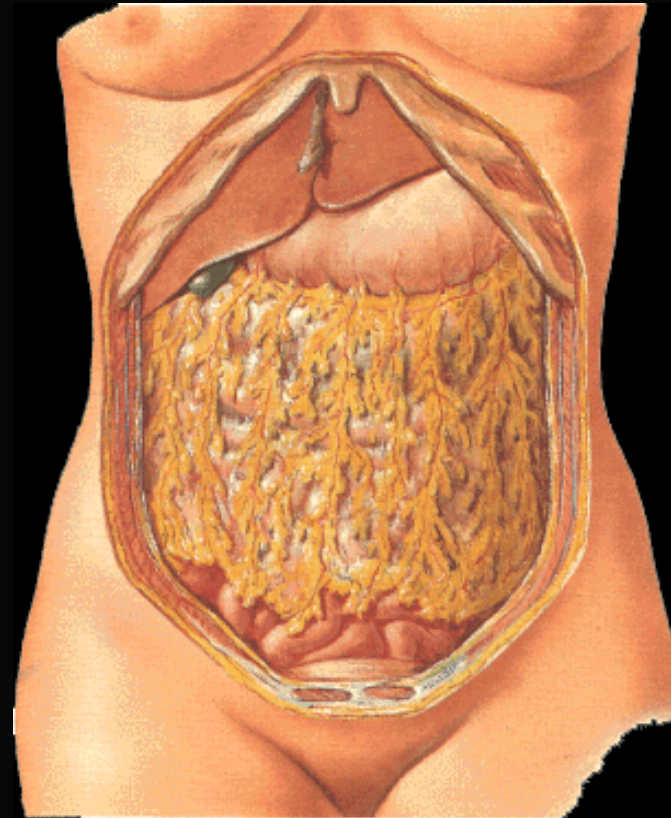


腹膜 Peritoneum

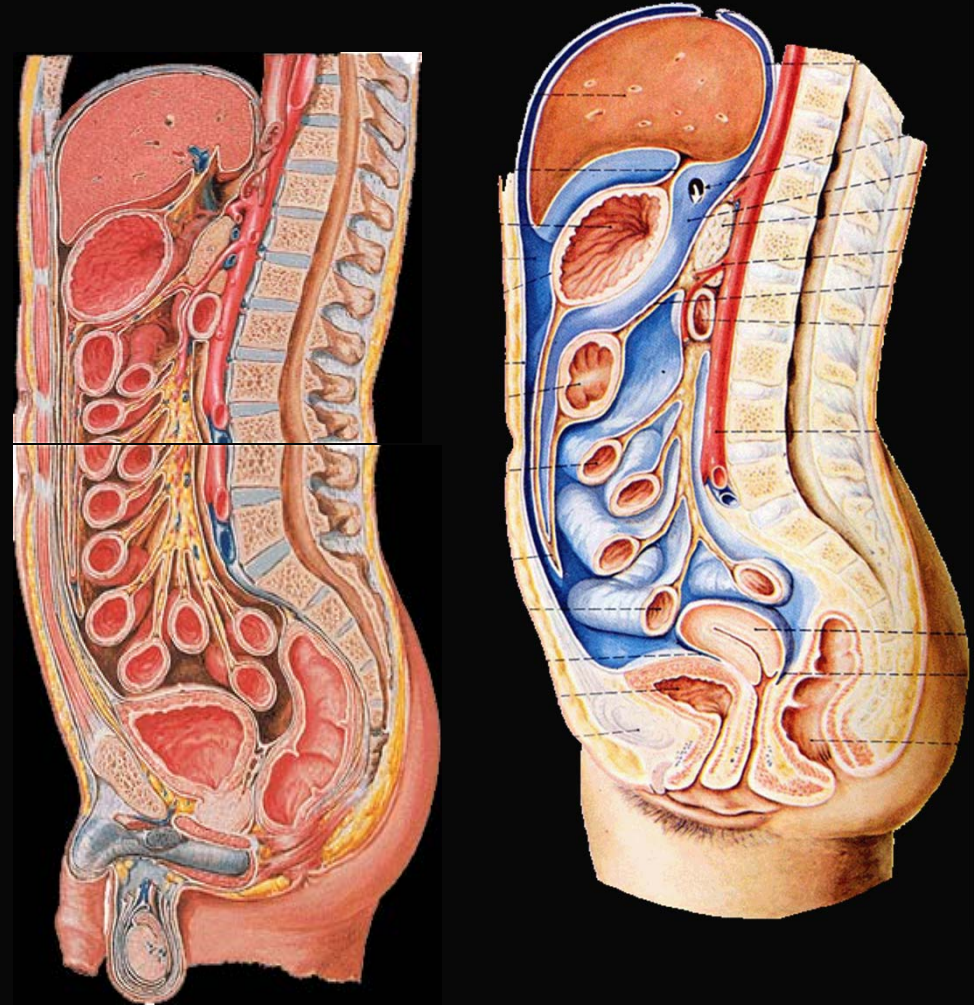


- 为一层薄而光滑的浆膜，呈半透明状。
- 壁腹膜：衬于腹、盆腔壁的腹膜。
- 脏腹膜：由壁腹膜返折并覆盖于腹、盆腔脏器表面的腹膜。
- 腹膜腔：壁腹膜和脏腹膜互相延续、移行，共同围成不规则的潜在性腔隙。男性腹膜腔为一完全封闭的腔隙；女性腹膜腔则借输卵管腹腔口经输卵管、子宫、阴道与外界相通

- The Peritoneum is serous membrane in the body which covers on the inner surfaces of the walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities and the outer surfaces of the viscera of the abdominal and pelvic cavities

Parietal peritoneum
Visceral peritoneum
Peritoneal cavity

the potential space in the male, is a closed sac, but in the female, there is a communication with the exterior through the uterine tubes, the uterus, and the vagina



