Anatomical diagrams of abstruse parts of the human body. No. I / by G.D. Dermott.

ANATOMICAL DIAGRAMS

OF

Abstruse Parts

OF

THE HUMAN BODY.

No. I.

BY

G. D. DERMOTT, M.R.C.S.

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THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO THE

GENTLEMEN

ATTENDING MR. BROOKES' LECTURES,

FROM WHICH

THE AUTHOR PRINCIPALLY RECEIVED

HIS

Anatomical Instruction.

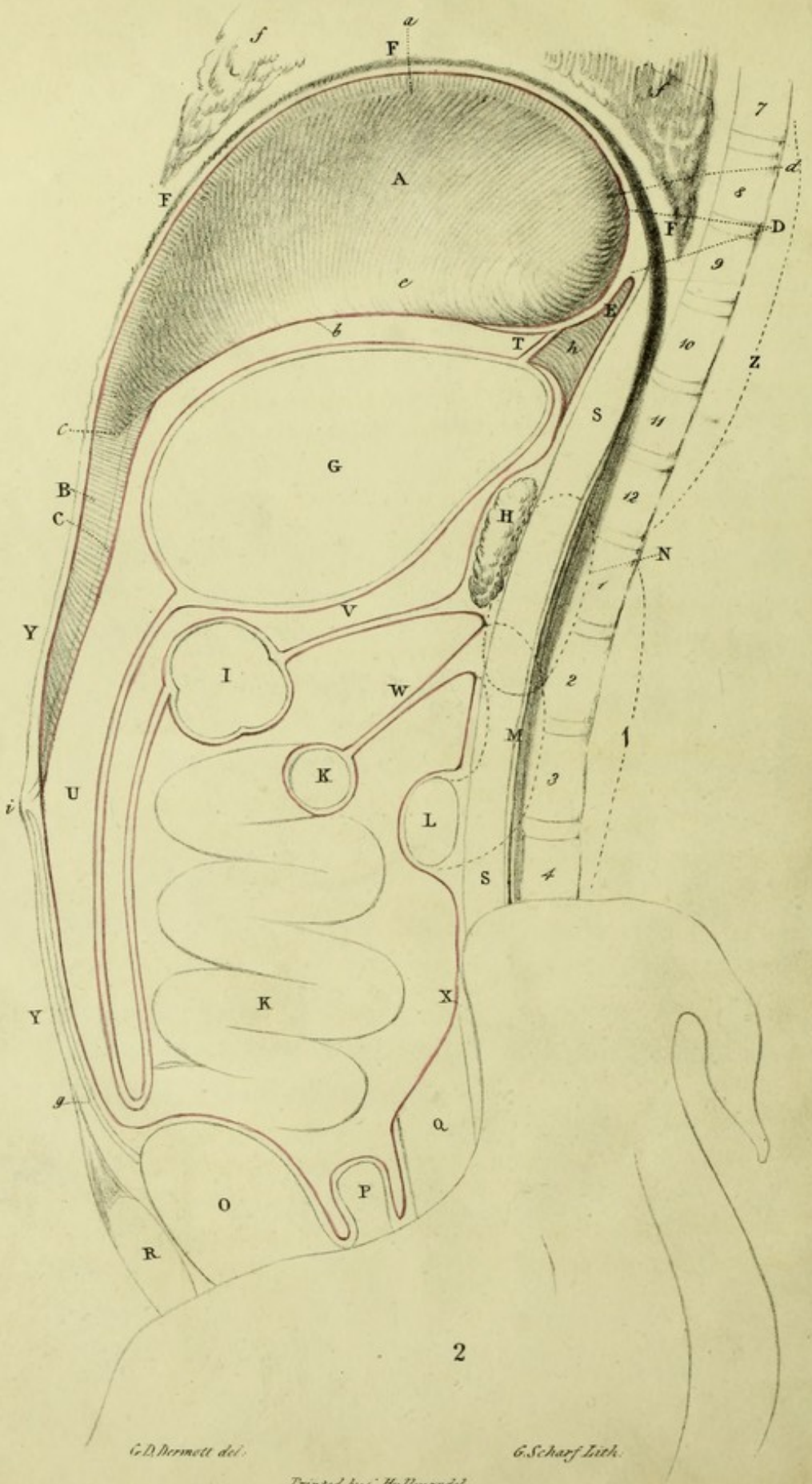
PREFACE.

THE Author's intention in publishing these Diagrams is to elucidate the Anatomy of some parts of the human Subject, which are considered difficult on account of their complexity; for instance, the Peritoneum has been acknowledged to be a subject almost problematically so, and he has frequently witnessed the perplexity of the Student in comprehending its numerous reflections.

