

# **The practical of the 2nd week**

**Sun 15/03 – Mon 16/03**

- 1. Anterior abdominal wall.**
- 2. Inguinal canal**
- 3. Inguinal triangle**
- 4. Spermatic cord**
- 5. Scrotum and testis**

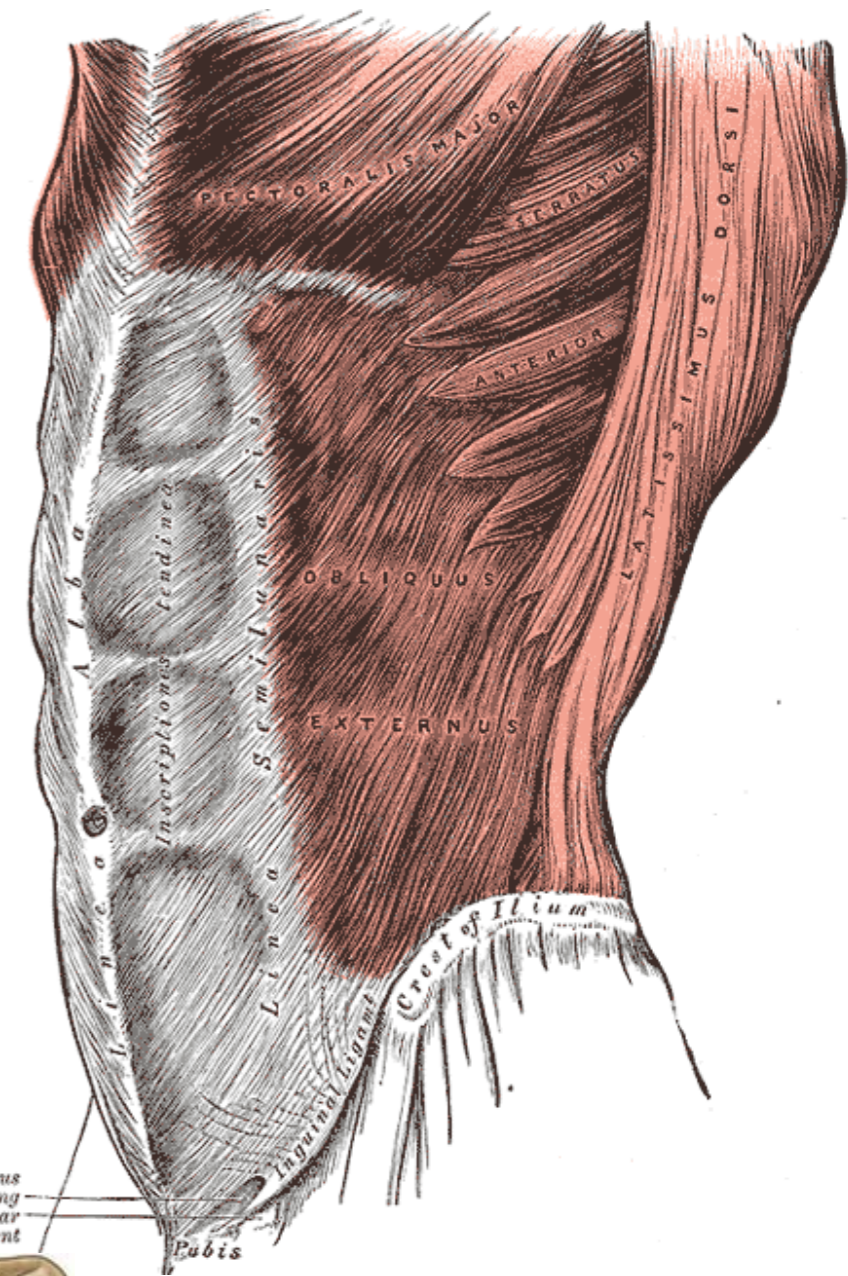
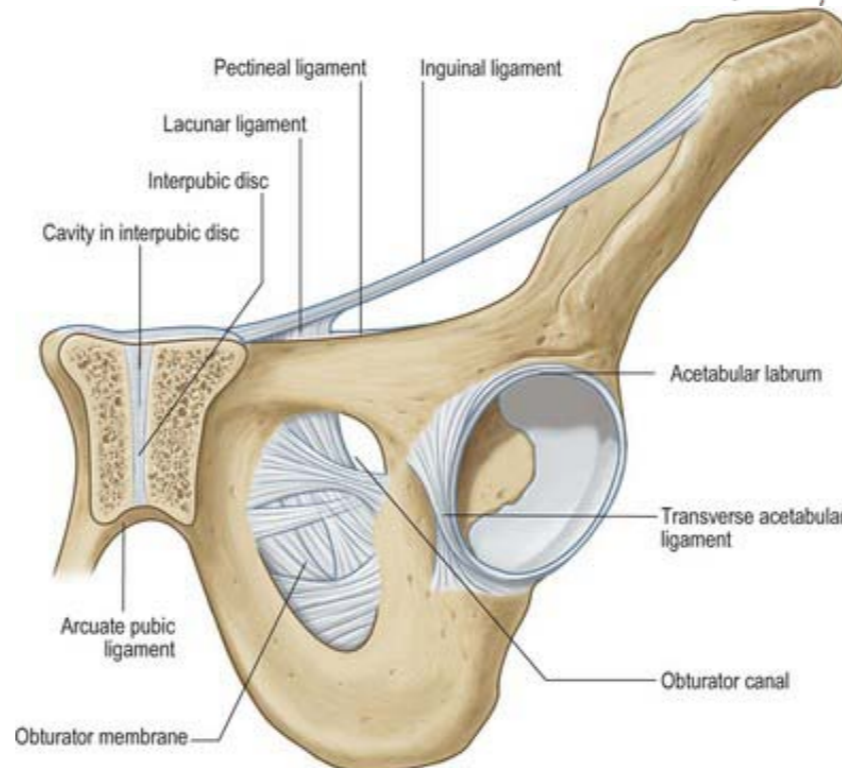
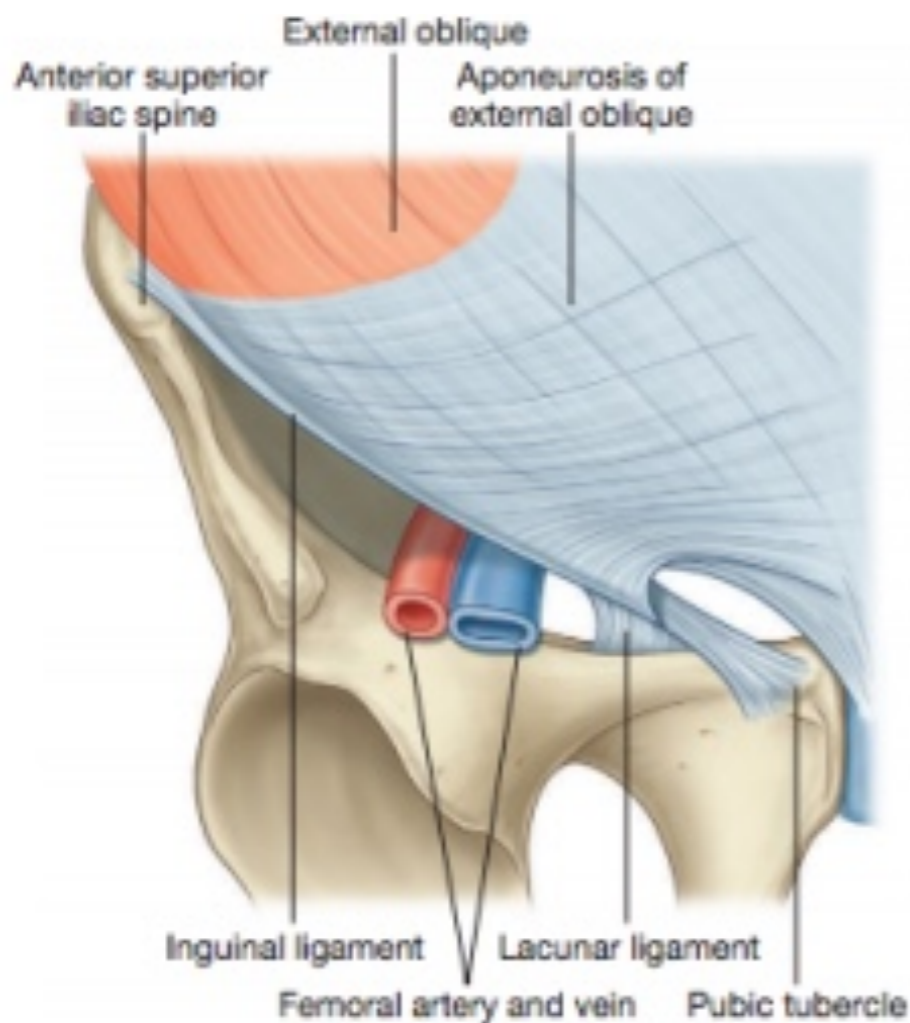
## ✦ Anterior abdominal wall.

