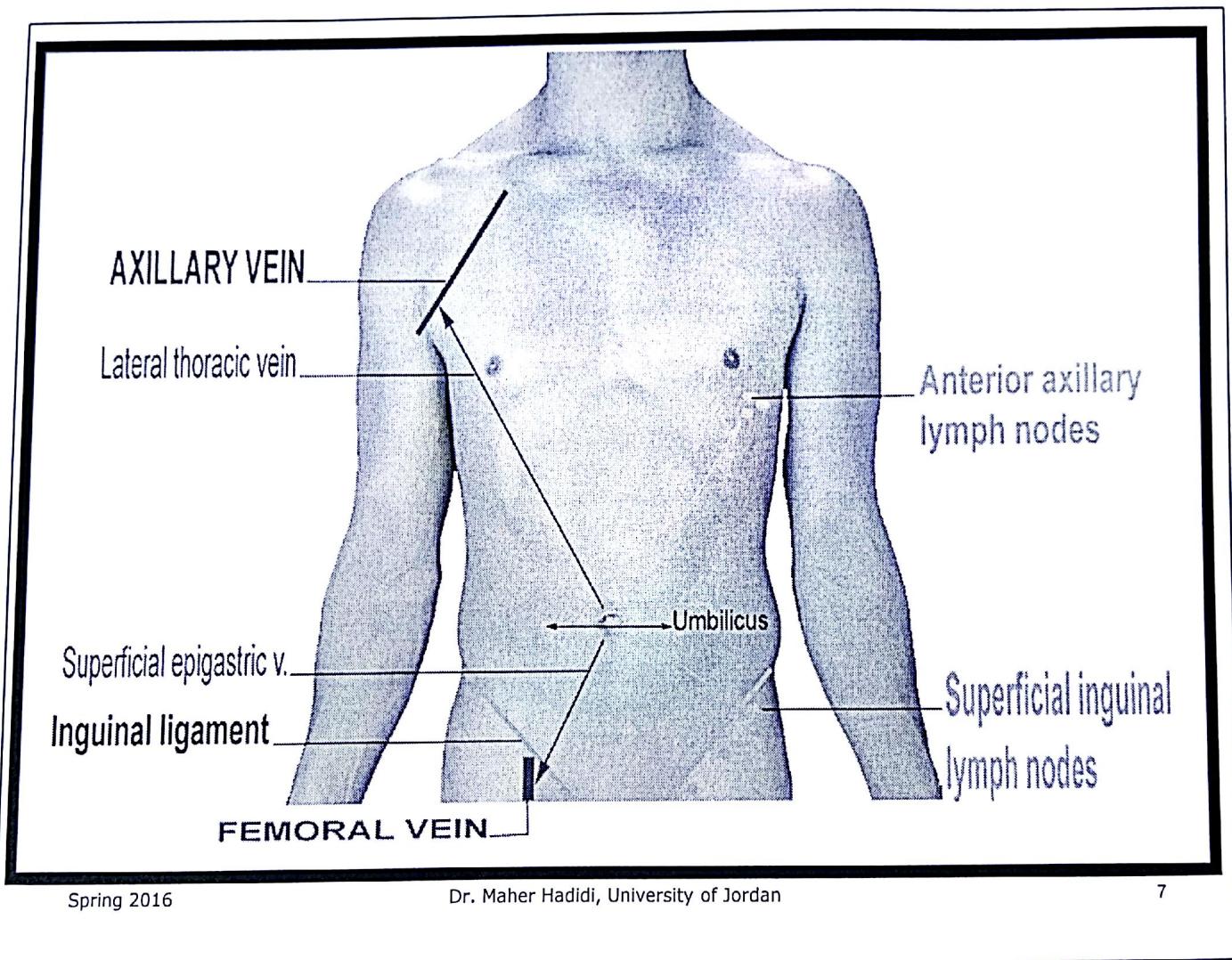
Femoral A.

Xiphoid process
Linea alba
 Anterior cutaneous
 branches of T7-T11

Nerve supply:
 Skin, Muscles and
 peritoneum by:
 Lower 6 thoracic Ns +
 L1 nerve.