(一) 腹膜内位器官 表面几乎都被腹膜所覆盖

胃、十二指肠上部、空肠、回肠、盲肠、阑尾、横结肠、乙状结肠、脾、卵巢和输卵管。

(二) 腹膜间位器官 表面大部分被腹膜覆盖

肝、胆囊、升结肠、降结肠、子宫、充盈的膀胱和直肠上段。

(三) 腹膜外位器官 仅一面被腹膜覆盖

胰、输尿管、肾、肾上腺、空虚的膀胱、直肠中下段及十二指肠降部、下部和升部。

The intraperitoneal organs

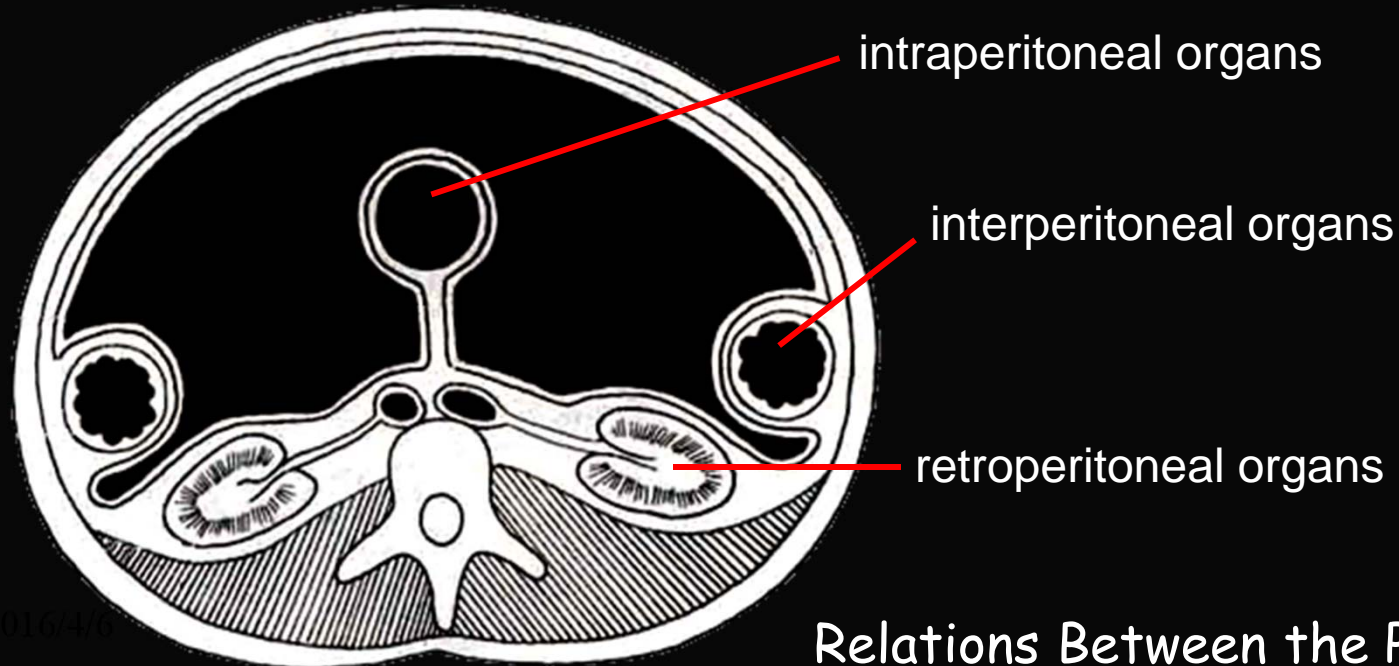
Such as stomach, jejunum, ileum, cecum, transverse colon and sigmoid colon, spleen.