### 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

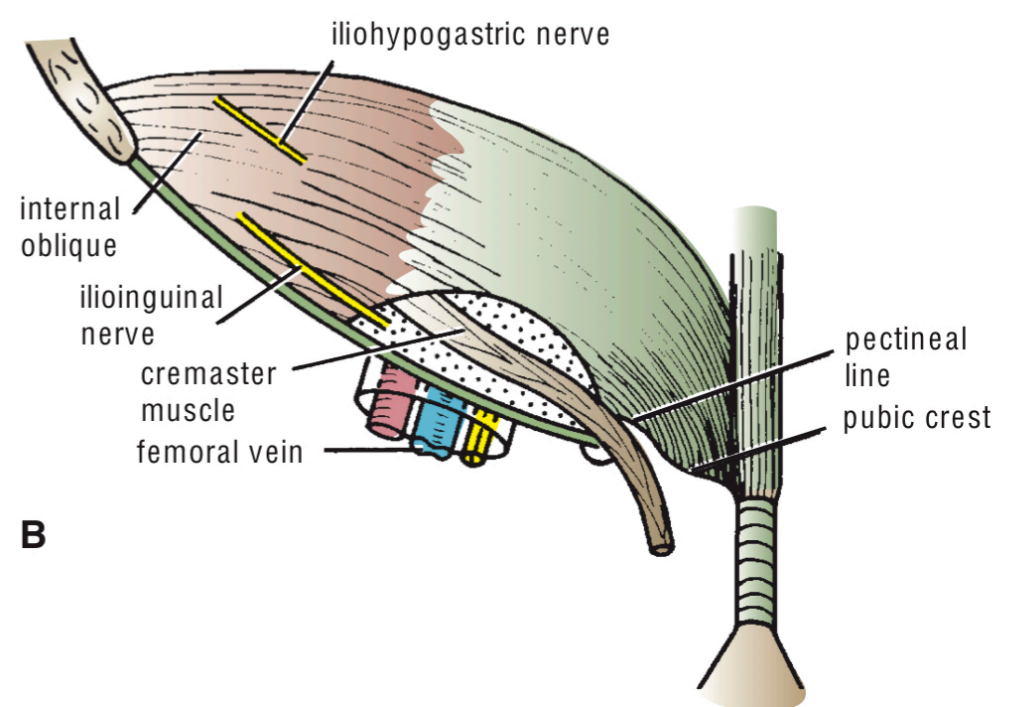
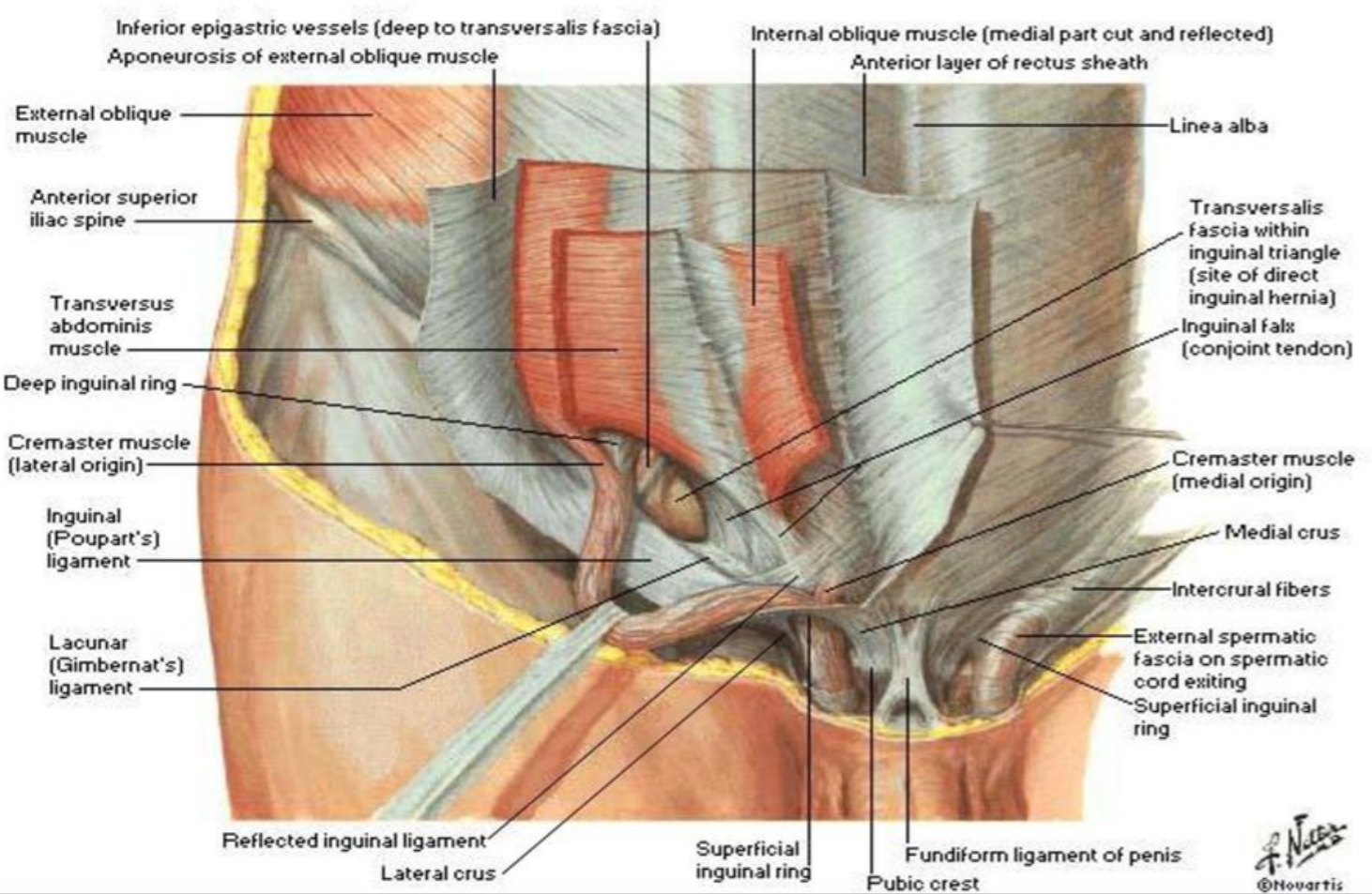
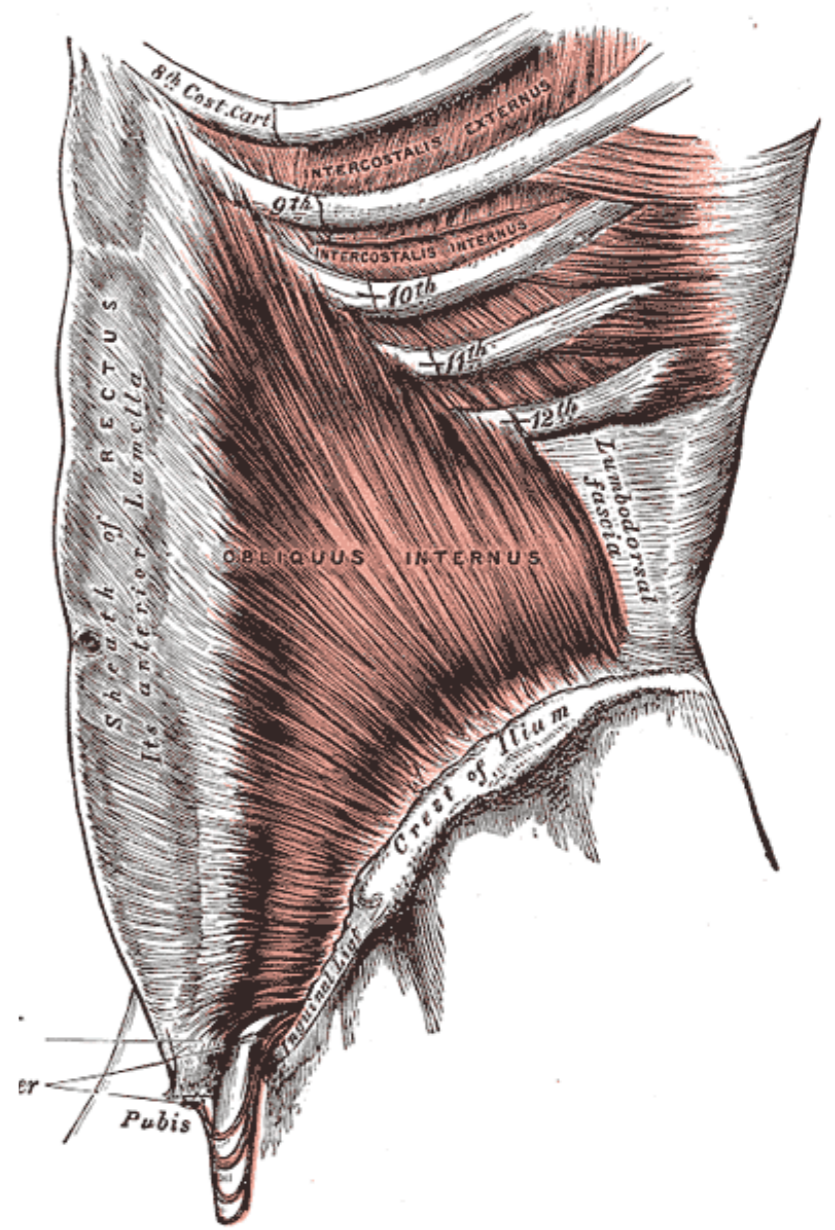
# 1. External oblique muscle

- 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



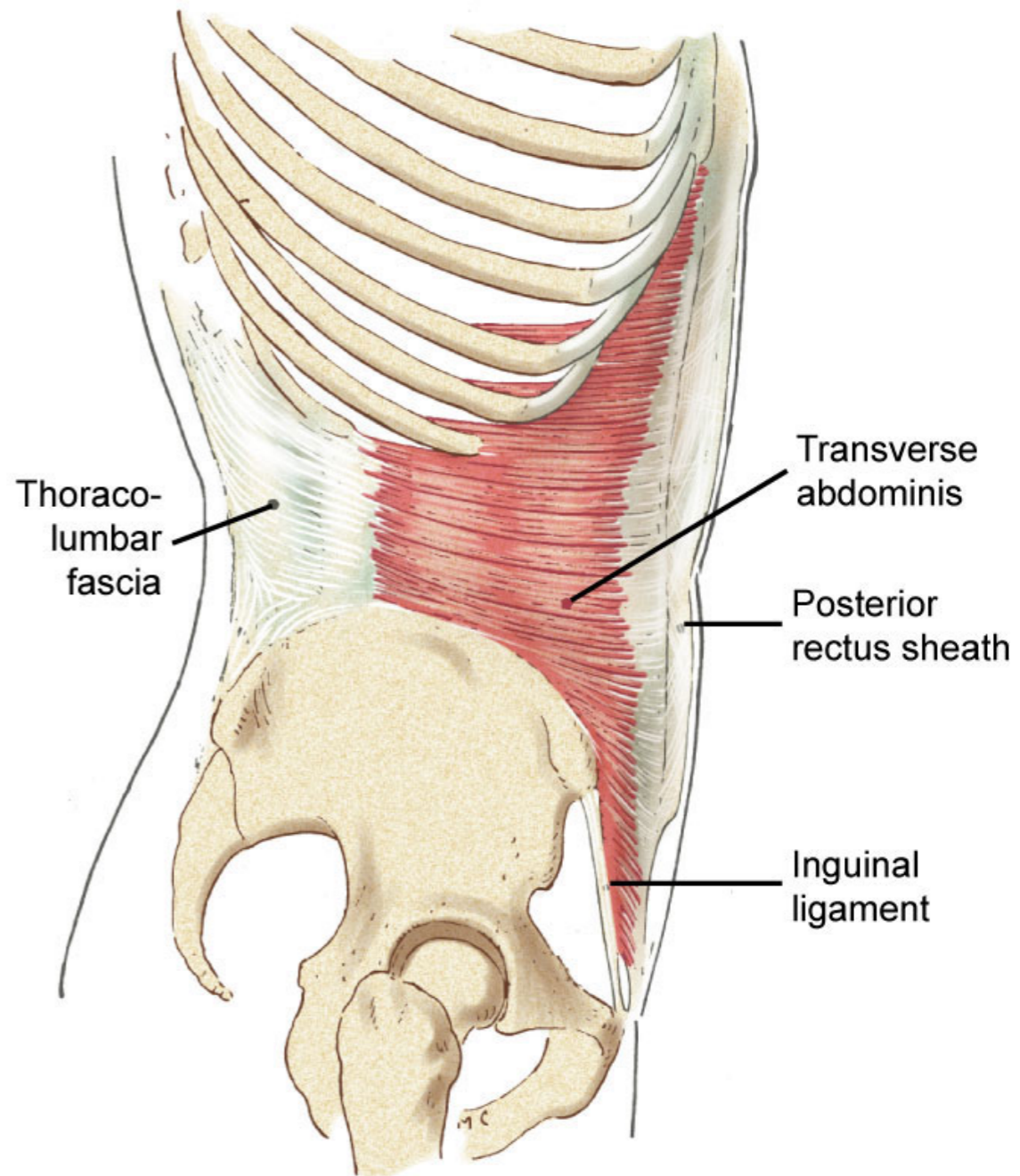
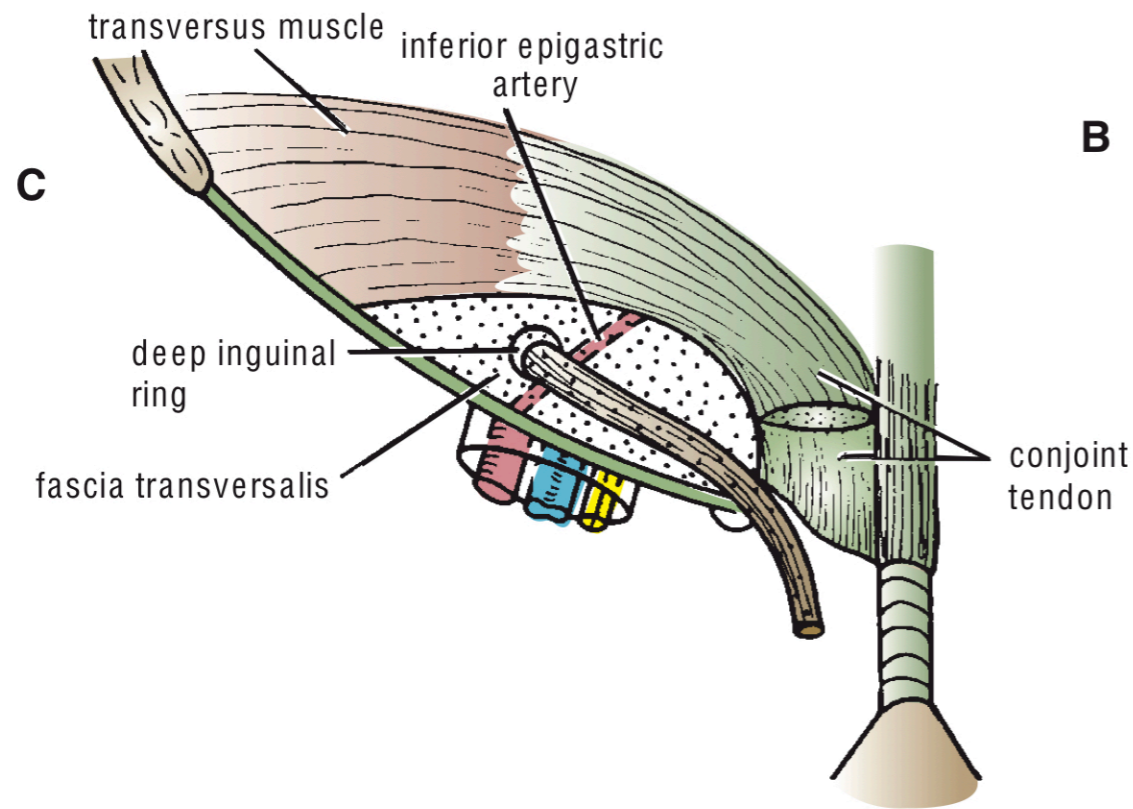
# 2. Internal oblique muscle