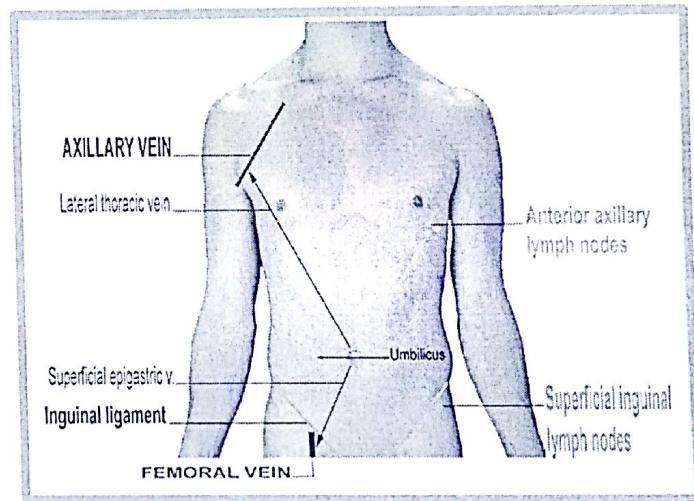
iliohypogastric n.
 ilioinguinal n.
 Inguinal ligament





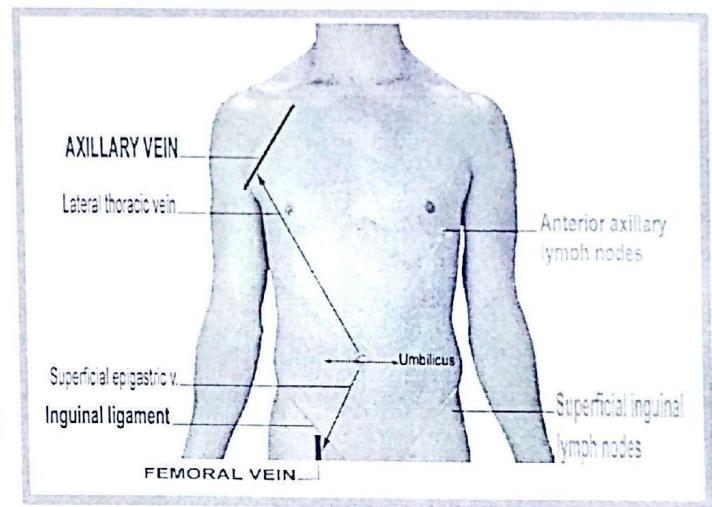
Superficial veins of the wall

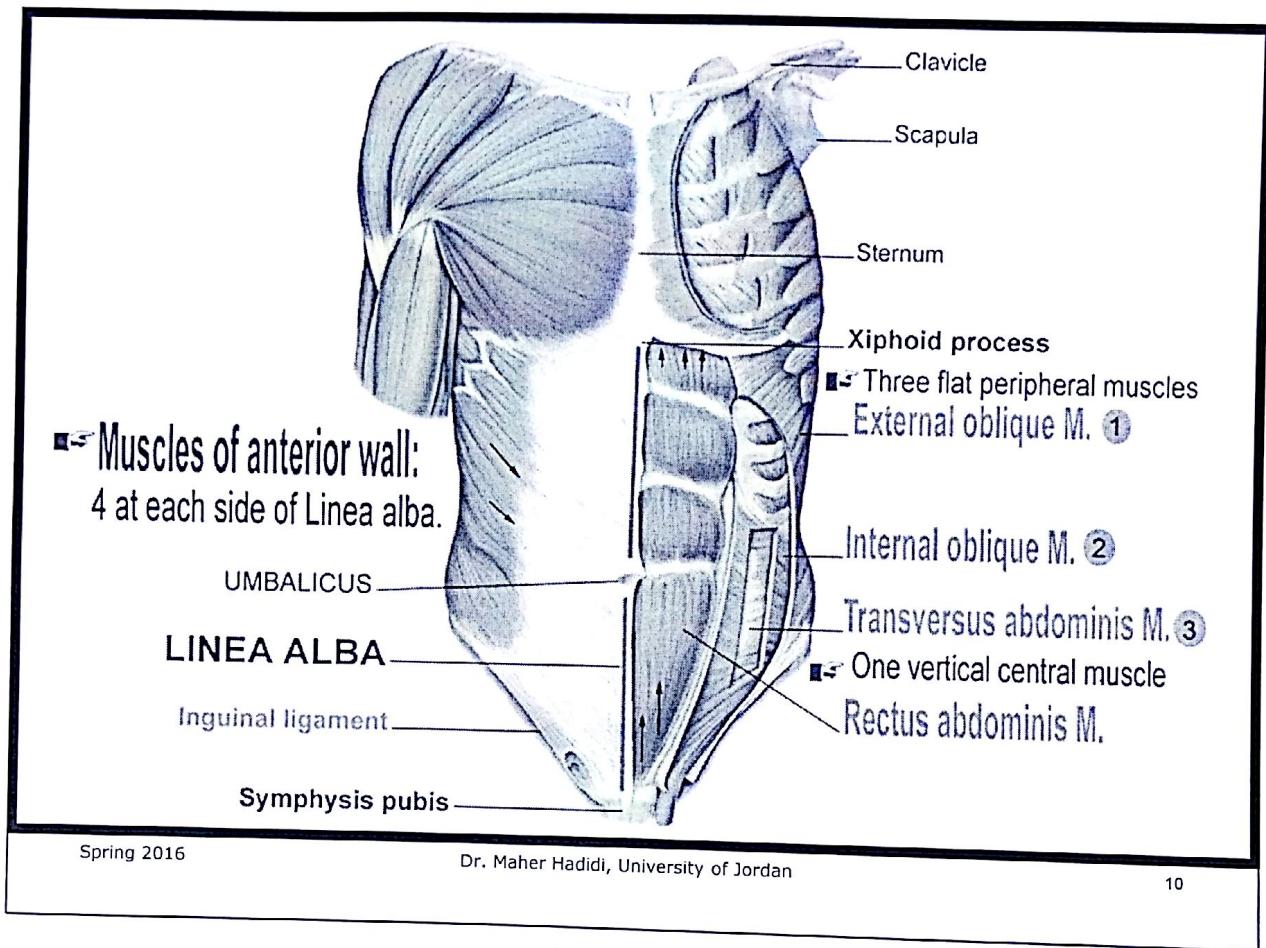
- The superficial veins form a network that radiates out from the umbilicus.
- Above umbilical level drains → axillary vein through the lateral thoracic vein
- Below → femoral vein through superficial epigastric vein.



Superficial lymph nodes

- Lymph from the skin above umbilical level drains up ➔ anterior axillary nodes.
- From skin below umbilical level drains down ➔ superficial inguinal nodes.





Insertion:

Xiphoid process +
5th, 6th, 6th costal
cartilages.

Flat central muscle on
both sides of linea alba.