The interperitoneal organs

Such as the liver, the gall-bladder, ascending colon, uterus and urinary bladder

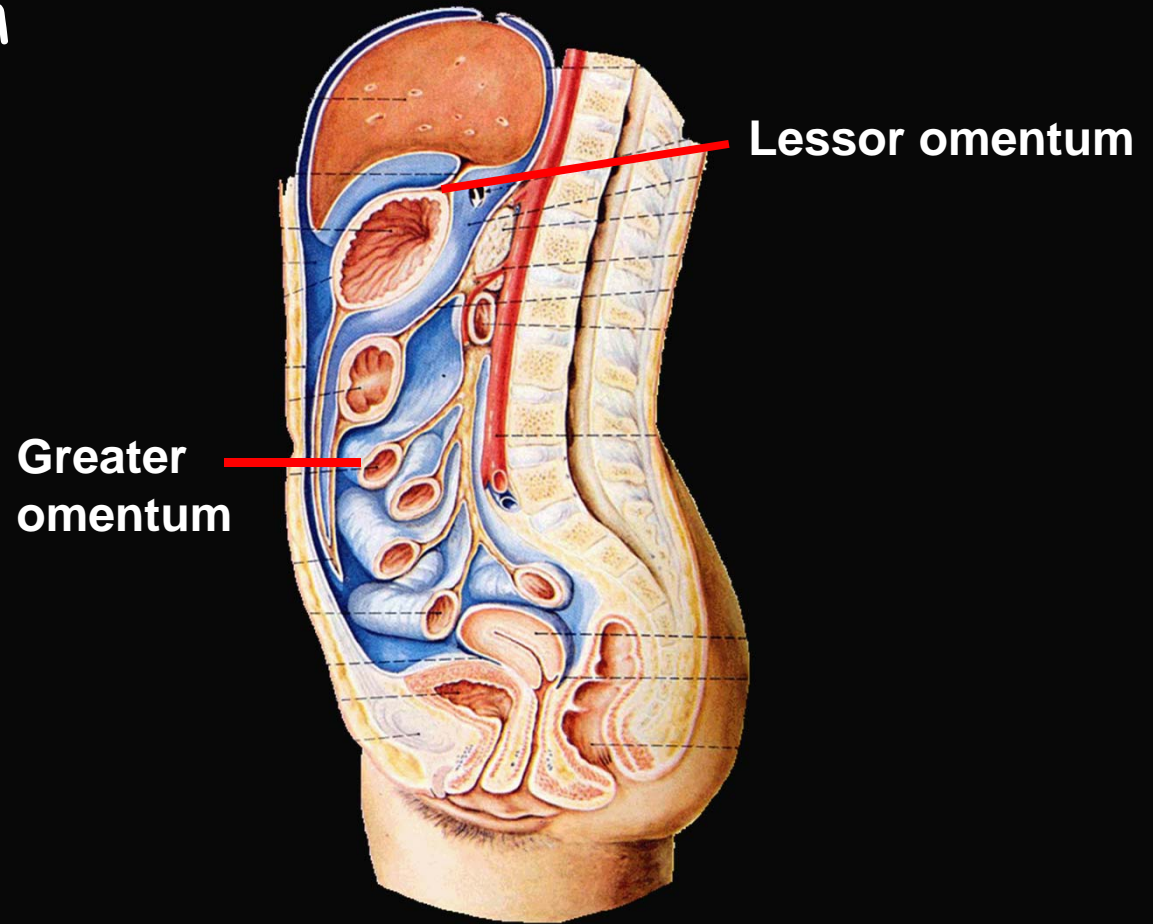
The retroperitoneal organs

Such as the pancreas, ureter, kidney and suprarenal gland, and the descending and transverse parts of the duodenum.



腹膜形成的结构 Structures formed by the peritoneum

- 1. 网膜 omentum
与胃相连的双层腹膜

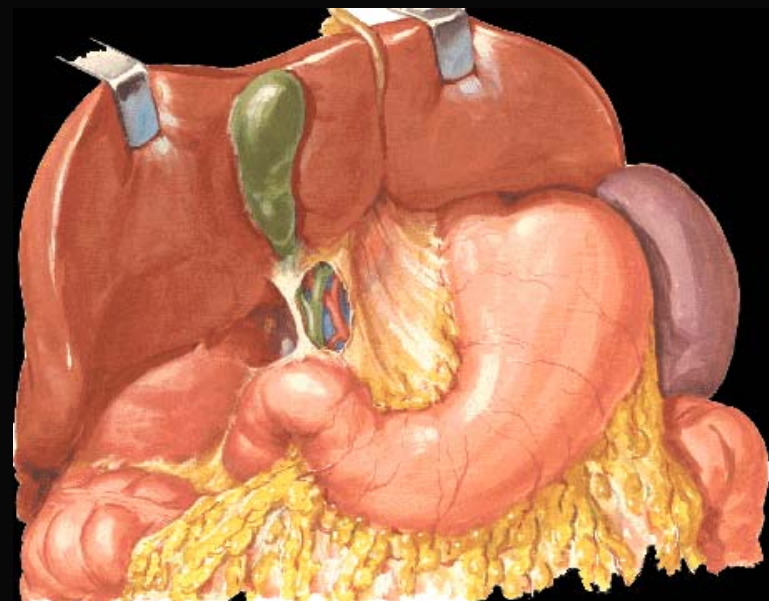
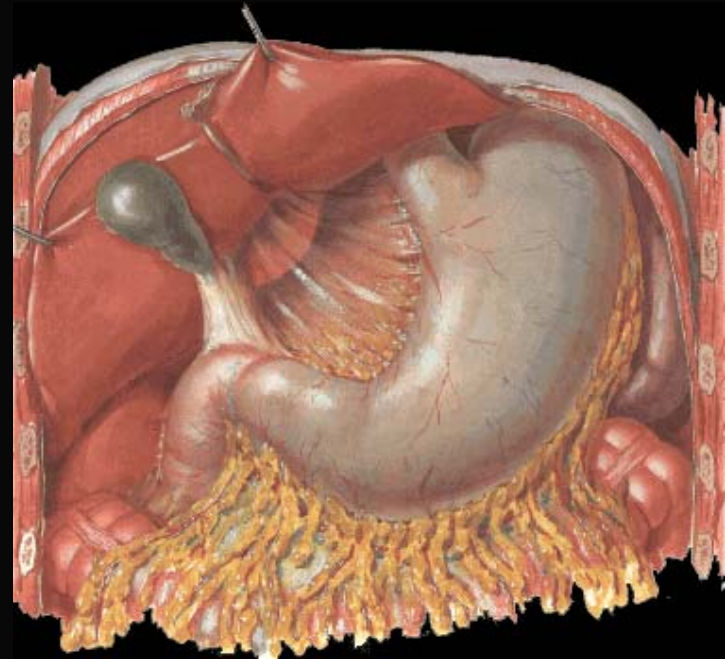