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



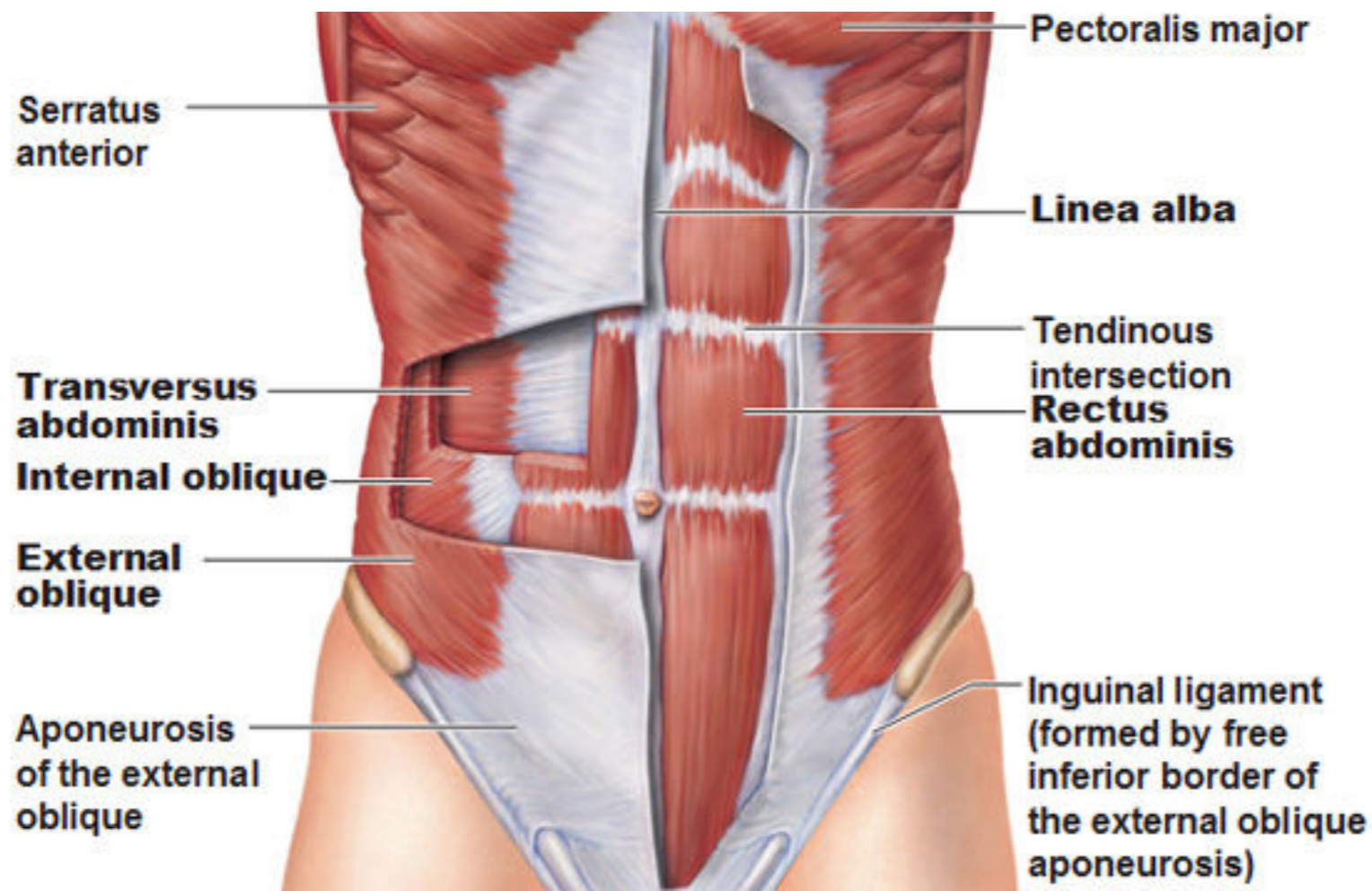
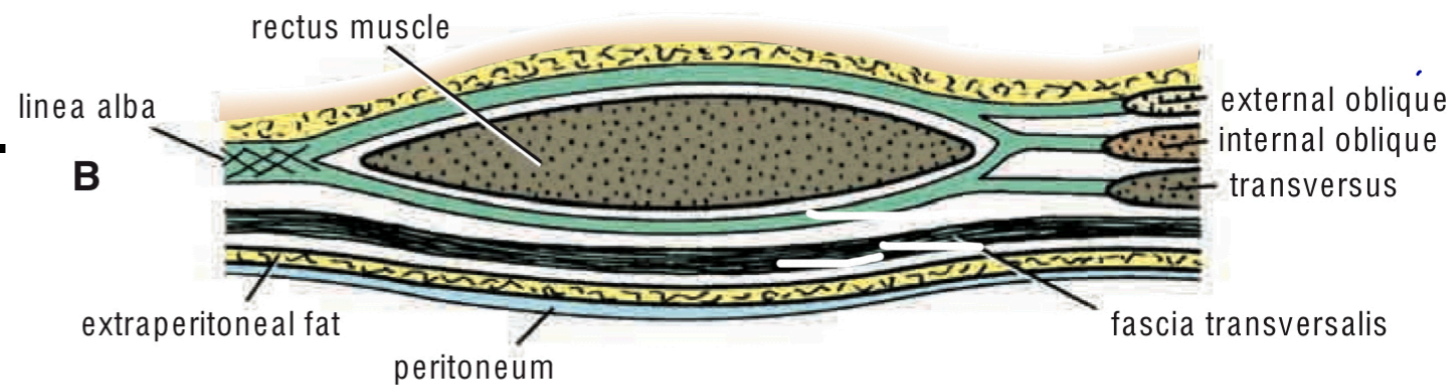
# 3. Transversus Abdominis muscle

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



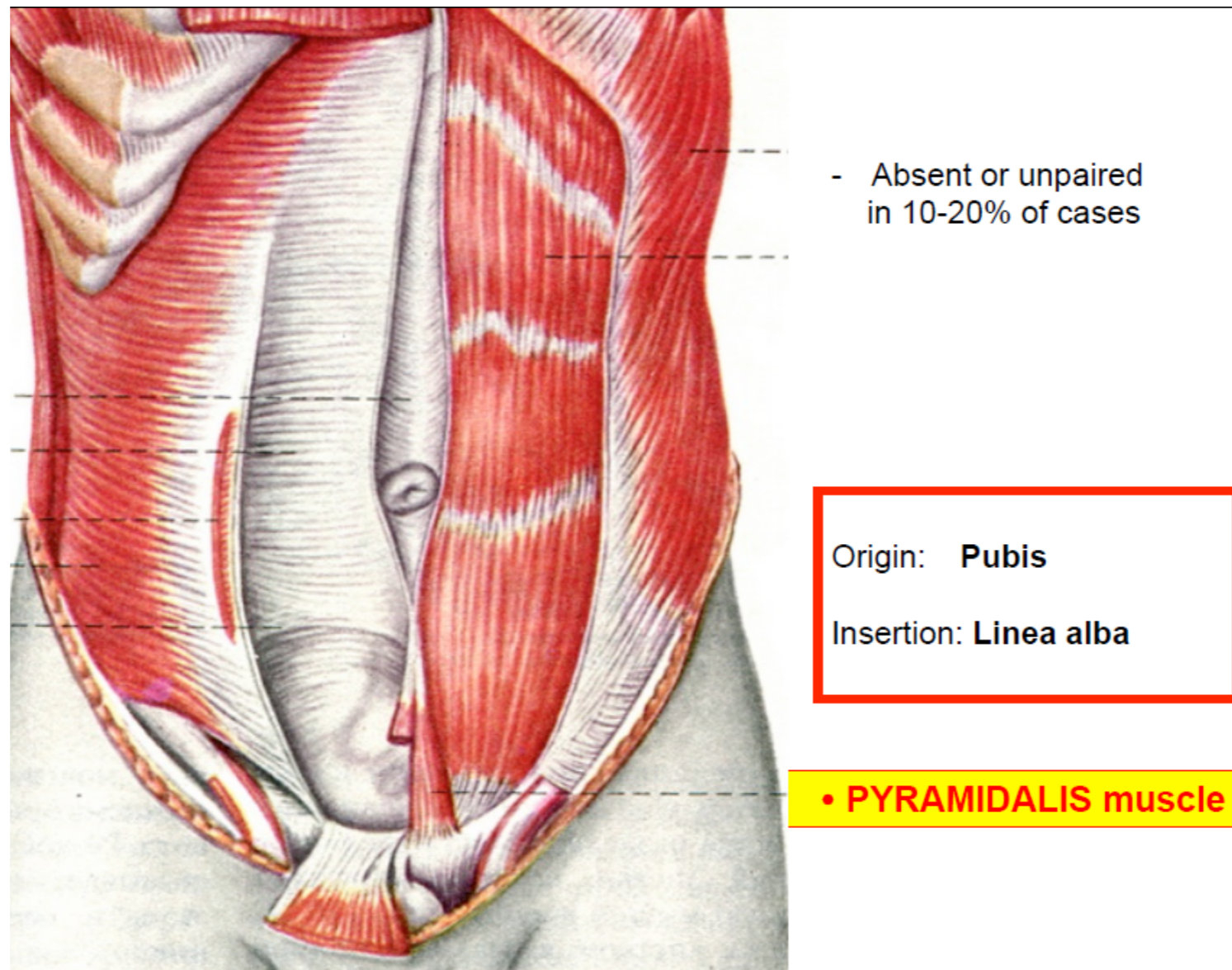
# 4. Rectus Abdominis muscle

- 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.

