LIVER

<u>Sobia Hina</u> <u>KGMC</u>

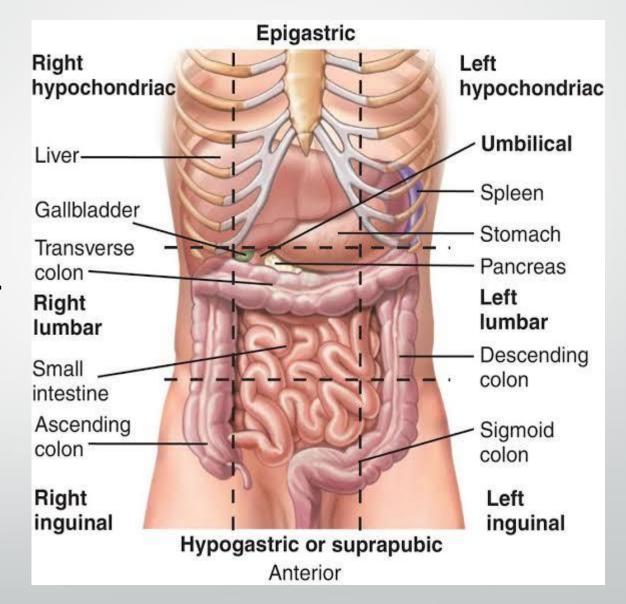


LIVER

- Liver is the largest gland in human body
- It weights 1500 grams
- It comprises 2.5% of the total body weight
- In a mature fetus it may even serve as hematopoietic organ
- Except fat it absorb all the nutrients from GIT by portal system
- Liver stores glycogen and secrete bile for emulsification of fats

LOCATION

 Lies mainly in right upper quadrant of abdomen under cover of 7-11 ribs on right side occupies RIGHT HYPOCHONDRIUM and EPIGASTRIUM

