

URETER

OBJECTIVES

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Length and Origin

Course

Posterior & Anterior Relation

Arterial Supply & Nerve Supply

Constrictions

Lymph Drainage & X-Ray Appearance

URETER

LENGTH: 10 inches: 5 + 5

ORIGIN:

Continuation of the renal pelvis

COURSE: 2 parts

1. ABDOMINAL PART: 5 inches

From: the renal pelvis

To: bifurcation of the common iliac art

2. PELVIC PART: 5 inches

From: bifurcation of common iliac art

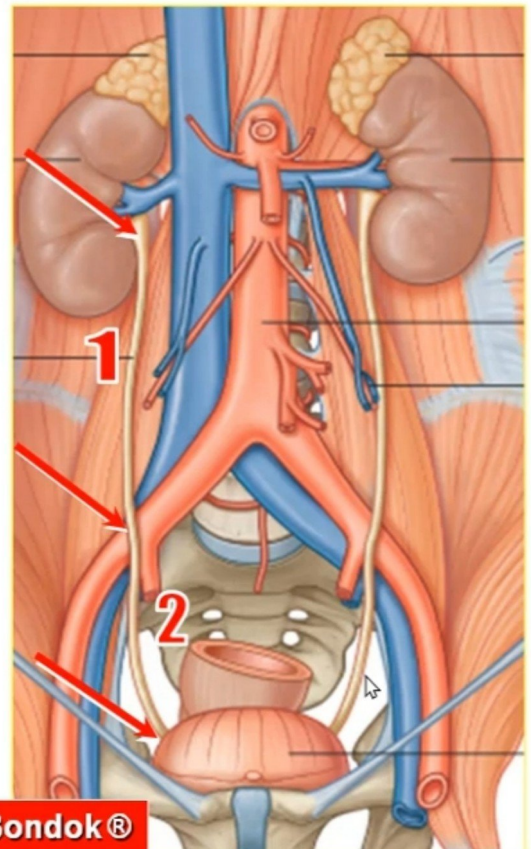
To: posterosup angle of urinary bladder

Posterior Relation:

1. Psoas major muscle

2. Bifurcation of the CIA

3. Side wall of the pelvis



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ANTERIOR RELATIONS OF THE URETER

RIGHT

LEFT

Renal vessels

Renal vessels

2nd part of duod

Body of pancreas

3rd part of duod

jejunum

4 Arteries:

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1. Rt gonadal art
2. Rt colic artery
3. Ileocolic artery
4. Sup mesenteric ar

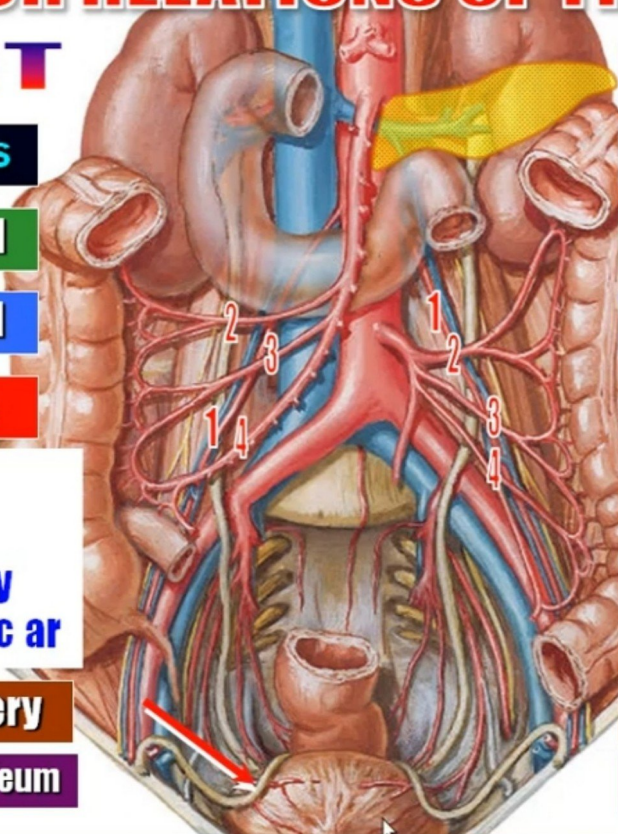
1. Left gonadal art
2. Left colic artery
- 3,4. 2 sigmoid art