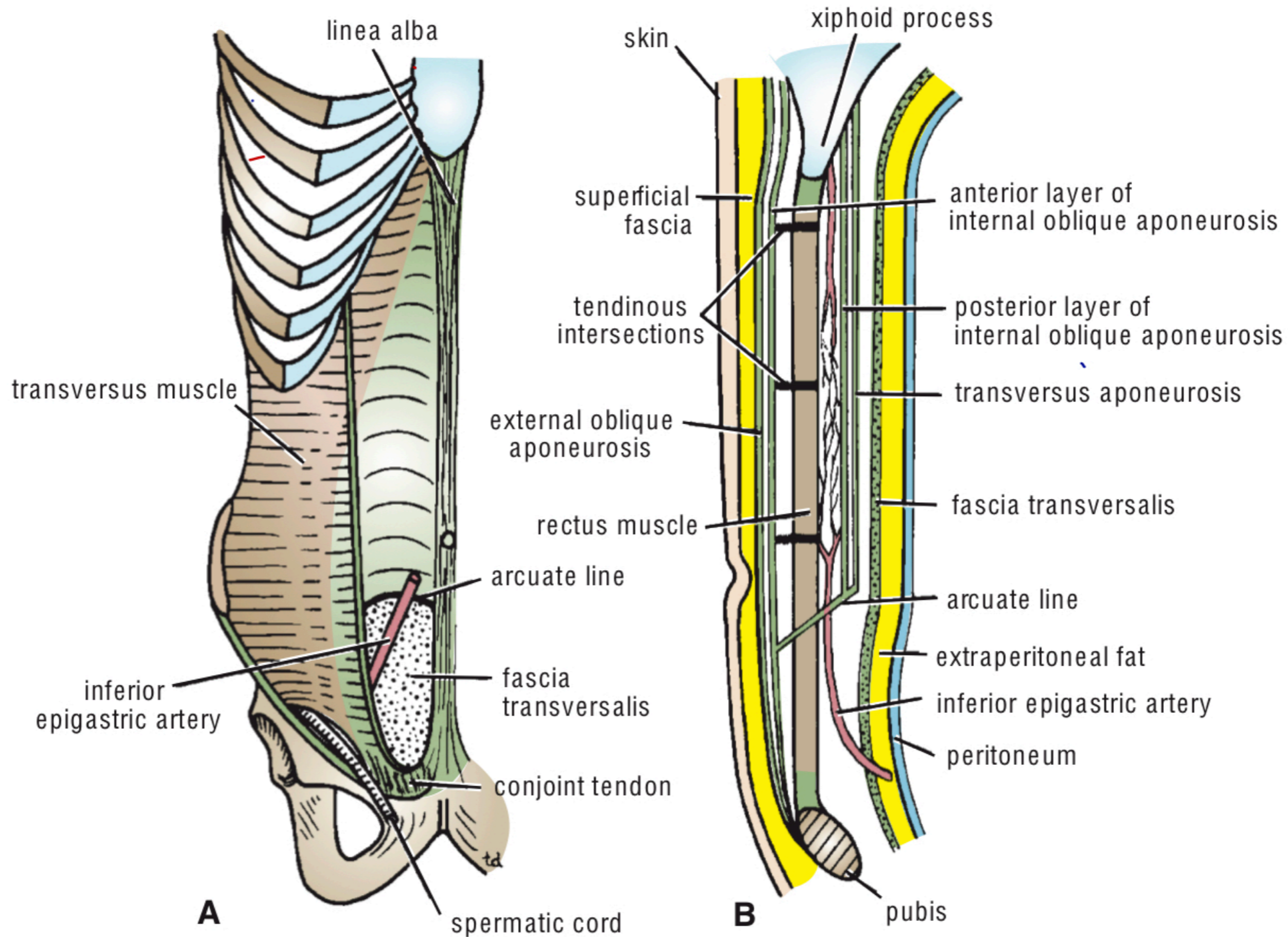
## B. Rectus Sheath

- 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



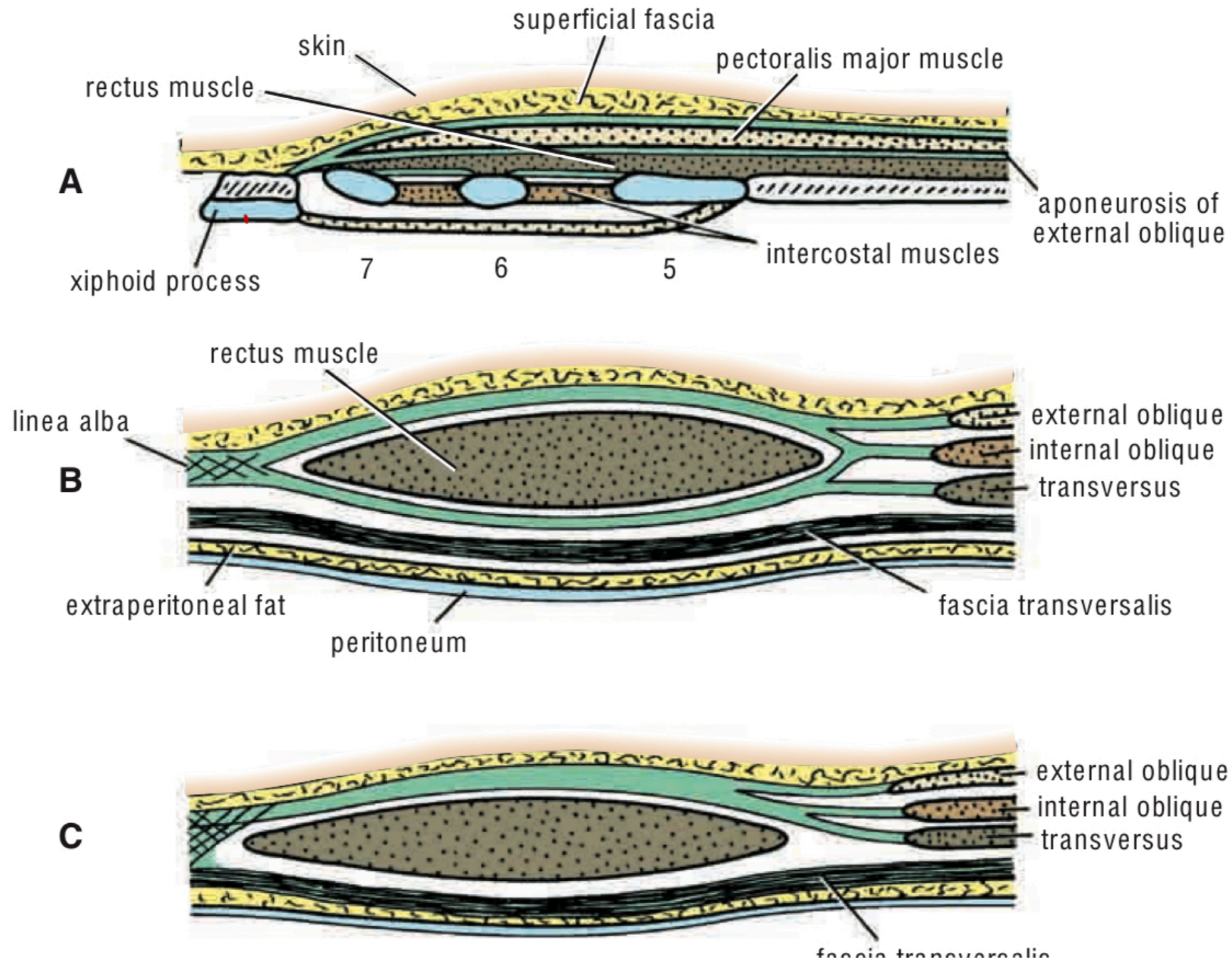
# ✦ Anterior abdominal wall.

## B. Rectus Sheath



# ✦ Anterior abdominal wall.

## B. Rectus Sheath



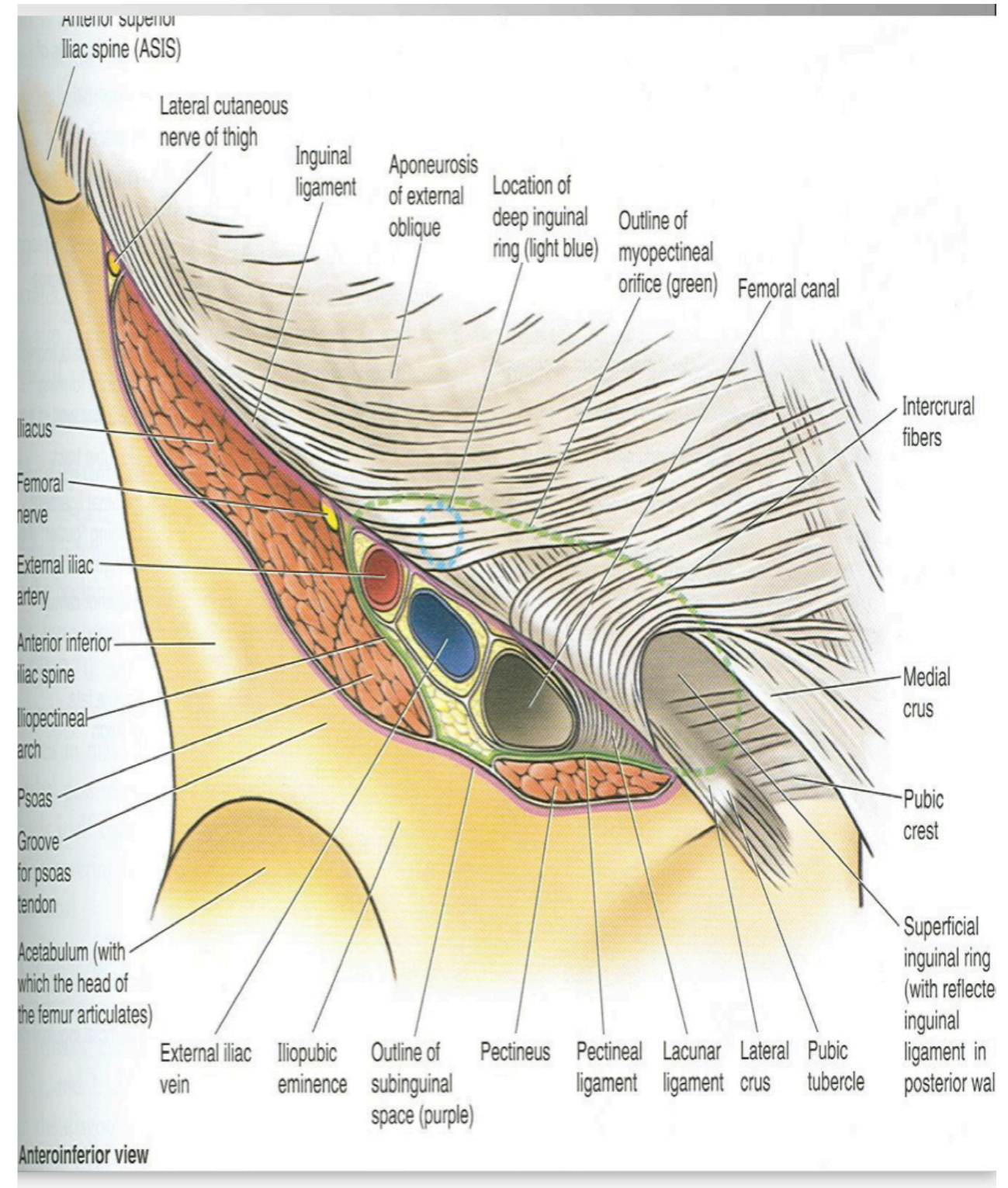
## ✦ Inguinal canal.

- 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 :

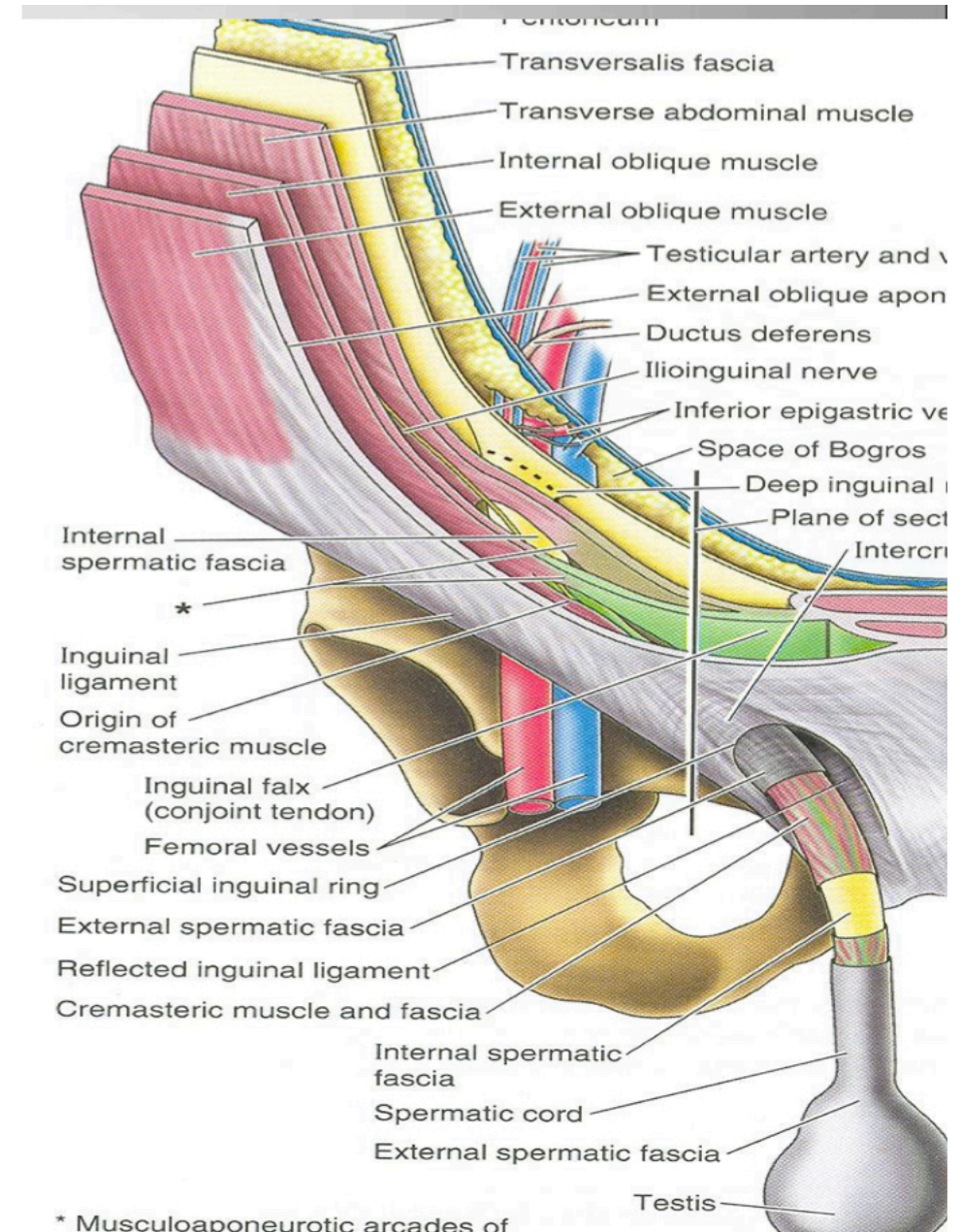
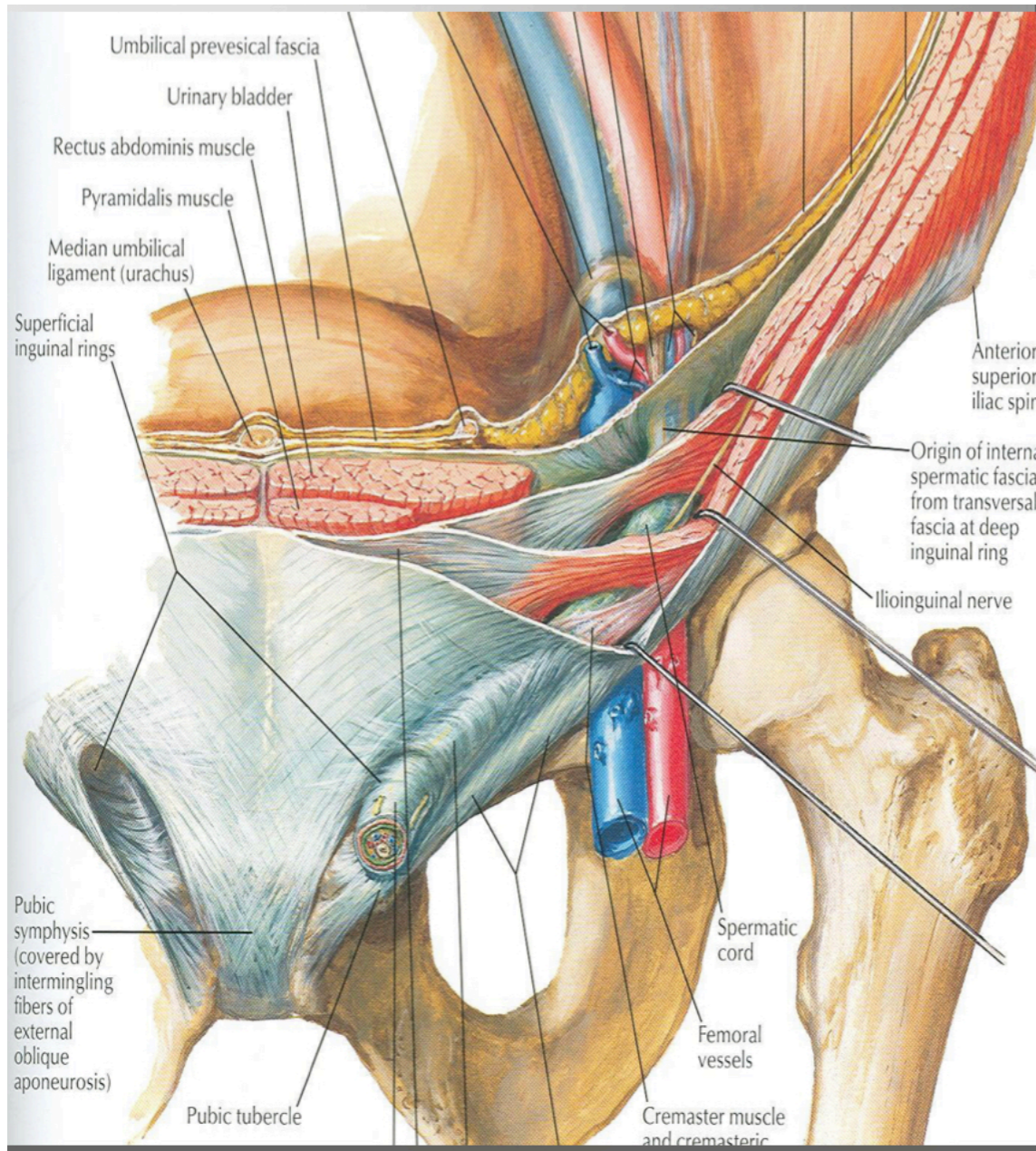
1. relation of deep ring to femoral artery.
2. relation of the superficial inguinal ring to pubic tubercle
3. the structures which crosses each ring ???