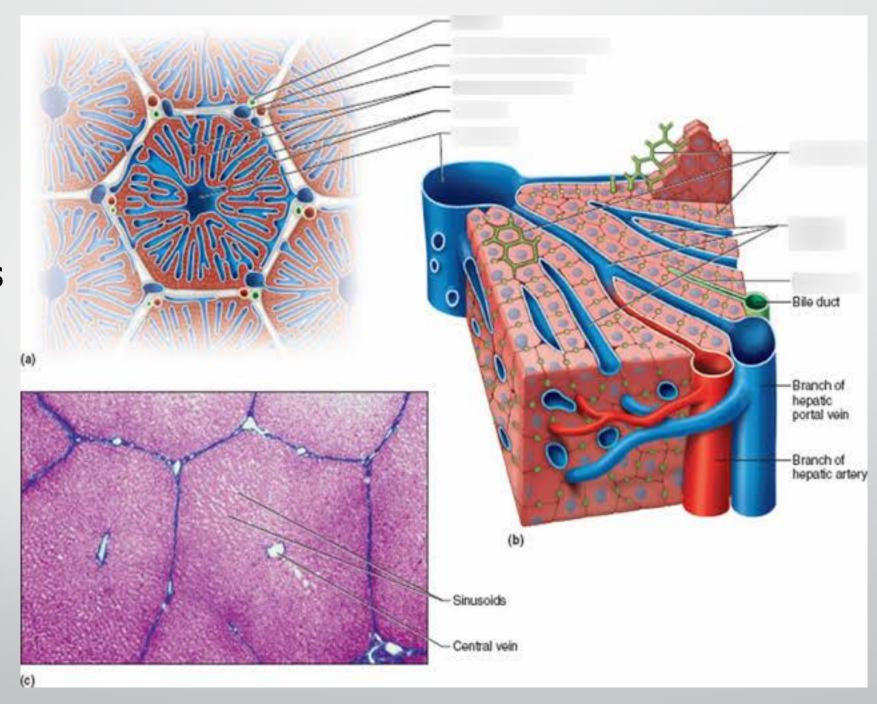


Liver lobules

Central vein

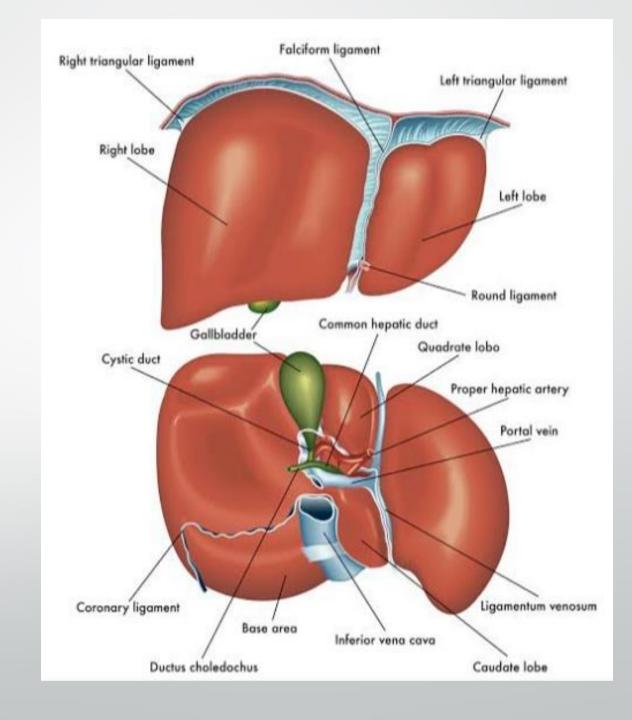
Portal canal

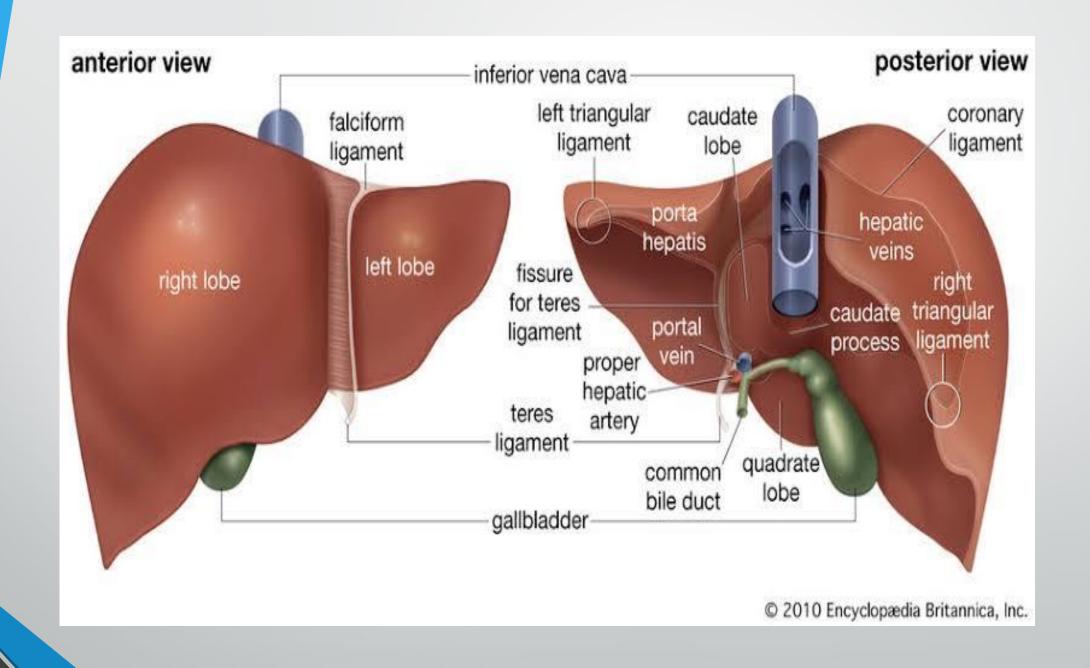