小网膜 lessor omentum

为肝门至胃小弯和十二指肠上部的双层腹膜。它包括两部分：肝胃韧带；肝十二指肠韧带

肝十二指肠韧带 右前：胆总管 左前：肝固有动脉 后：肝门静脉

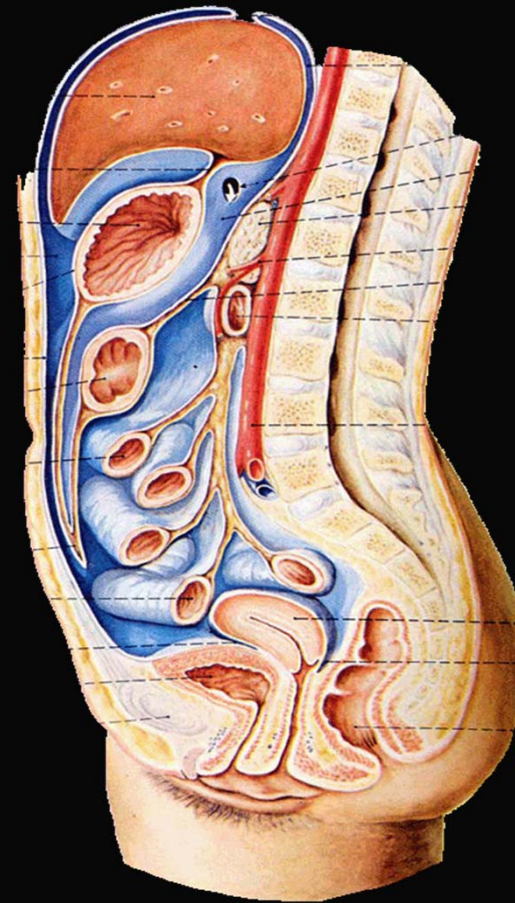
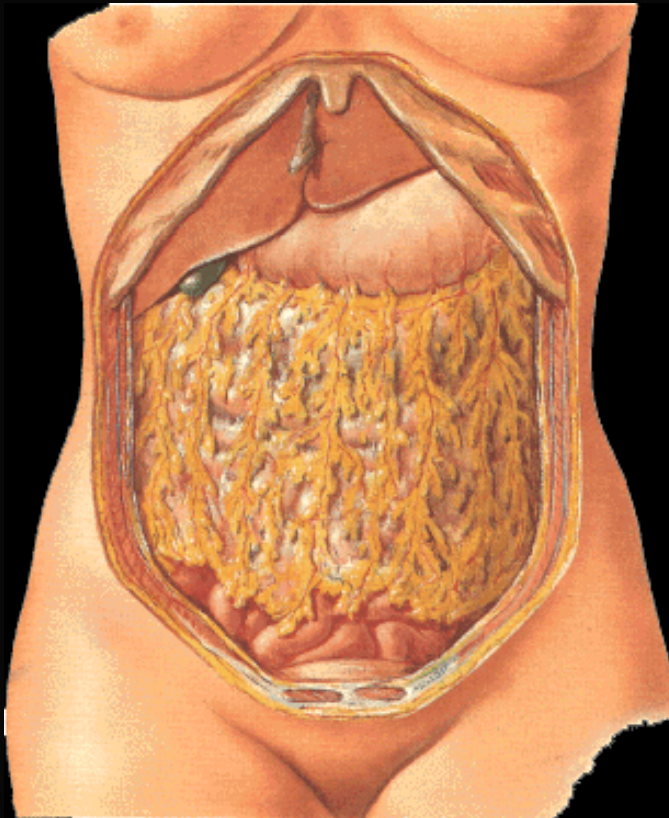
two-layered fold of peritoneum which extends from porta hepatis to lesser curvature of stomach and superior part of duodenum
Hepatogastric ligament
Hepatoduodenal ligament
Contains common bile duct, proper hepatic a. and hepatic portal v.



大网膜Greater omentum

为胃大弯至横结肠的腹膜，下垂呈围裙状，覆盖于横结肠、空肠和回肠的前面。由四层腹膜构成。而从胃大弯到横结肠的前两层大网膜又称为胃结肠韧带

made up of four layers .
begin from the the stomach
and commencement of the
duodenum and end the
transverse colon .



2. 系膜

Mesenteries or mesocolons

是将肠管连于腹后壁
的双层腹膜，两层间
夹有神经、血管、淋
巴管、淋巴结和脂肪。

two-layered fold of
peritoneum

that attach part of
the intestines

to the posterior
abdominal wall



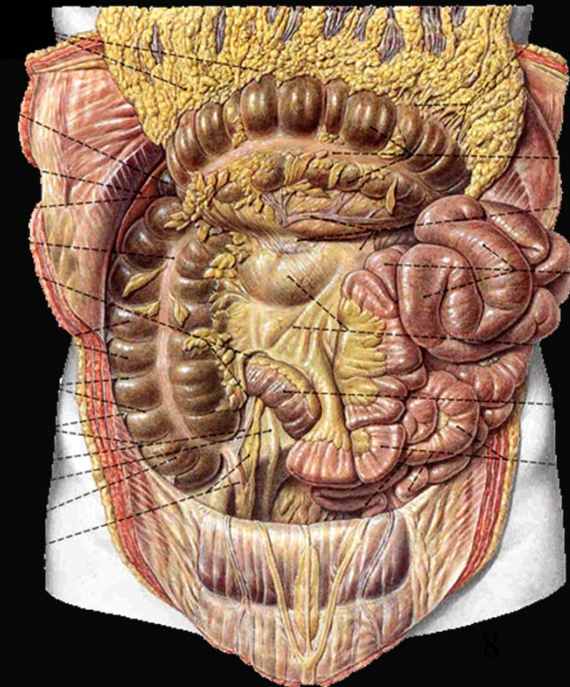
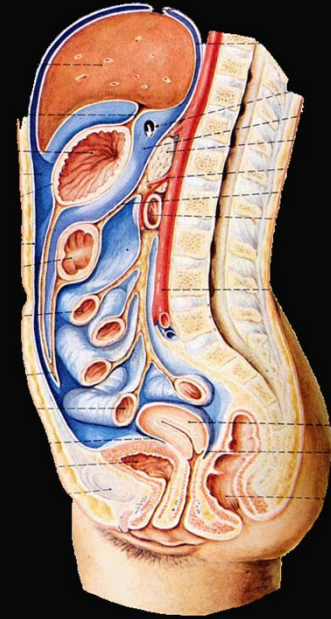
肠系膜Mesentery