# 2. Boundaries of Inguinal canal

- The students should observe the following :

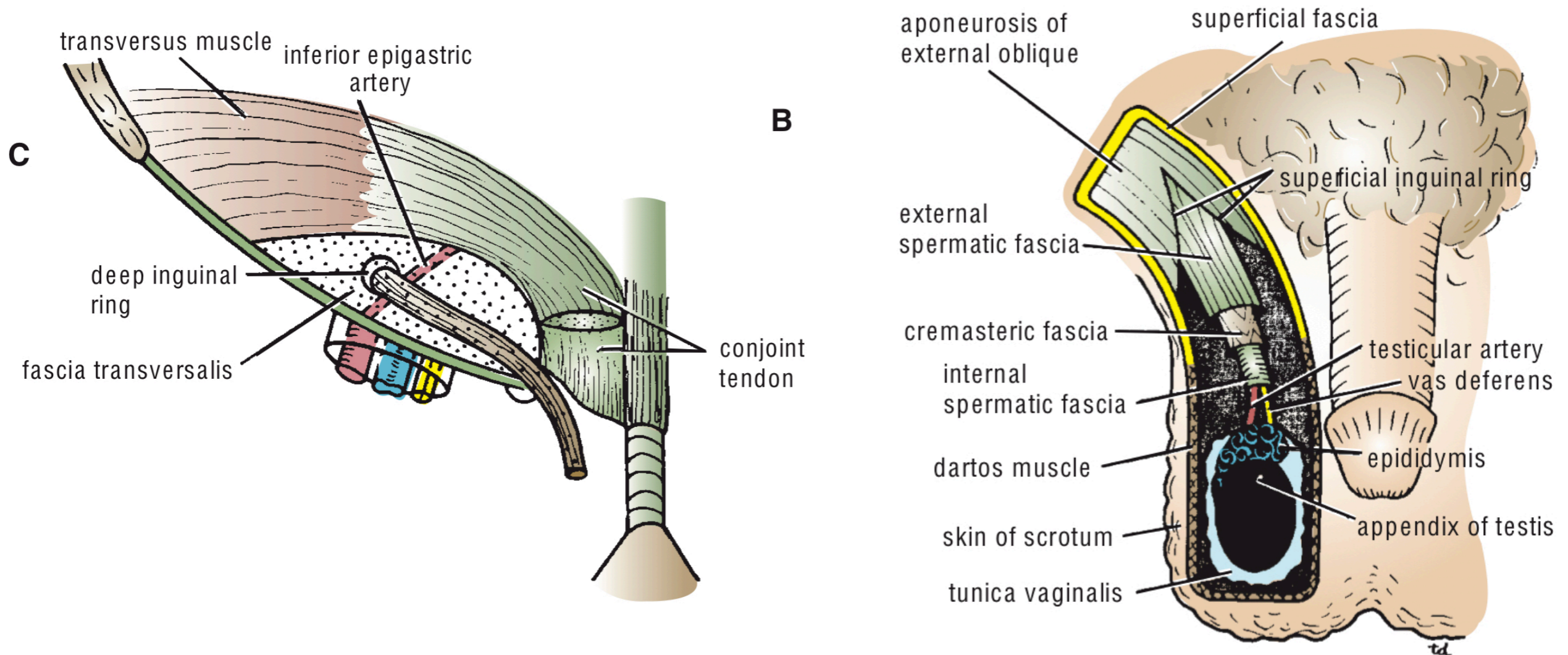
## 1. The boundaries of inguinal canal ( ant wall, post wall, roof and floor )



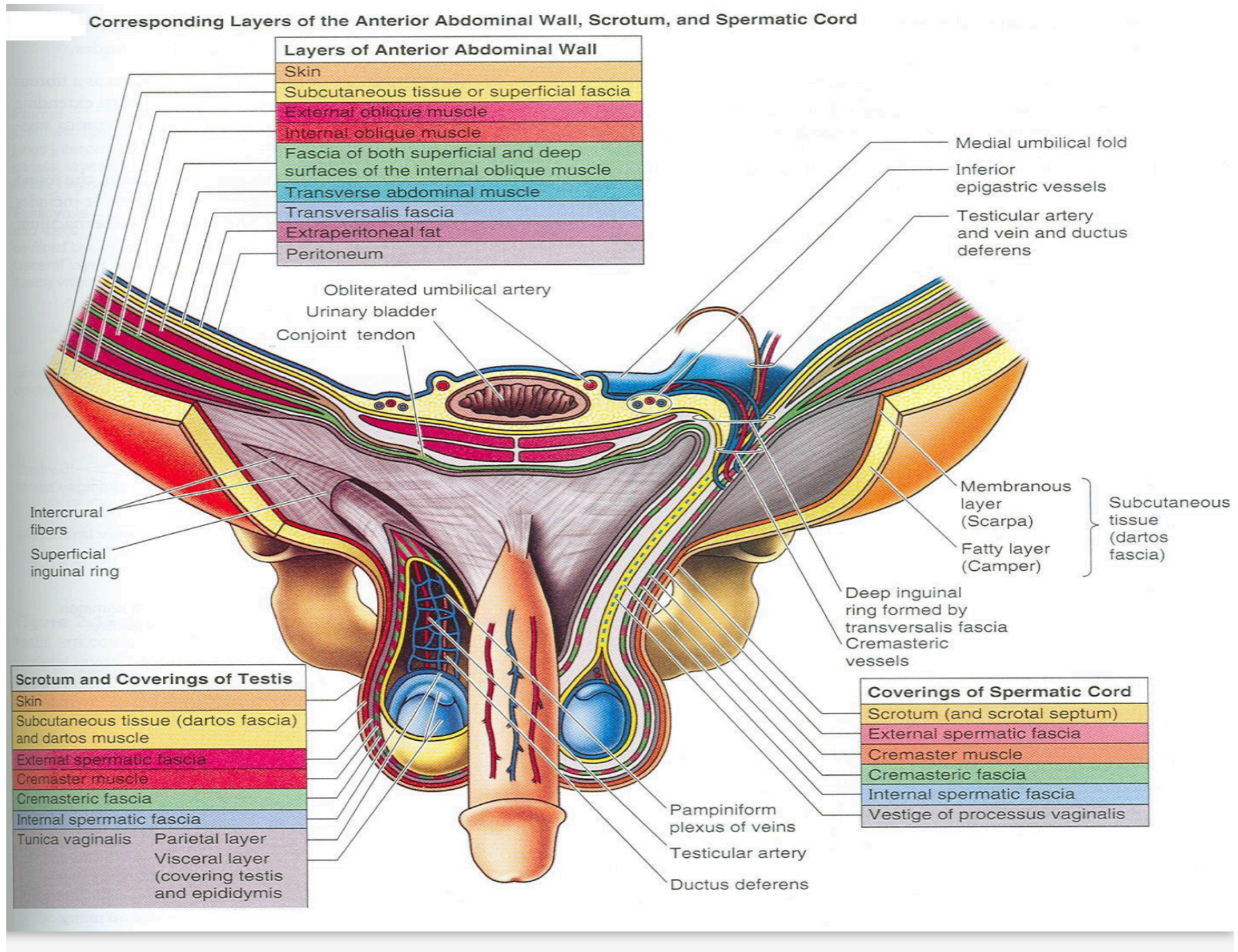
# 3. contents of Inguinal canal

- The students should observe the following :

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

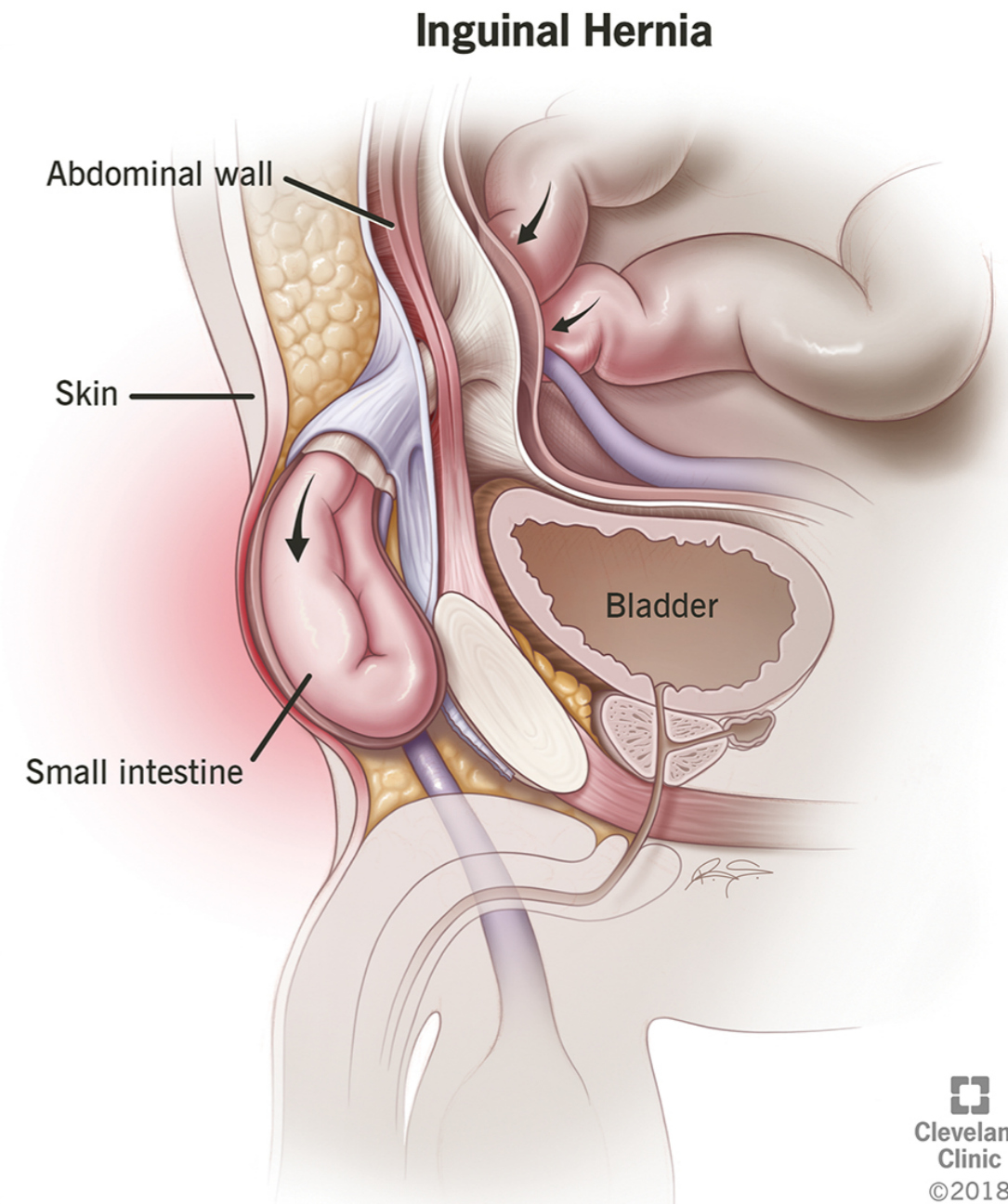
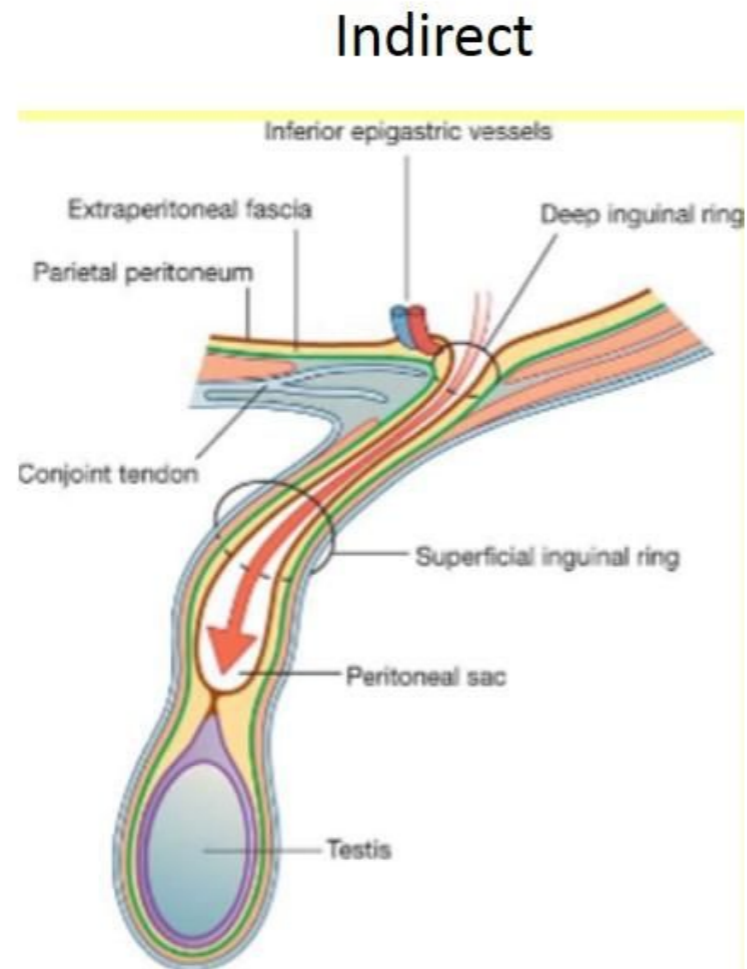