• sinusoids

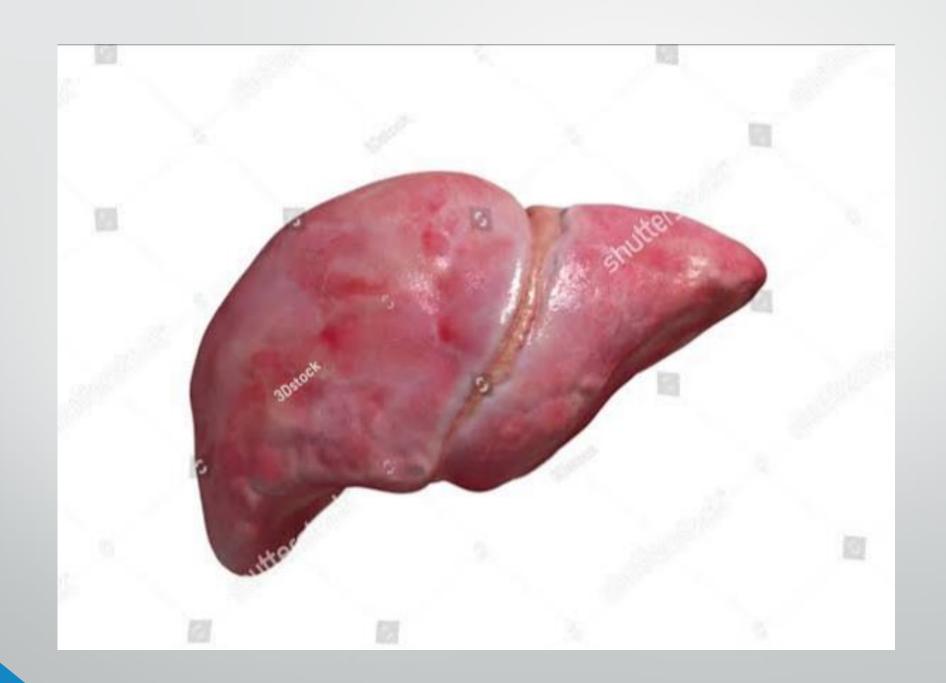


ANATOMICAL FEATURES

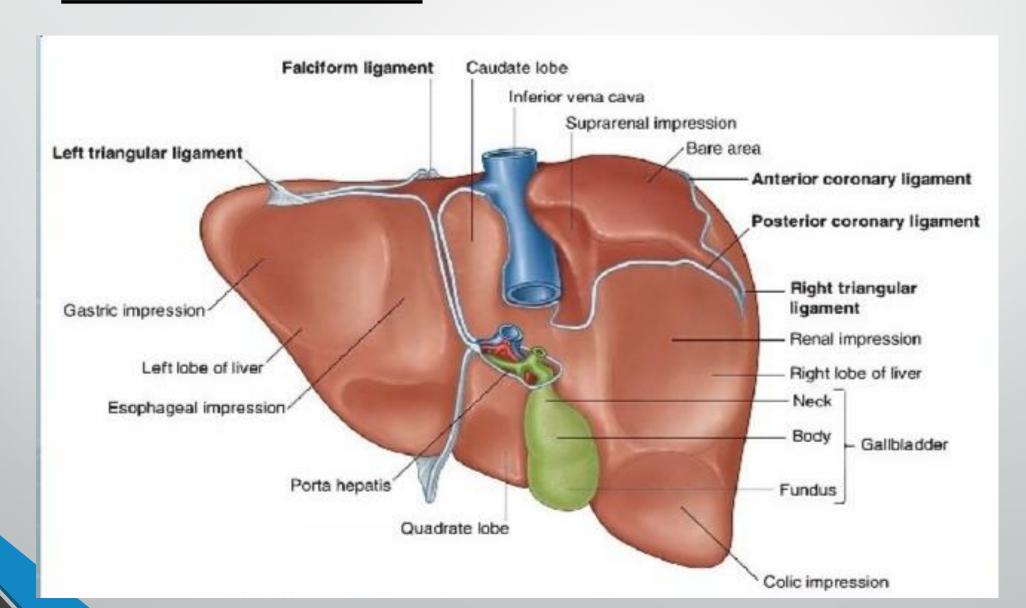
- SURFACES
- Diaphragmatic/anterio superior
- Visceral/posterior inferior
- LOBES
- MAJOR LOBES
- Right
- Left
- ACESSORY LOBES
- Caudate
- Quadrate
- BORDER
- Inferior border