Root of mesentery

Sigmoid mesocolon

Terminal part of ileum

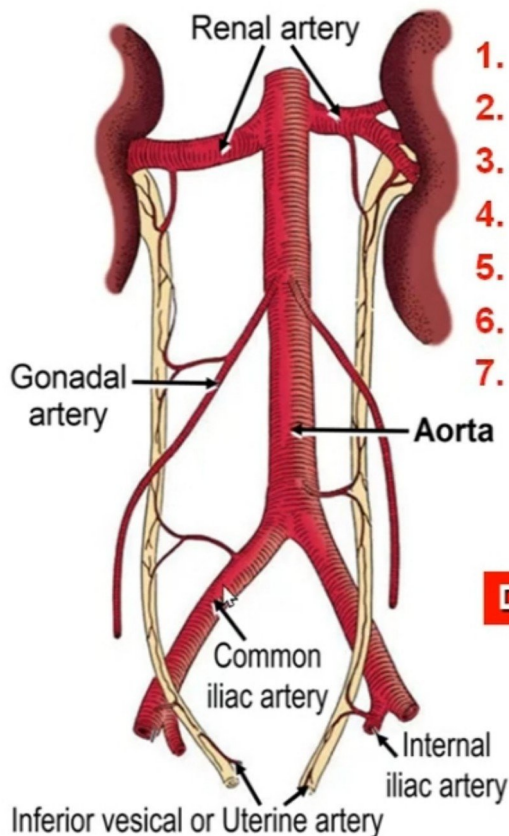
Sigmoid colon



Vas deferens in the male & Broad ligament in the female

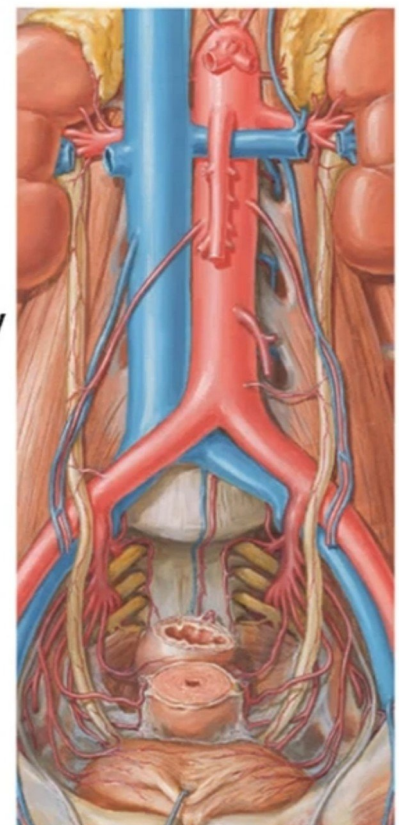
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ARTERIAL SUPPLY



1. Renal artery
2. Gonadal artery
3. Abdominal aorta
4. Common iliac artery
5. Internal iliac artery
6. Inferior vesical artery
7. Uterine artery

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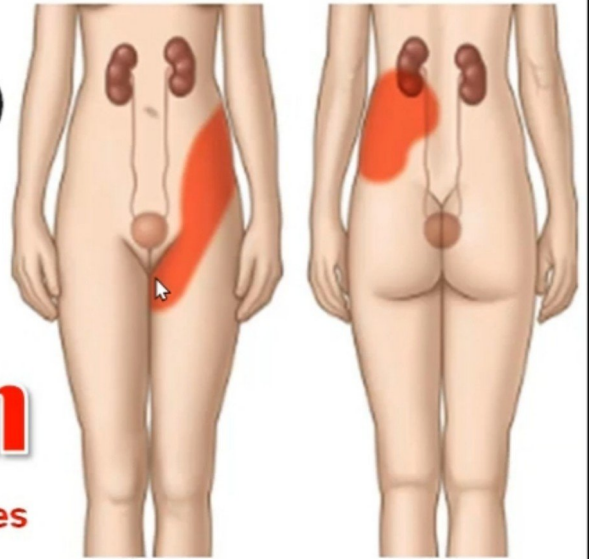


NERVE SUPPLY

1. Sympathetic:

Lowest splanchnic nerve (T12)
and L1 splanchnic nerve

2. Parasympathetic: Pelvic splanchnic nerves: S2, 3, 4



Referred Pain

Pain is referred to T 12 & L1 dermatomes

It will radiate to:

1. Lumbar region
2. Anterior abdominal wall
3. External genitalia

Referred Pain from the
Kidney & Ureter

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LYMPH DRAINAGE

UPPER PART:

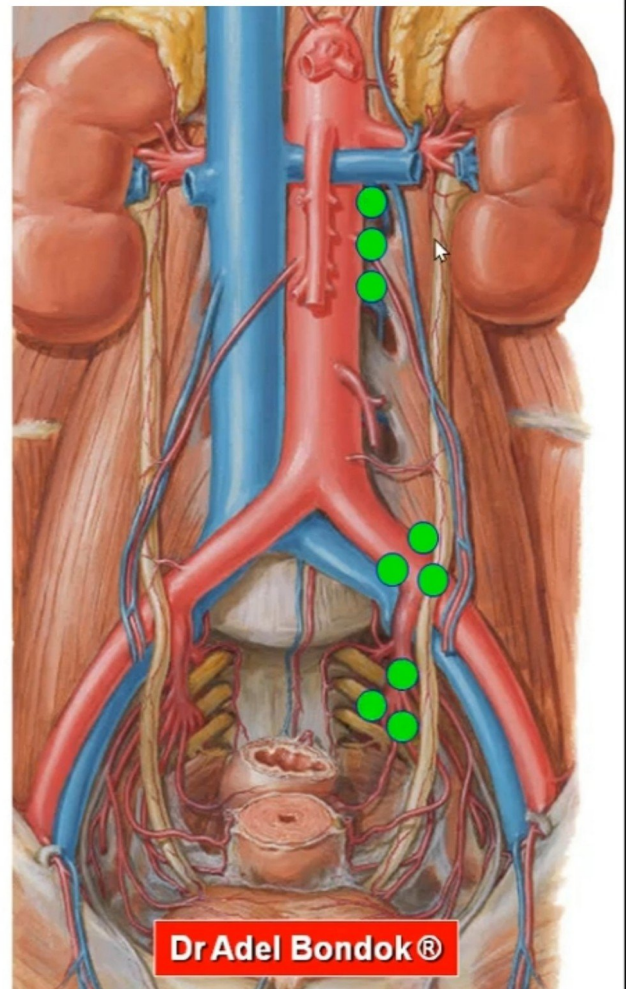
Para-aortic lymph nodes

MIDDLE PART:

Common iliac lymph nodes

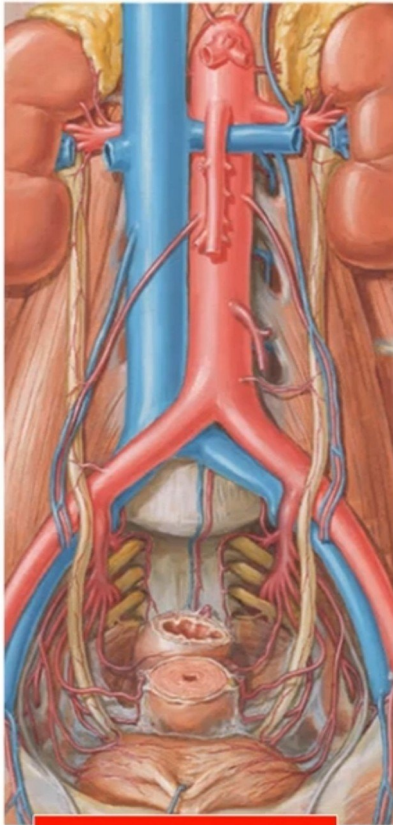
LOWER PART:

Internal iliac lymph nodes



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CONSTRICTIONS



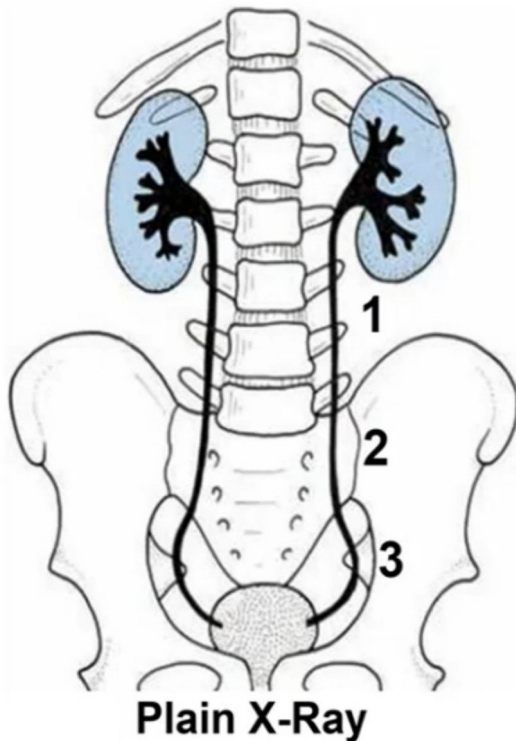
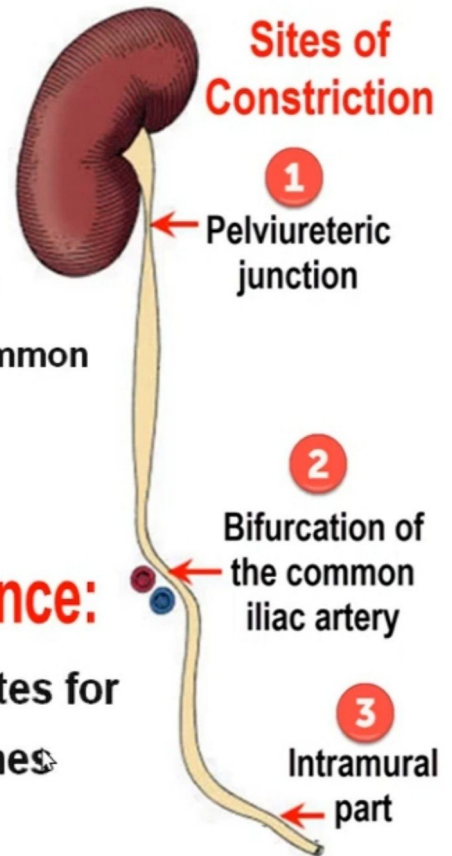
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Sites:

1. Pelviureteric junction
2. Bifurcation of the common iliac artery
3. Intramural part

Clinical importance:

They are common sites for the arrest of the stones



1. Tips of lumbar transverse processes
2. Sacroiliac joint
3. Ischial spine

X-RAY