# 3. contents of Inguinal canal



# 4. Indirect inguinal hernia

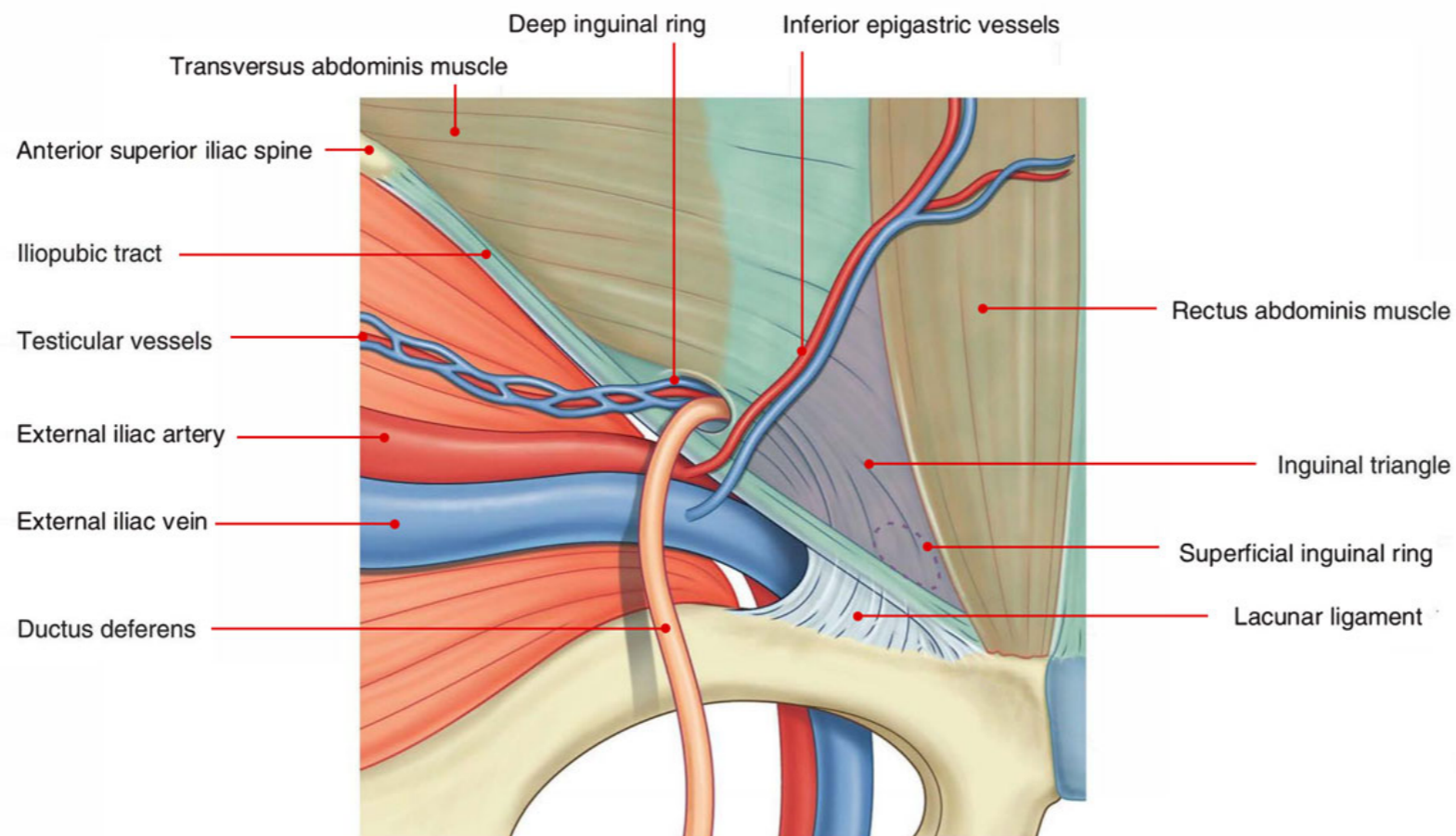
- The students should know the following :
  1. Type of the hernia.
  2. its relations to inferior epigastric vessels
  3. the direction of hernia and it may reach the scrotum



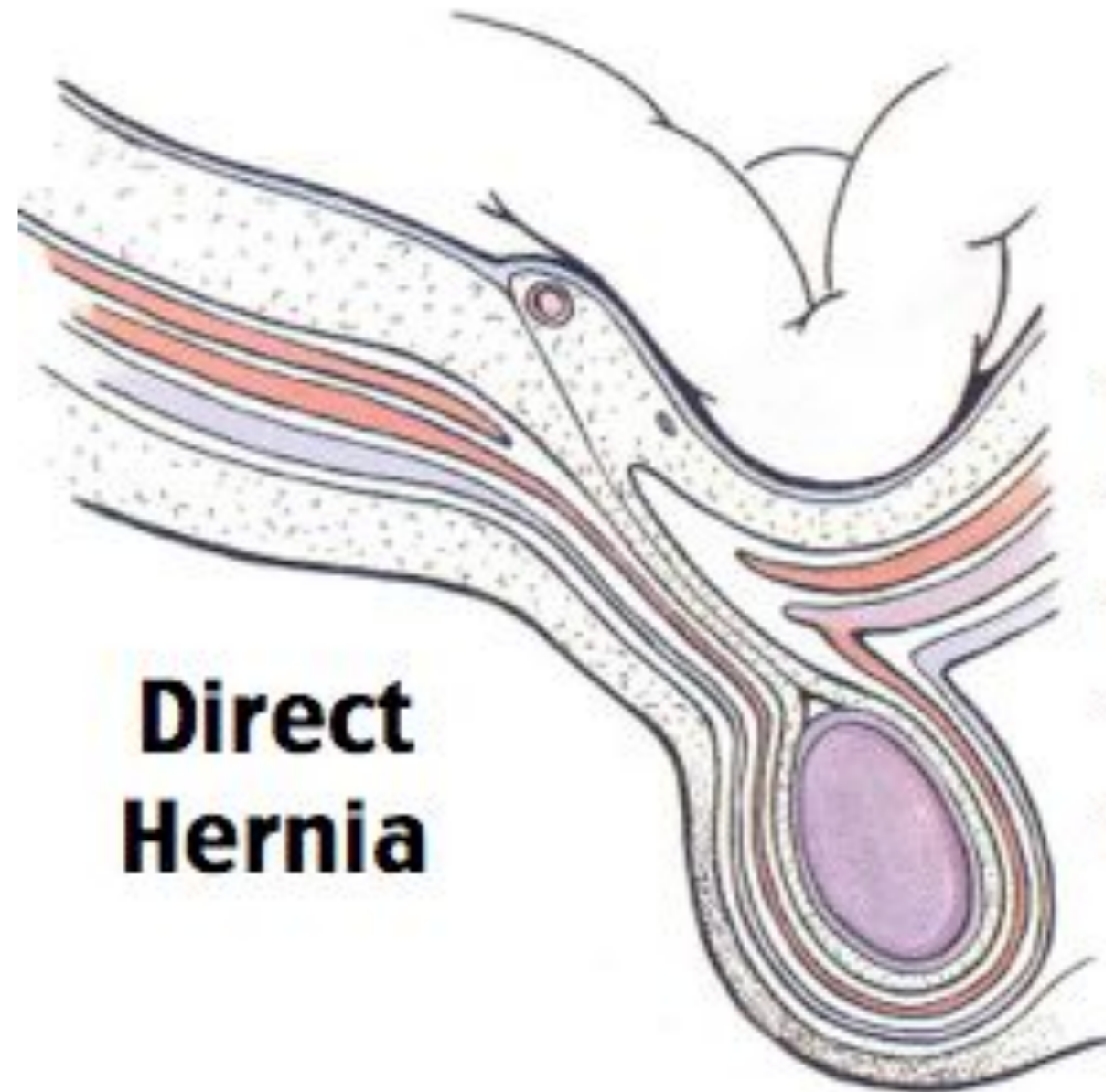
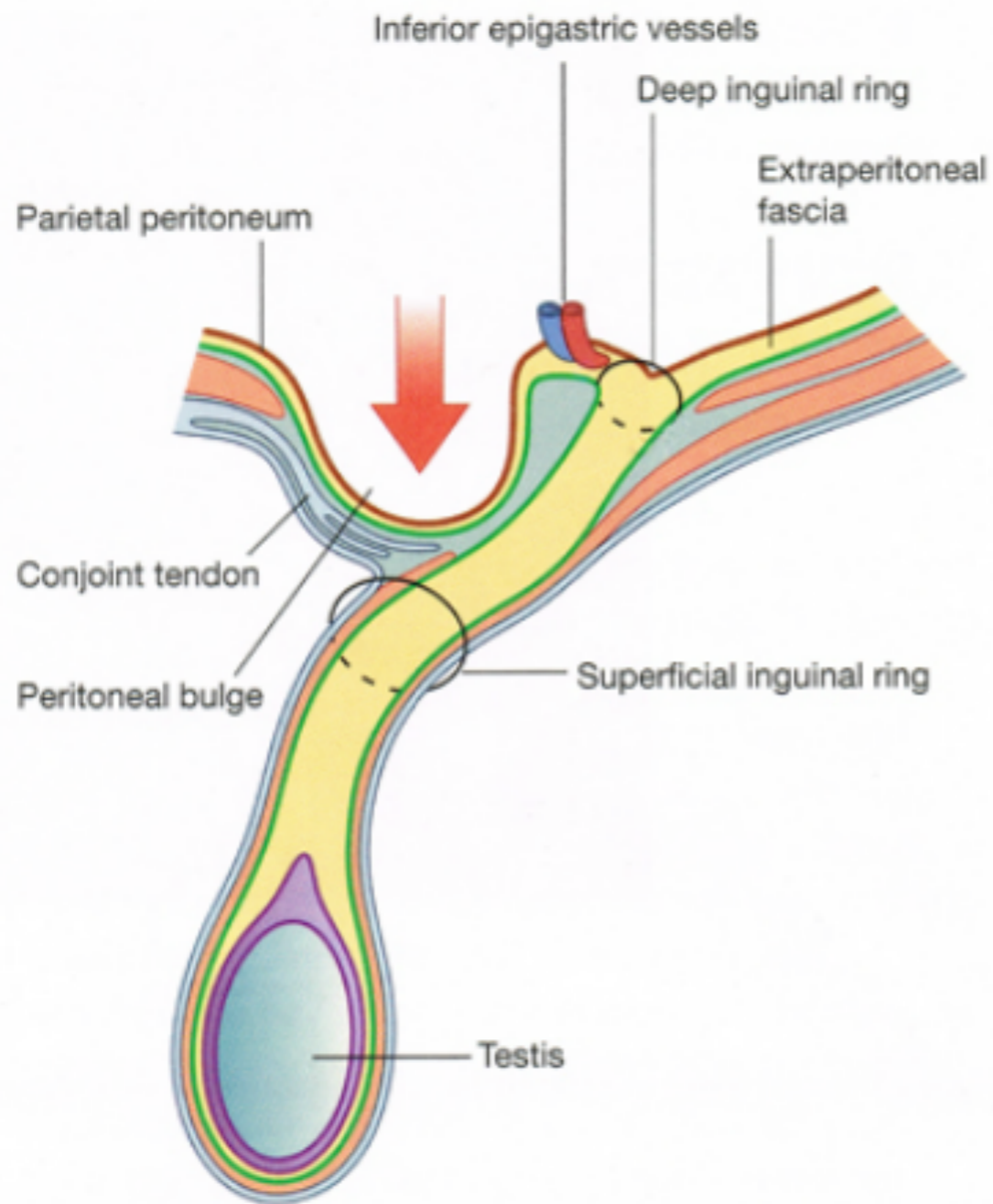