是将空、回肠连于腹后壁的双层腹膜结构，其附于腹后壁的部分称小肠系膜根，起自第2腰椎左侧，斜向右下方，止于右骶髂关节前方，长约15cm。

suspends the small intestine from the posterior abdominal wall

Radix of mesentery

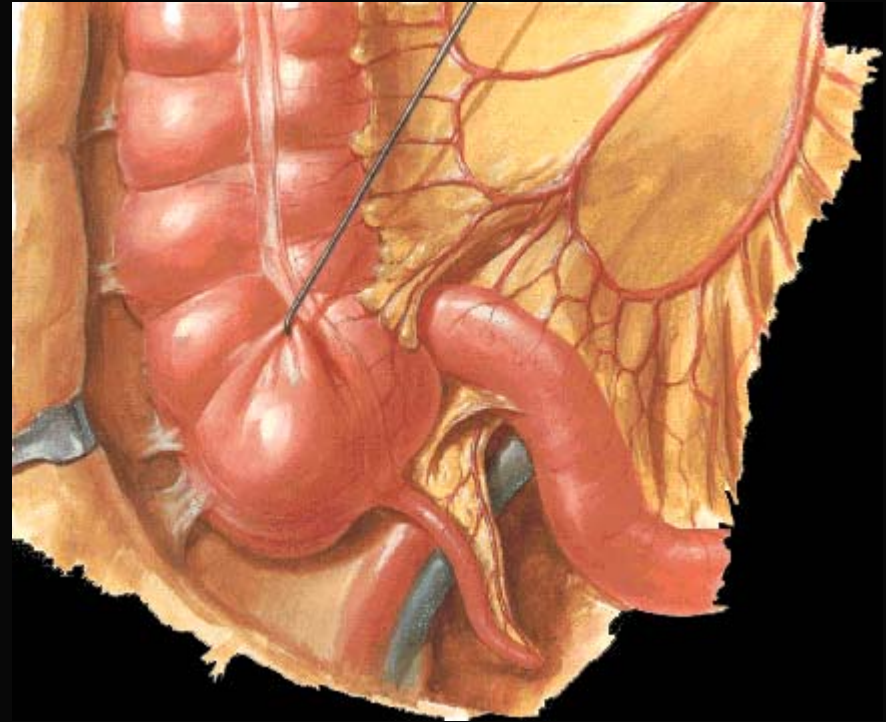
- 15 cm long
- Directed obliquely from left side of L2 to in front of right sacroiliac joint