Should these Diagrams meet with proper support from a generous Public (which, from their utility, the Author flatters himself they will do), it is his intention to continue a Series of Plates on those interesting subjects, the knowledge of which will be most likely to furnish the inquiring Student with useful information for future practice.

DIAGRAM No. I.

PERITONEUM.



G.D.Hermett del. G.Scharf Lith.

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DIAGRAM I.

A vertical Section of the Abdomen, and its Contents, viewed laterally, showing the Reflections of the Peritoneum over the abdominal Viscera.

A. represents the Liver *entire*, for the purpose of showing its Ligaments.

a. The convex Surface.

b. The concave Surface.

c. The Margo acutus.

d. The Margo obtusus.

e. The Extremity of the left Lobe.

B. The Ligamentum latum seu suspensorium; including in its Duplicature,

C. The Ligamentum rotundum vel teres,

D. The Ligamentum coronarium,

E. The Ligamentum laterale sinistrum, detached from the lateral Surface of the Diaphragm.

FFF. The Diaphragm as in a state of Expiration.

ff. A Section of the inferior Part of the Lungs.

G. The Stomach.

H. The Pancreas.

I. The transverse Arch of the Colon, with its Cells. See Plate II. *c.*

KK. The small Intestines.

L. The Duodenum, crossing the lumbar Vertebræ, and receiving a Coat from the Peritoneum only on its anterior Surface. See Plate II. *k.*

M. The parallel dotted Lines represent the course which the Duodenum takes, ascending on the left side of the lumbar

Vertebræ to get between the Laminæ of the Mesentery. See Plate II. *l.* *m.* and *n.*

N. The oval dotted Line represents the Part to which the left Kidney would correspond.

O. The Bladder, covered on its Fundus and posterior Part by the Peritoneum.

g. The Urachus, covered by that Portion of the Peritoneum which ascends from the Bladder over the anterior Parietes of the Abdomen.

P. The Uterus, receiving an entire Coat from the Peritoneum.

Q. The Rectum, covered anteriorly and laterally by Peritoneum.

R. The Symphysis Pubis.

SS. The Aorta abdominalis.

T. The small Omentum, or Omentum hepato-gastricum.

U. The large Omentum, or Omentum gastro-colicum.

V. The transverse Meso-colon. See Plate II. *E.*

W. The Mesentery. See Plate II. *H.* and *o.*

X. The Meso-rectum. See Plate II. *G.*

h. A thin Septum between the small Omentum and Aorta, produced downwards from the posterior Lamina of the Ligamentum coronarium, and containing in its Duplicature the celiac Artery in its progress towards the Stomach, in a similar manner as the Ligamentum latum does the Ligamentum rotundum. This is situated rather towards the left Side.

YY. The Linea alba.

i. The Umbilicus.

Z. The dorsal Vertebræ.

1. The lumbar Vertebræ.

2. The Nates.

DIAGRAM No. II.

PERITONEUM.