Rectus abdominis

Tendinous intersections

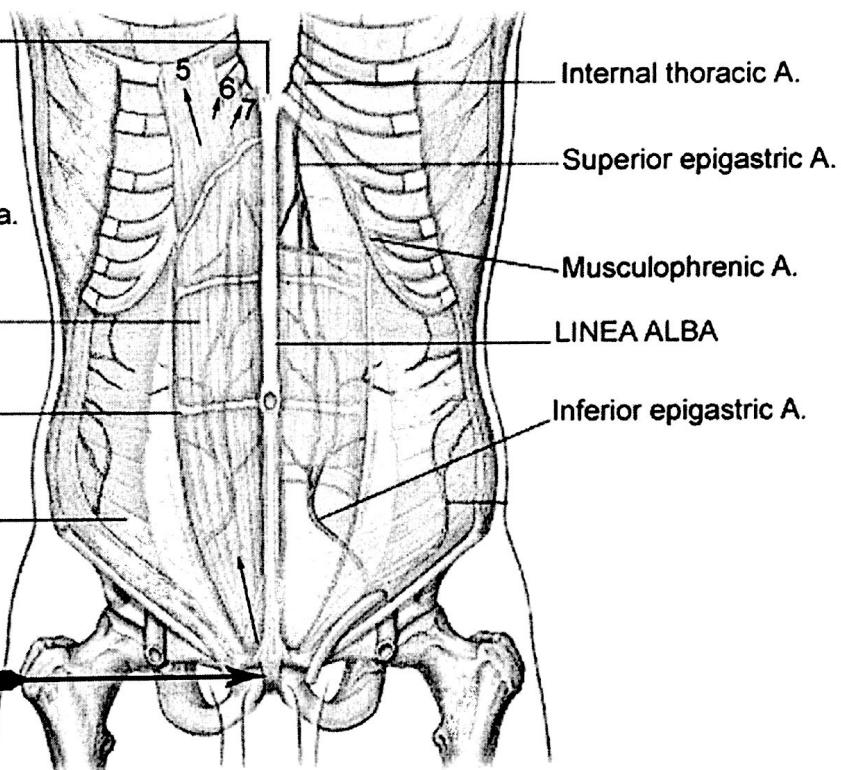
Transversus abdominis

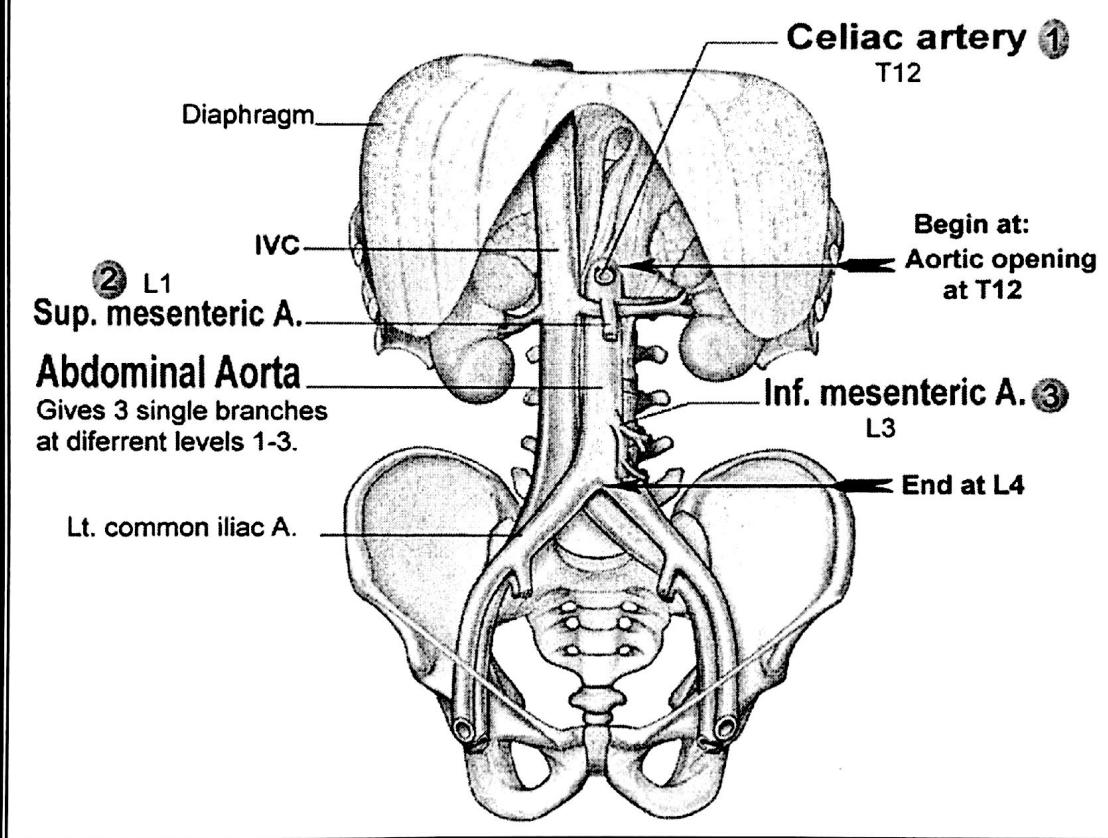
Origin:

Symphysis pubis

Nerve supply:

Lower 6 thoracic Ns.