阑尾系膜Mesoappendix

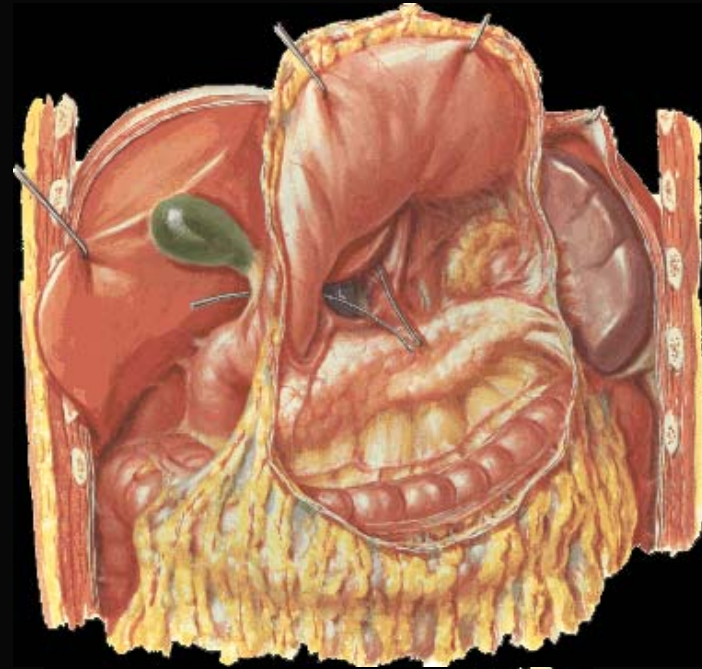
将阑尾连于小肠系膜下端，呈三角形，系膜的游离缘内有阑尾血管、淋巴管、神经

Triangular mesentery
Appendicular artery runs in free margin of the mesoappendix



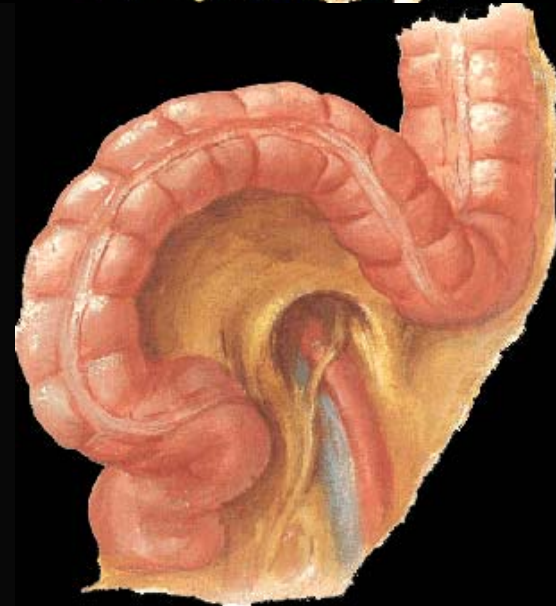
横结肠系膜

Transverse mesocolon



乙状结肠系膜

Sigmoid mesocolon



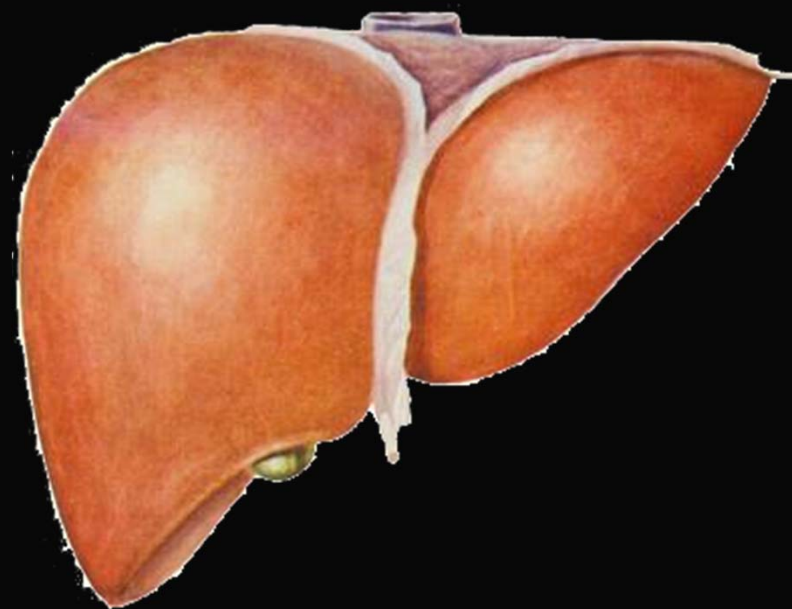
3. 韧带 Ligaments

是连于腹壁与器官之间或连于相邻器官之间的腹膜结构，对器官有固定或悬吊作用

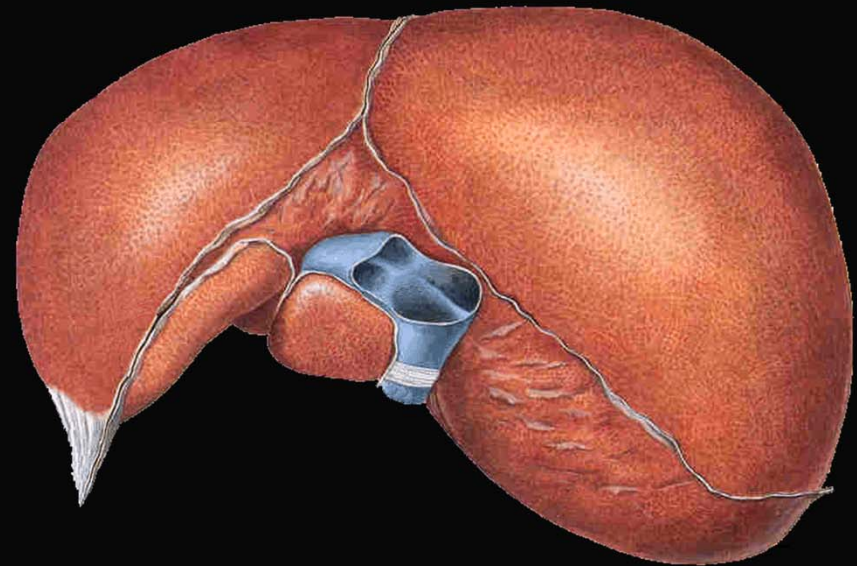
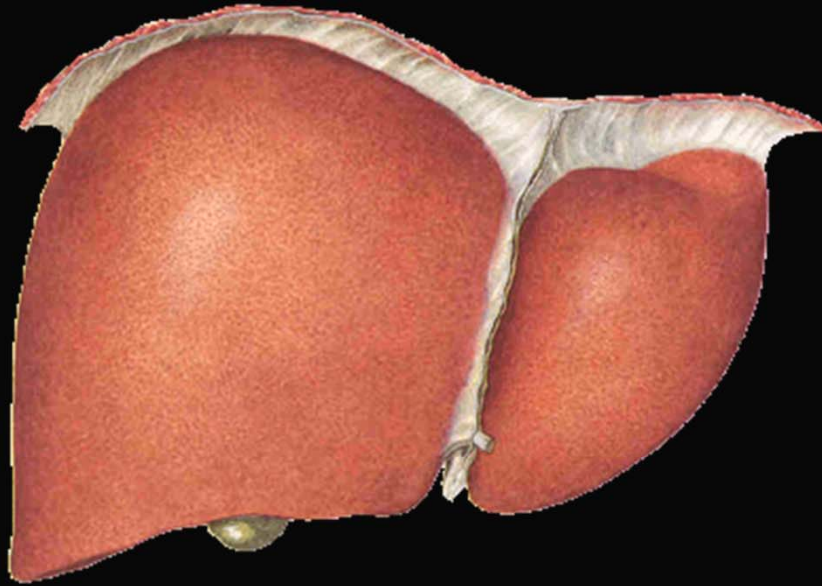
two-layered folds of peritoneum that attached the lesser mobile solid visera to the abdominal wall