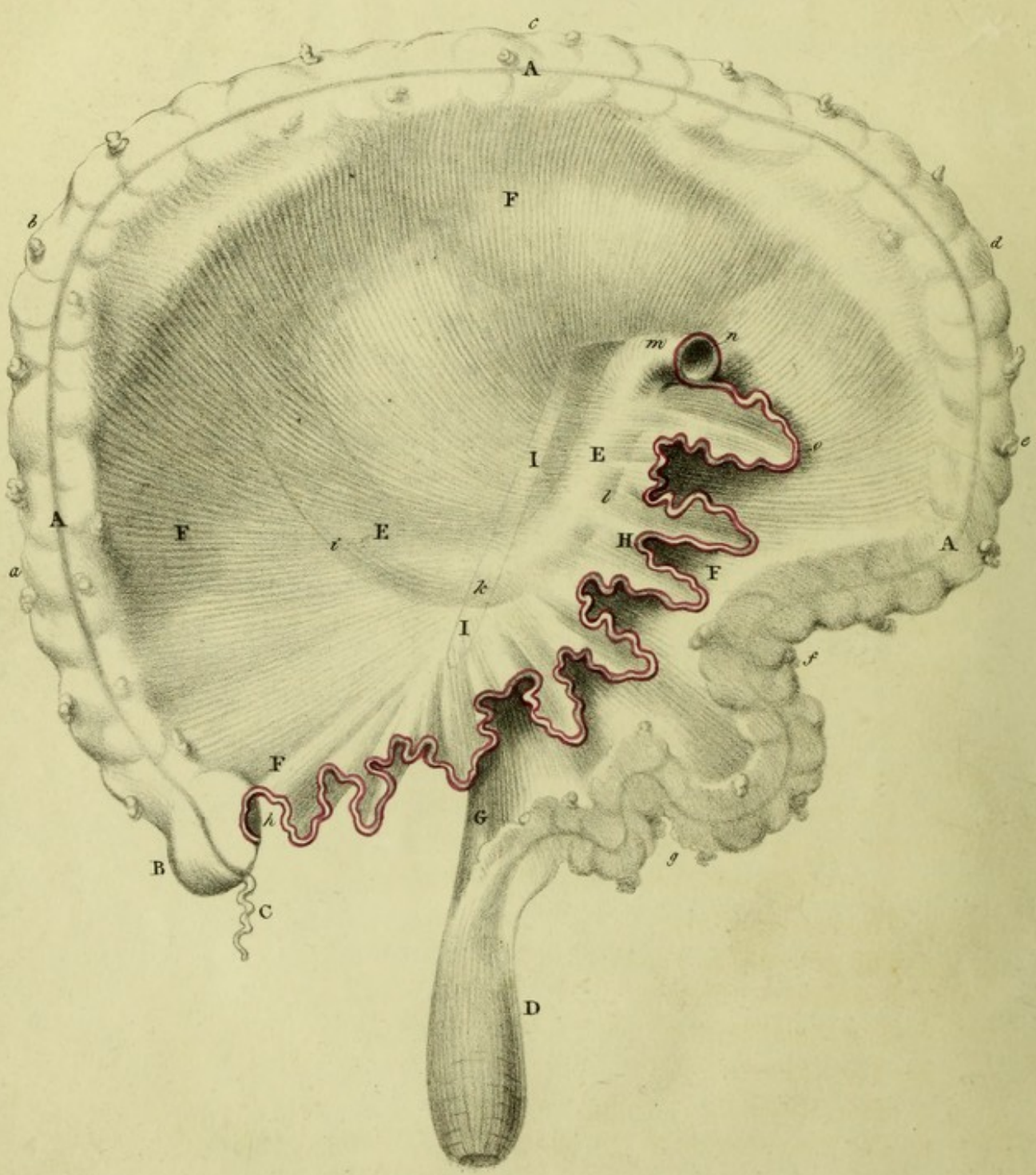
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DIAGRAM II.

Representing a View of the Formation of the Meso-colon and Mesentery.

The Colon and Meso-colon are supposed to be extended up over the cartilaginous Margin of the Thorax, as in the ordinary mode of dissection. The small Intestines are cut off, together with the Mesentery, near its Root, in order to show the manner in which the Mesentery is formed, by two Layers, one from the right and the other from the left Side.

Observe the Stomach and cartilaginous Margin of the Thorax, projecting behind the Meso-colon.

A A A. The Colon, with the inferior or largest ligamentous Band, and the Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ seu epiploicæ.

a. The ascending Portion of the Colon.

b. The hepatic Flexure of the Colon.

c. The transverse Arch. See Plate I. *I.*

d. The splenic Flexure.

e. The descending Portion.

f. The sigmoid Flexure.

g. The iliac Flexure.

B. The Cæcum.

C. The Appendix vermiformis Cæci.

h. The Termination of the Ilium in the Cæcum Caput Coli.

D. The Rectum, with the ligamentous Bands expanded, and forming an entire muscular Involucre.

E E. The Duodenum.

i. The Duodenum proceeding downwards behind the Root of the Meso-colon, corresponding to the right Kidney.

k. The Duodenum, crossing the Spine and passing behind the common Root of the Mesentery and Meso-colon.

l. The Duodenum, ascending towards the left Side, passing posteriorly to the common Root of the Mesentery and Meso-colon of that Side.

m. The last Turn of the Duodenum, and

n. Its Termination in the Jejunum on the superior Margin of the Mesentery.

F F F. The Meso-colon. See Plate I. *V.*

G. The Meso-rectum. See Plate I. *X.*

H. The Mesentery; a larger Portion of it being cut off, together with the small Intestines, in order to show its Course; and,

o. The two Layers of which it consists, which separate, surround, and embrace the small Intestines. See Plate I. *W.*

p. The Termination of the Mesentery in that Part of the Meso-colon which is attached to the Cæcum Caput Coli.

I I. That Part of the Peritoneum which is attached to the Spine, or which is common to the Root of the Meso-colon and Mesentery.

For the formation of the large and small Omenta, hepatic Ligaments, and the manner in which the Peritoneum covers the Stomach, Pancreas, Bladder, Uterus, &c. see Plate I.

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