# ✦ Inguinal triangle.

- 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

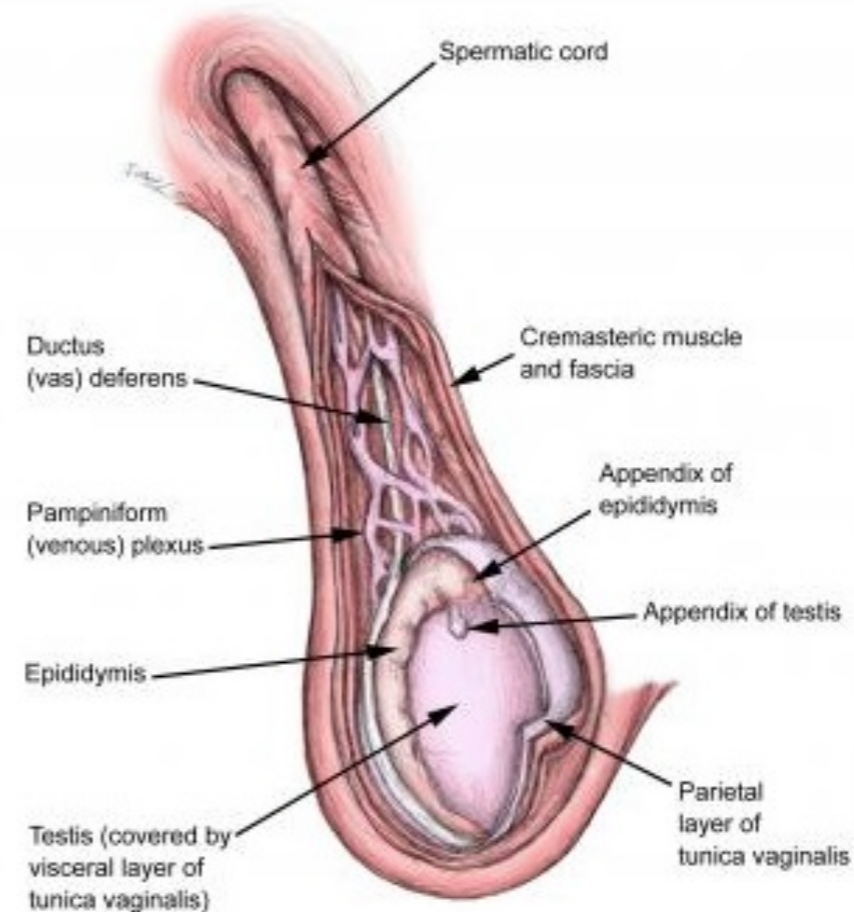
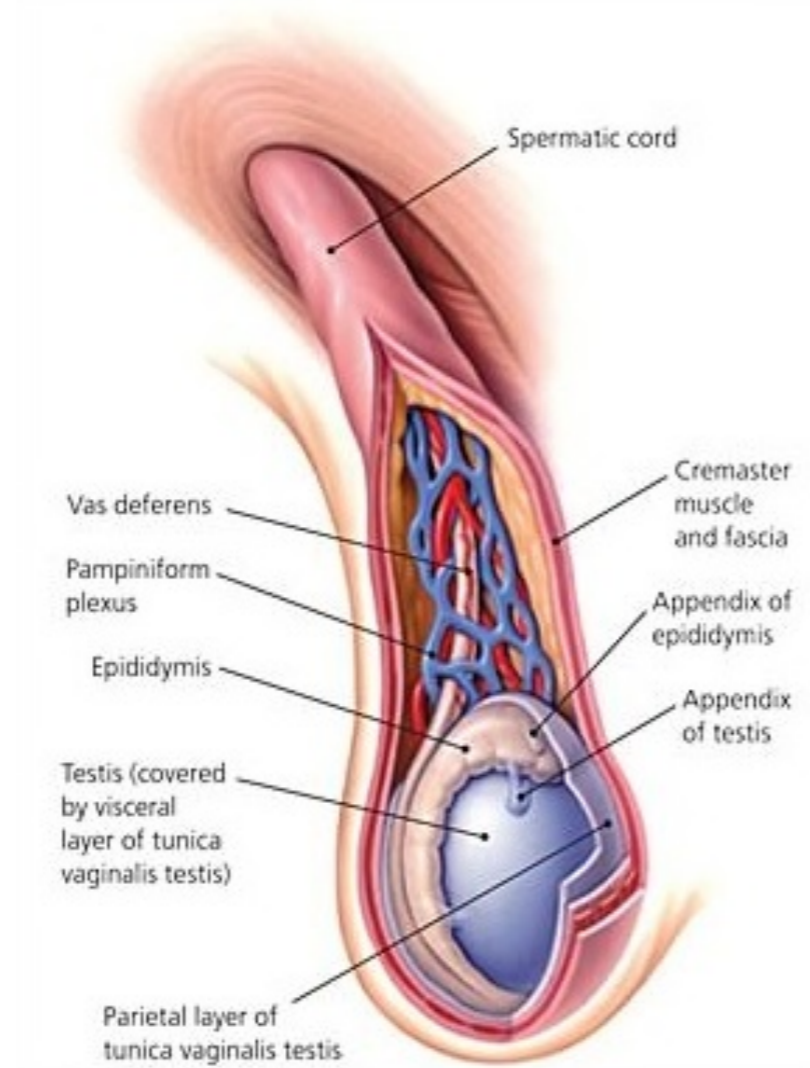


# ✦ Inguinal triangle.



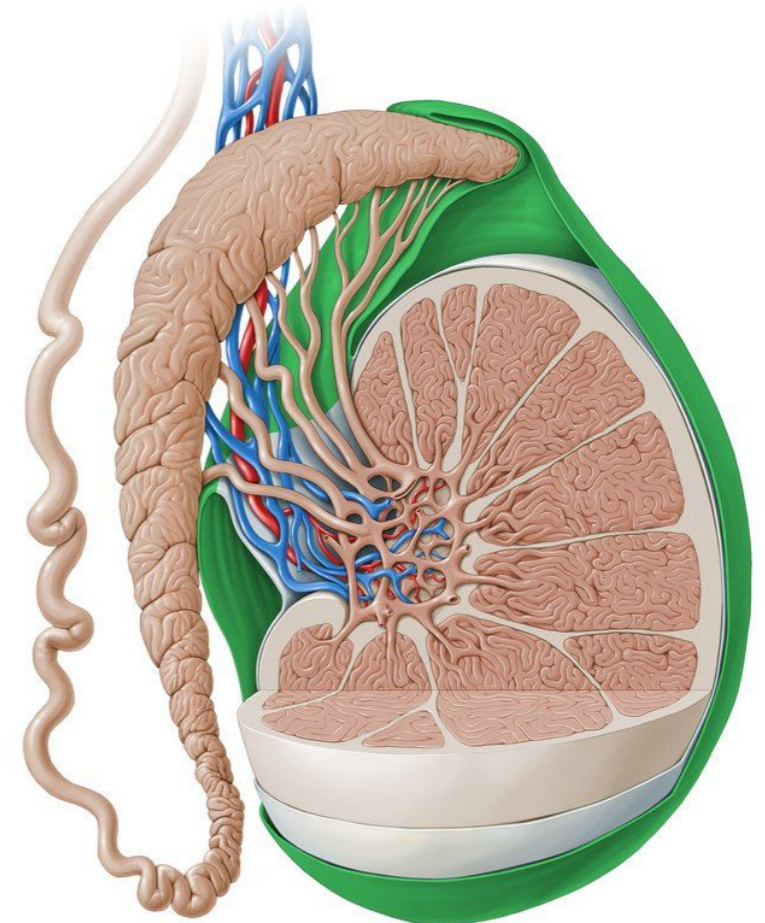
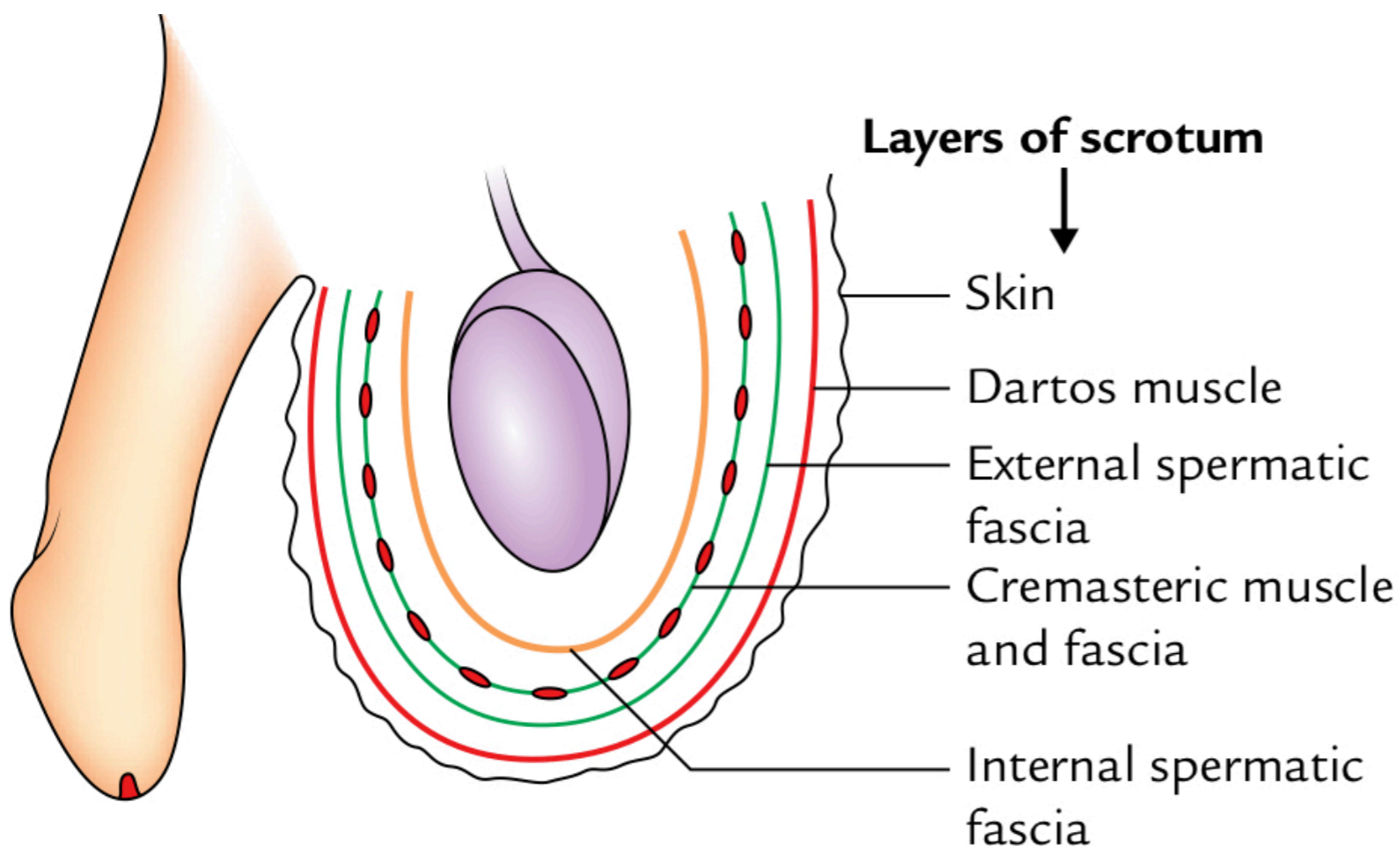
# ✦ Spermatic cord.