肝的韧带 Ligaments of liver

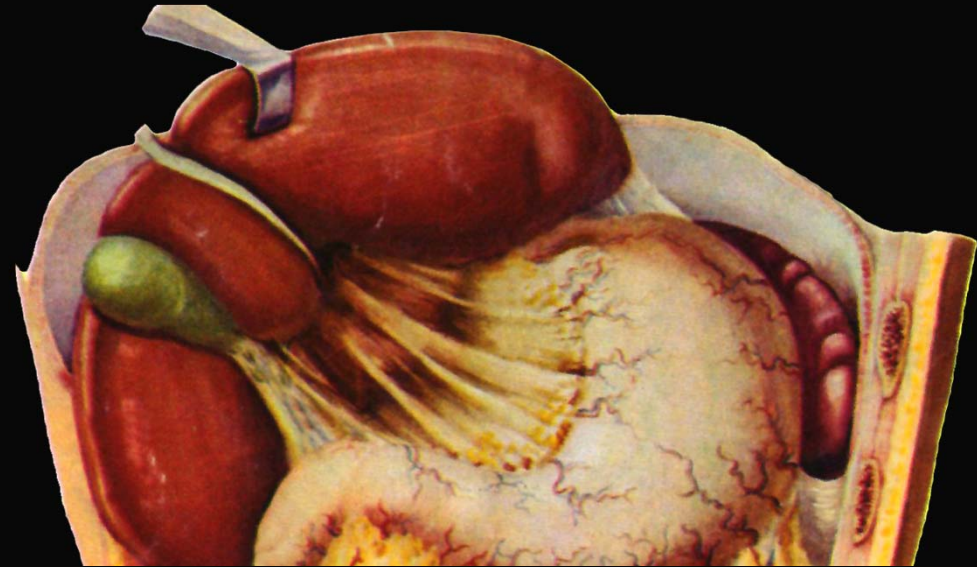
- 镰状韧带 Falciform ligament of liver



- 冠状韧带Coronary ligament
- 左、右三角韧带Left and right triangular ligaments



- 肝胃韧带
Hepatogastric ligament



- 肝十二指肠韧带
Hepatoduodenal ligament

- 肝圆韧带
Ligamentum teres hepatis



脾的韧带 Ligaments of spleen

- 胃脾韧带Gastrosplenic ligament

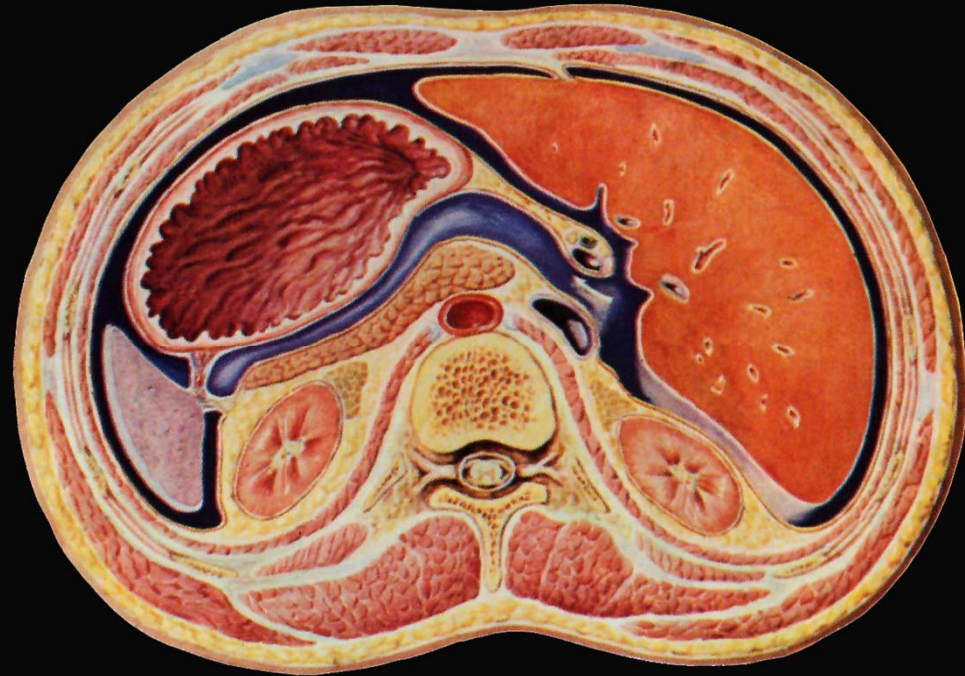
韧带内有胃短血管、胃网膜左血管等

- 脾肾韧带Spleno renal ligament

其内有脾血管和胰尾

- 膈脾韧带Phrenicosplenic ligament

- 脾结肠韧带Splenicocolic ligament



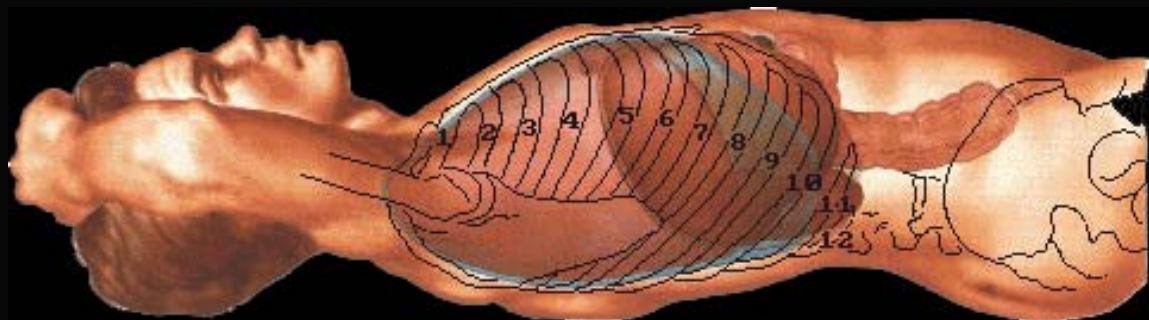
4. 陷凹和隐窝 Pouches and recesses of posterior abdominal wall

肝肾隐窝

Hepatorenal recess

位于肝右叶下面与右肾和结肠右曲之间，仰卧时为腹膜腔最低处，为液体易于积聚的部位

lies between the right lobe of liver, right kidney, and right colic flexure, and is the lowest parts of the peritoneal cavity when the subject is supine



男性在直肠与膀胱之间有直肠膀胱陷凹。女性在膀胱与子宫之间有膀胱子宫陷凹；直肠与子宫之间有直肠子宫陷凹，也称Douglas腔，较深，与阴道后穹间仅隔一薄层的阴道后壁。站立或半卧位时，男性直肠膀胱陷凹和女性直肠子宫陷凹是腹膜腔最低部位。