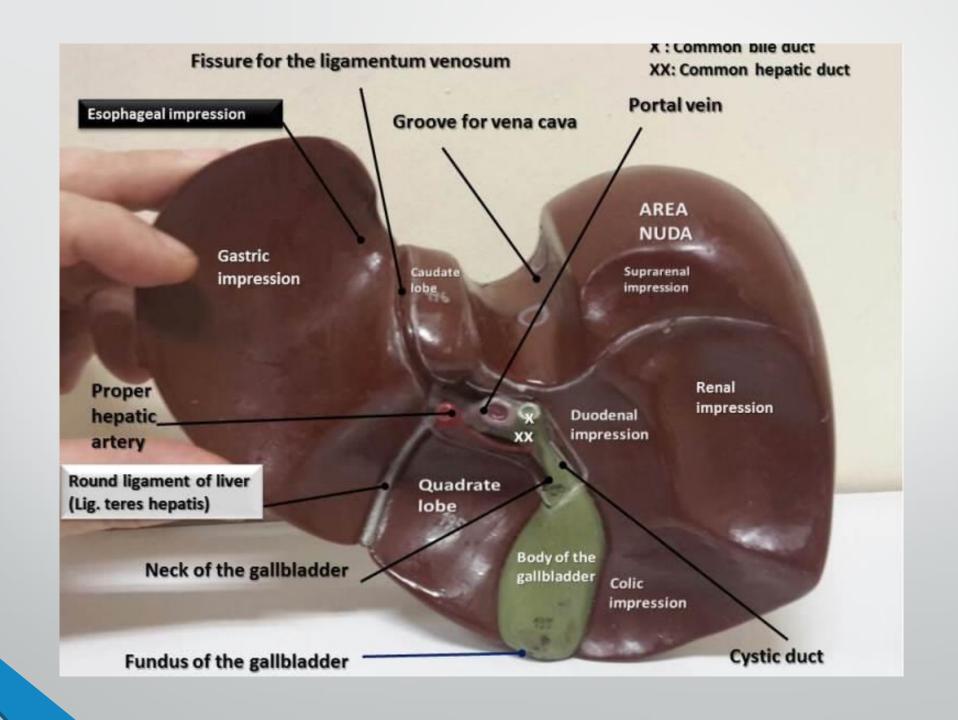


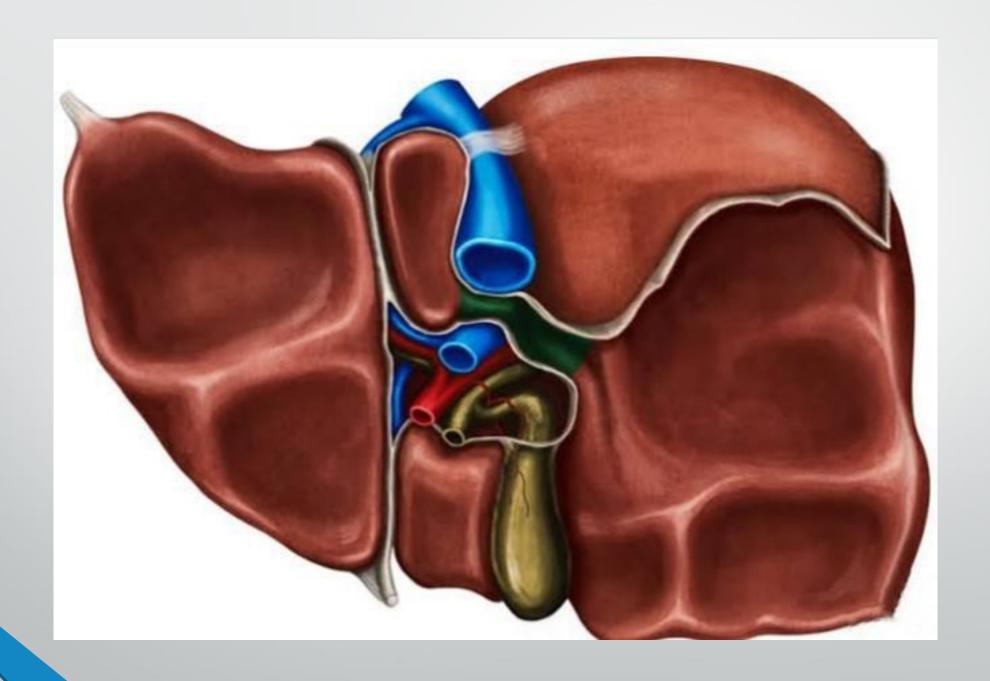




IMPRESSIONS









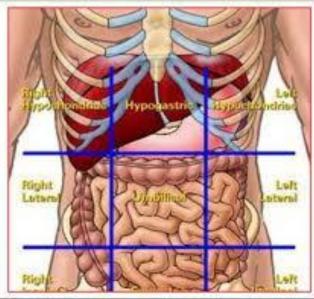
Anterior:

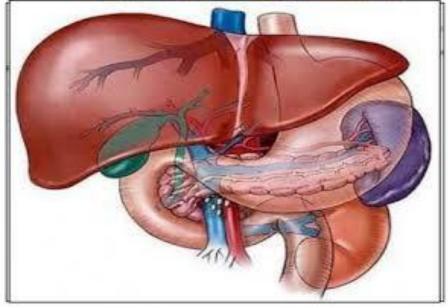
- 1. Diaphragm,
- Right and left costal margins,
- 3. Right and left pleura,
- Right and left lungs,
- Xiphoid process,
- Anterior abdominal wall.

Posterior:

- 1. Diaphragm,
- Right kidney,
- 3. Right suprarenal land,
- 4. Right colic (hepatic) flexure,
- 5. Duodenum,
- Gallbladder,
- 7. Inferior vena cava,
- 8. Esophagus and
- 9. Fundus of the stomach.