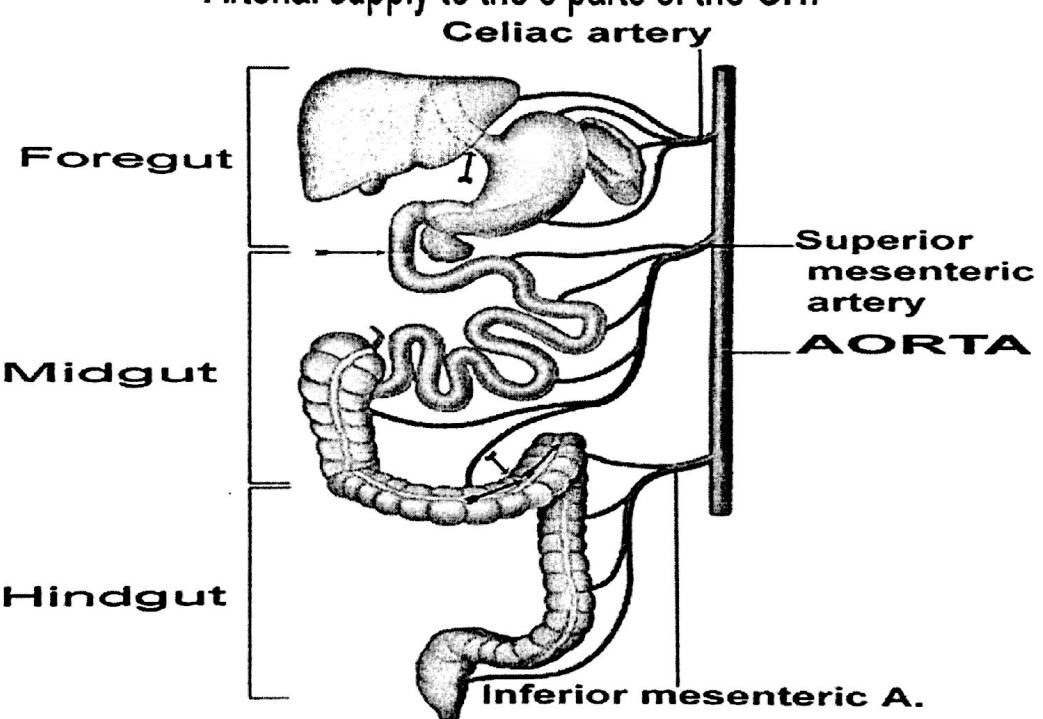


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Arterial supply to the 3 parts of the GIT.

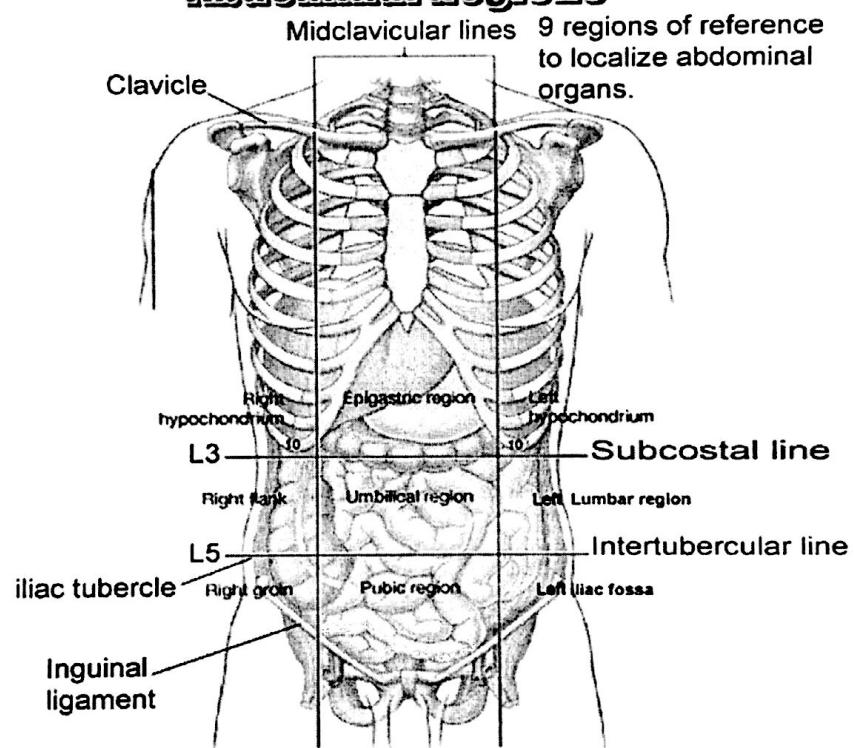


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Abdominal Regions



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