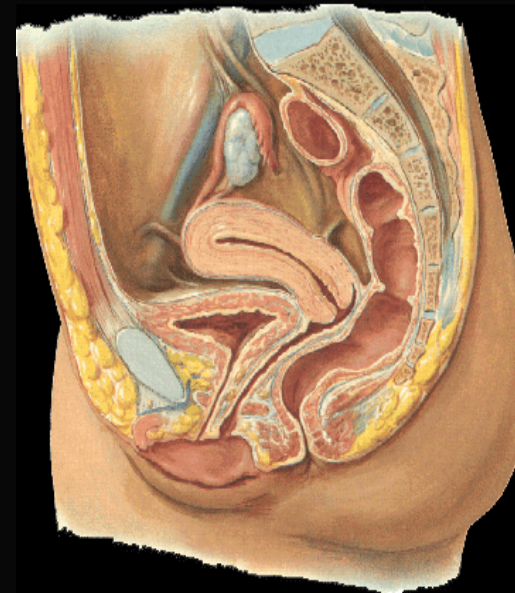
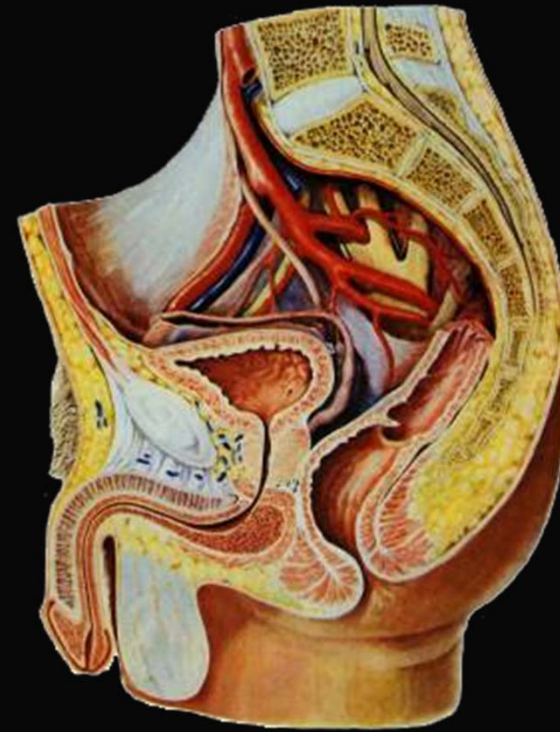
In male

rectovesical pouch

In female

Vesicouterine pouch

Rectouterine pouch

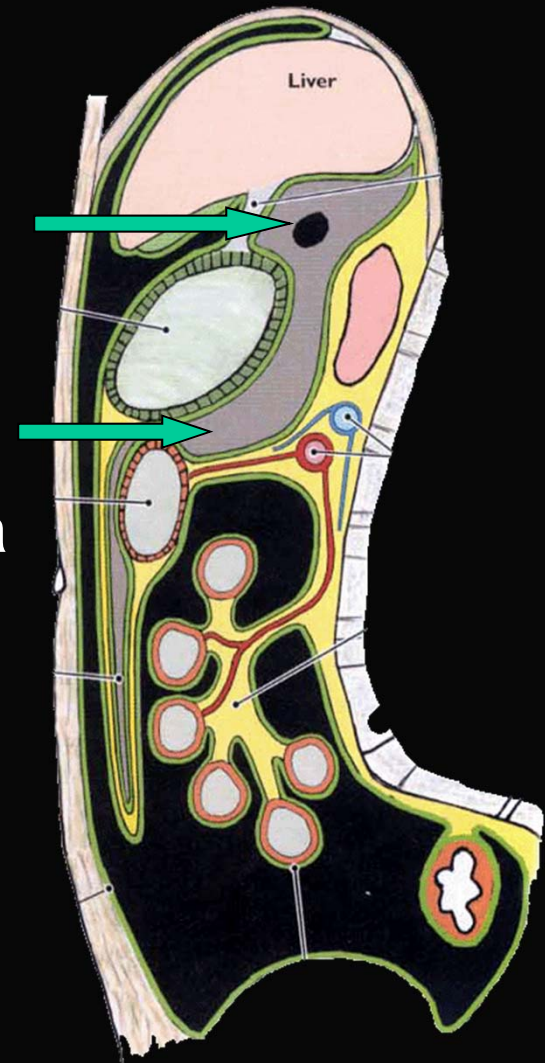


5. 网膜囊 Omental bursa

是位于小网膜和胃后方的一个前后扁窄的间隙，其后壁为覆盖于胰、肾、肾上腺表面的腹膜。
situated behind
the lesser
omentum and
stomach

the omental foramen

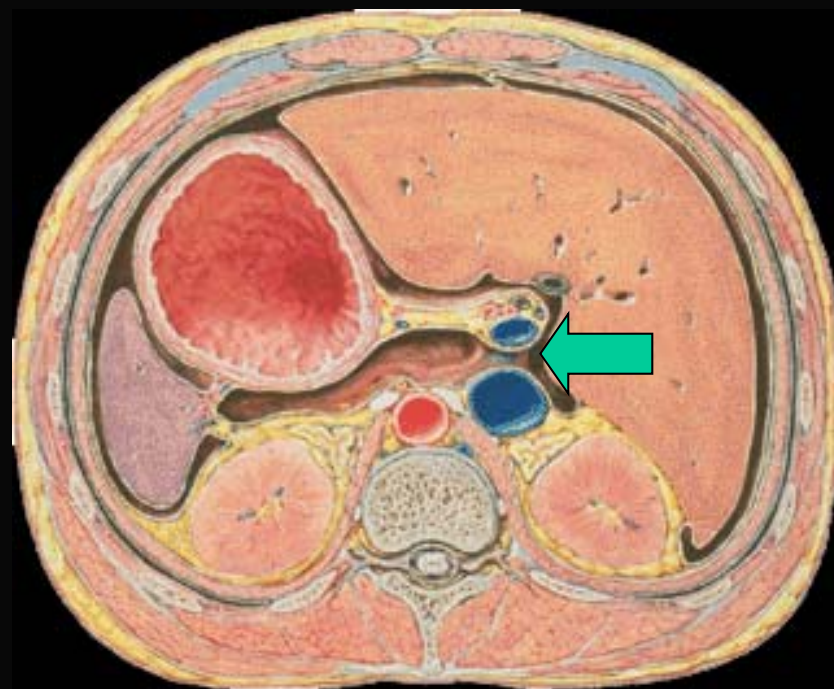
the omental bursa



网膜孔 omental foramen (Winslow孔)

约平T12 ~ L2椎体高度，位于肝十二指肠韧带右缘的后方。网膜囊和腹膜腔之间借网膜孔相通

The Omental bursa (lesser sac) communicates with the greater sac through the omental foramen.



练习题

名词解释：

肝门（第一肝门） 麦氏点

问答题

- 食管的狭窄
- 胃的位置和形态
- 肝的形态、分叶和位置
- 试述胆汁的产生与排出途径



The End