- 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



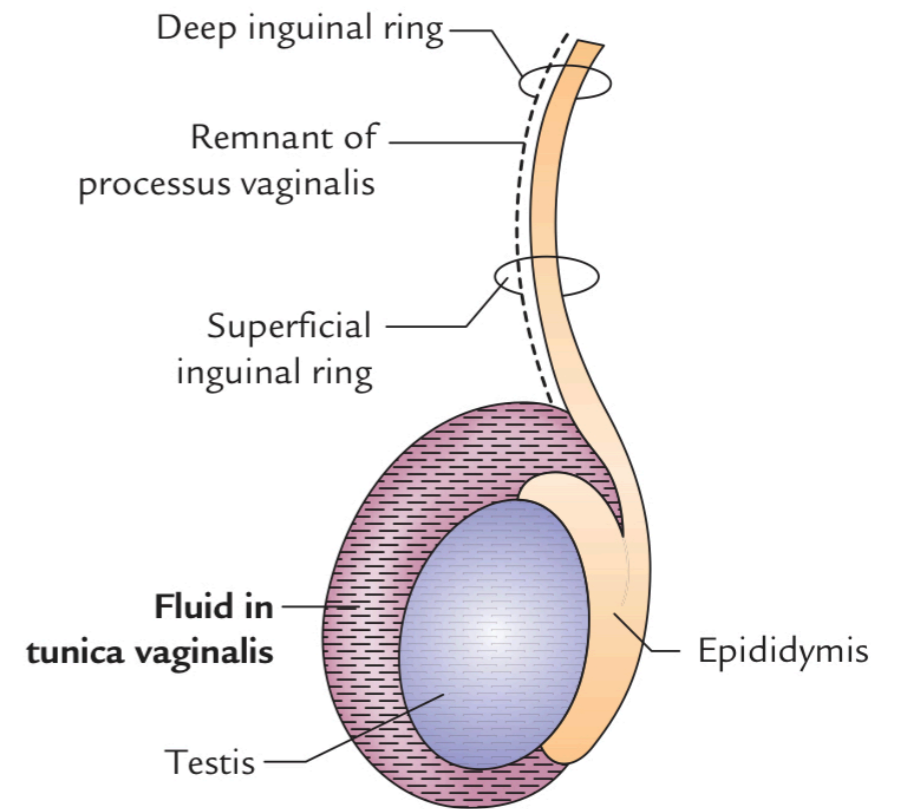
# ✦ Scrotum

- 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

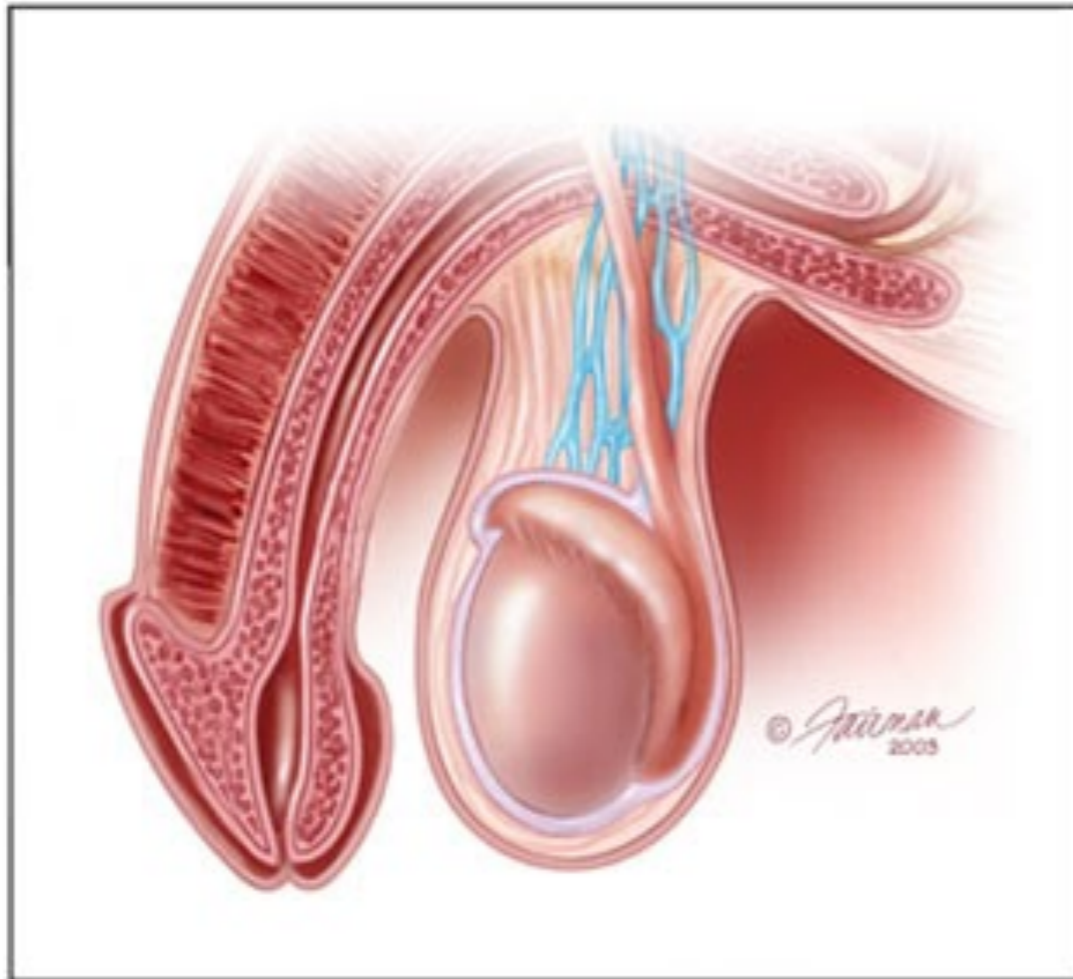


# ✦ Scrotum

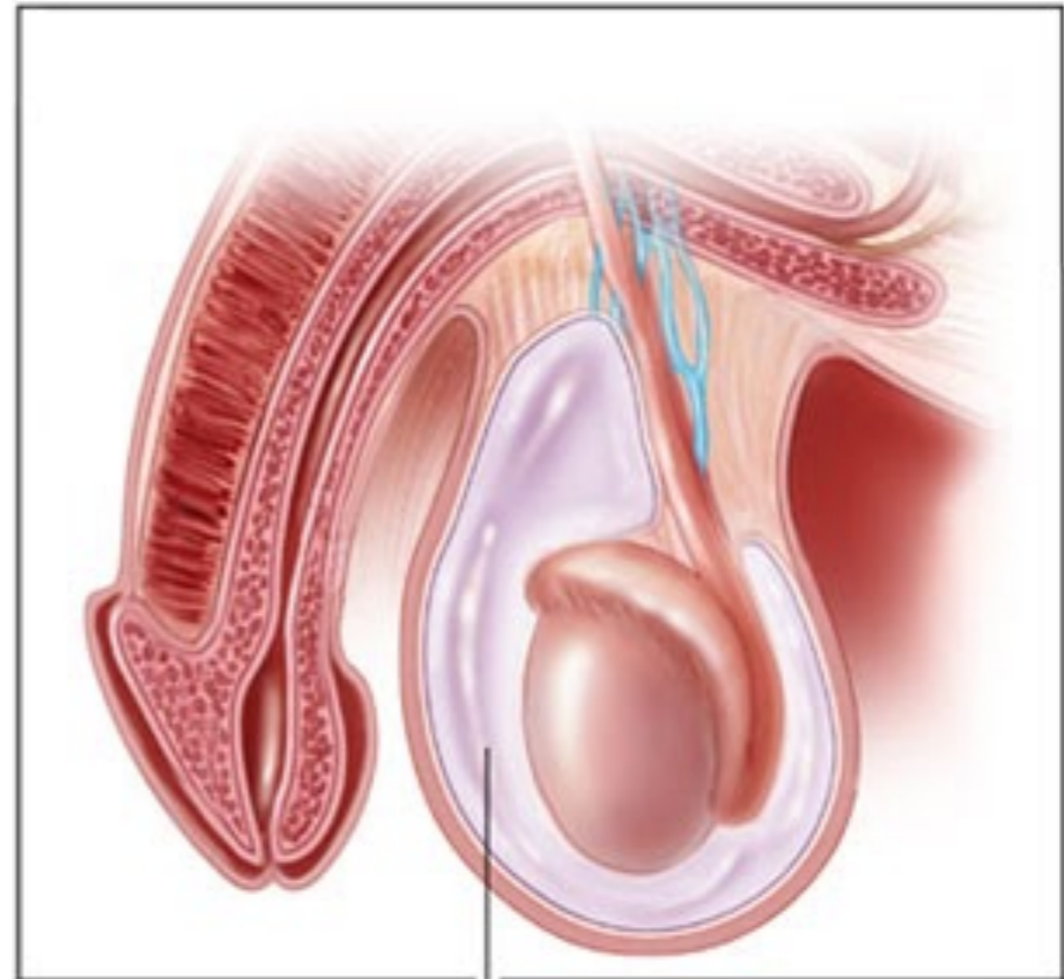
## Hydrocele



NORMAL

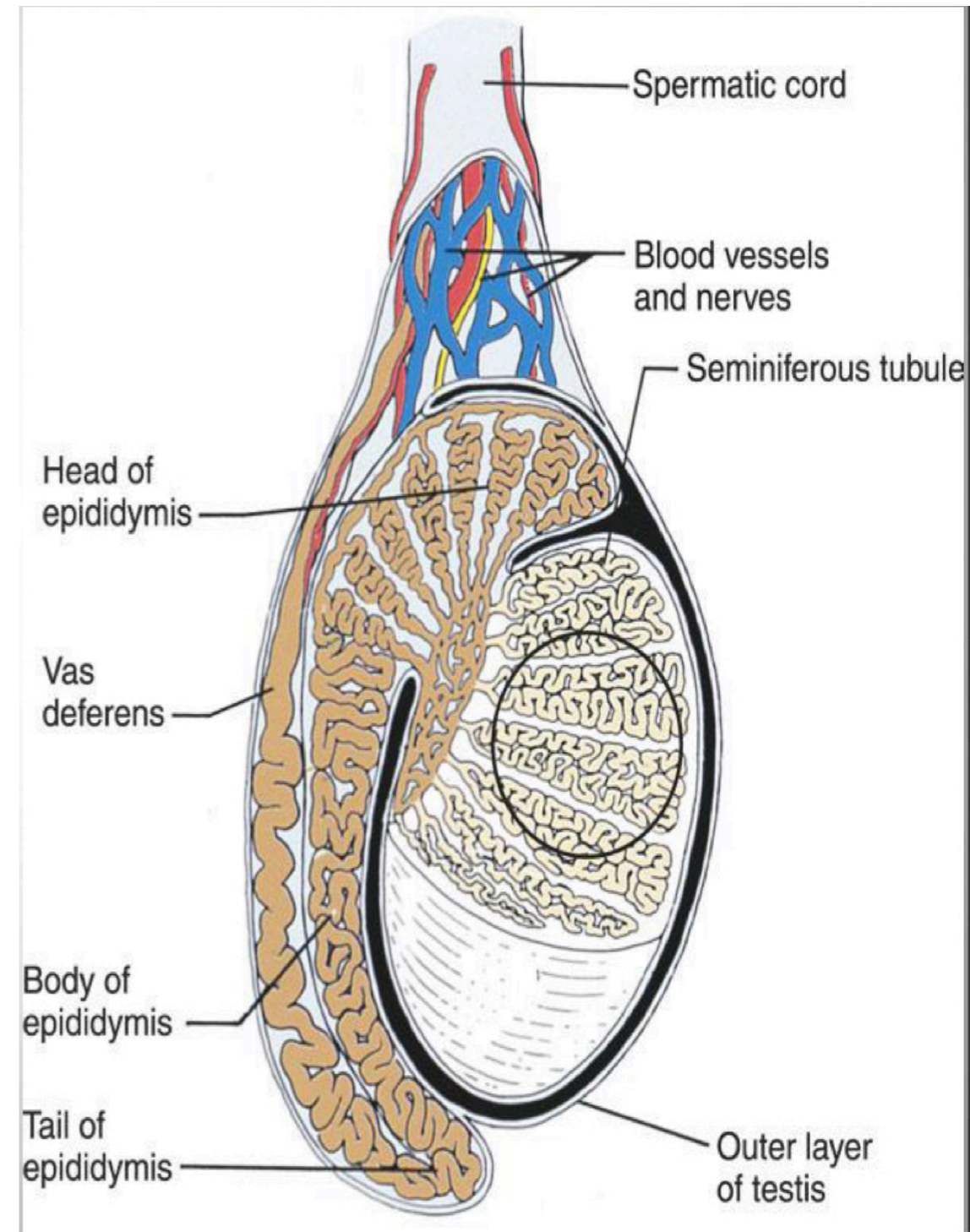


ABNORMAL



# ✦ 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