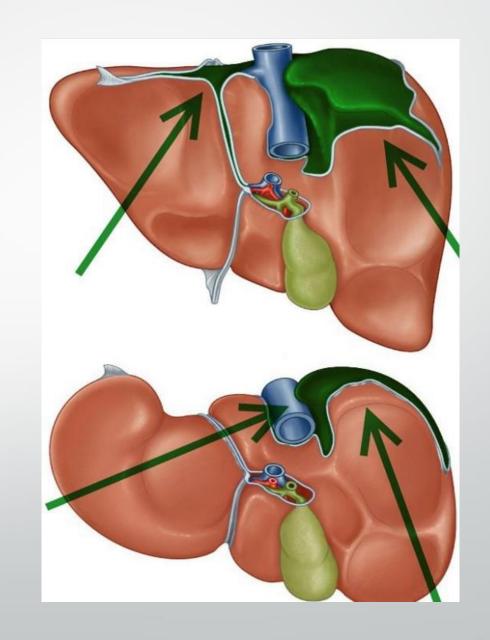
Relations of Liver



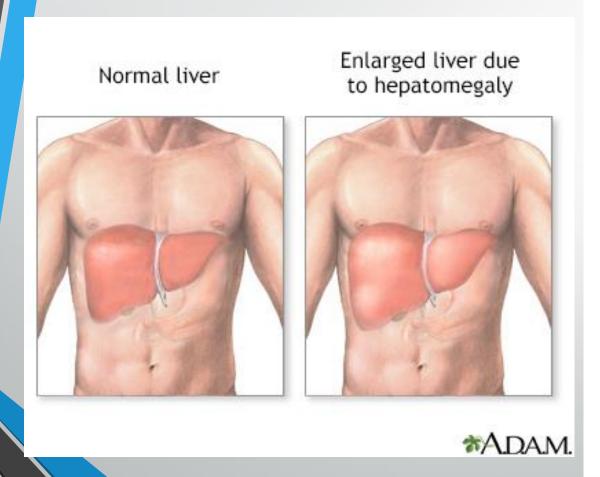


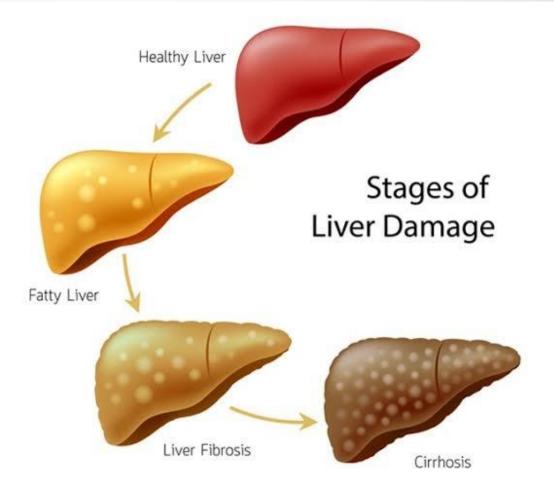
BARE AREA OF LIVER

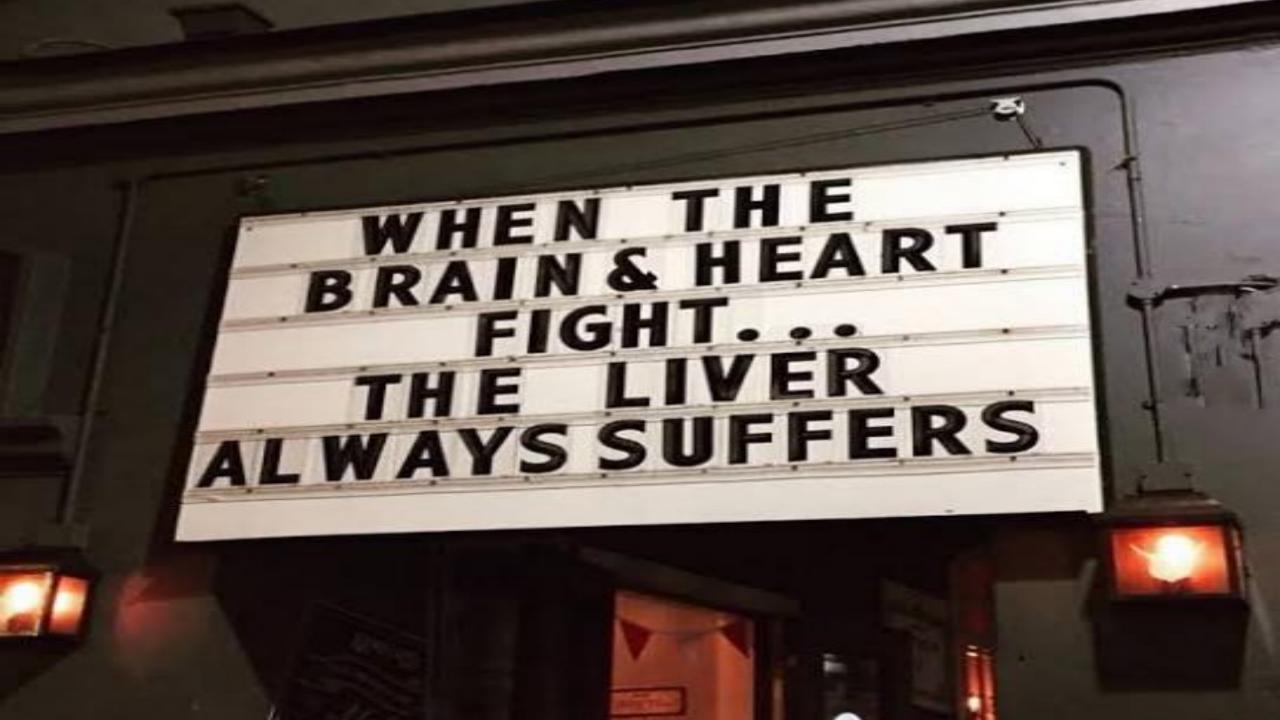
- Present on the diaphragmatic surface of liver and is directly in contact with the undersurface of diaphragm devoid of peritoneum
- It lies between the two layers of cardiac ligaments



CLINICALS







THANKYOU

