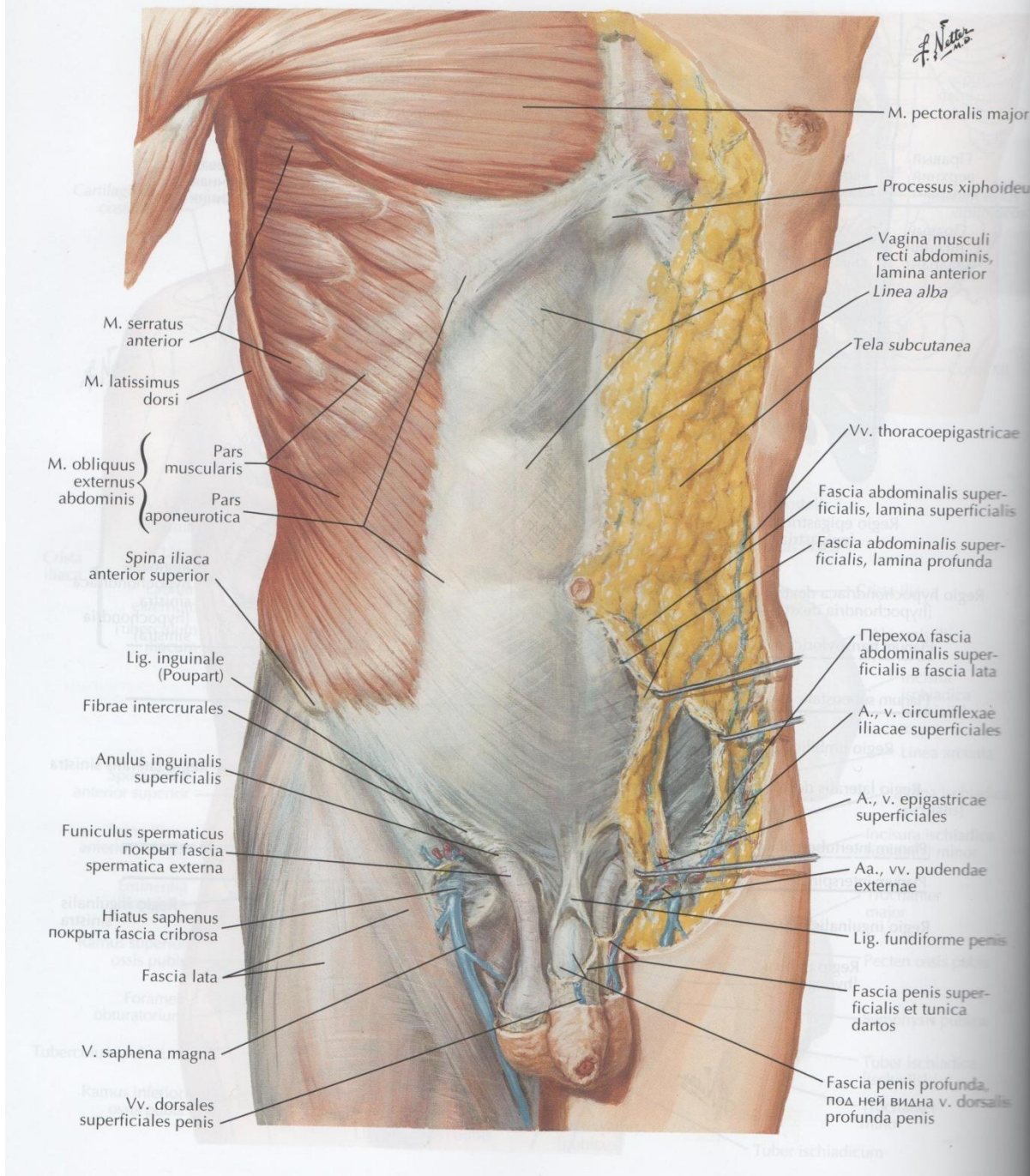
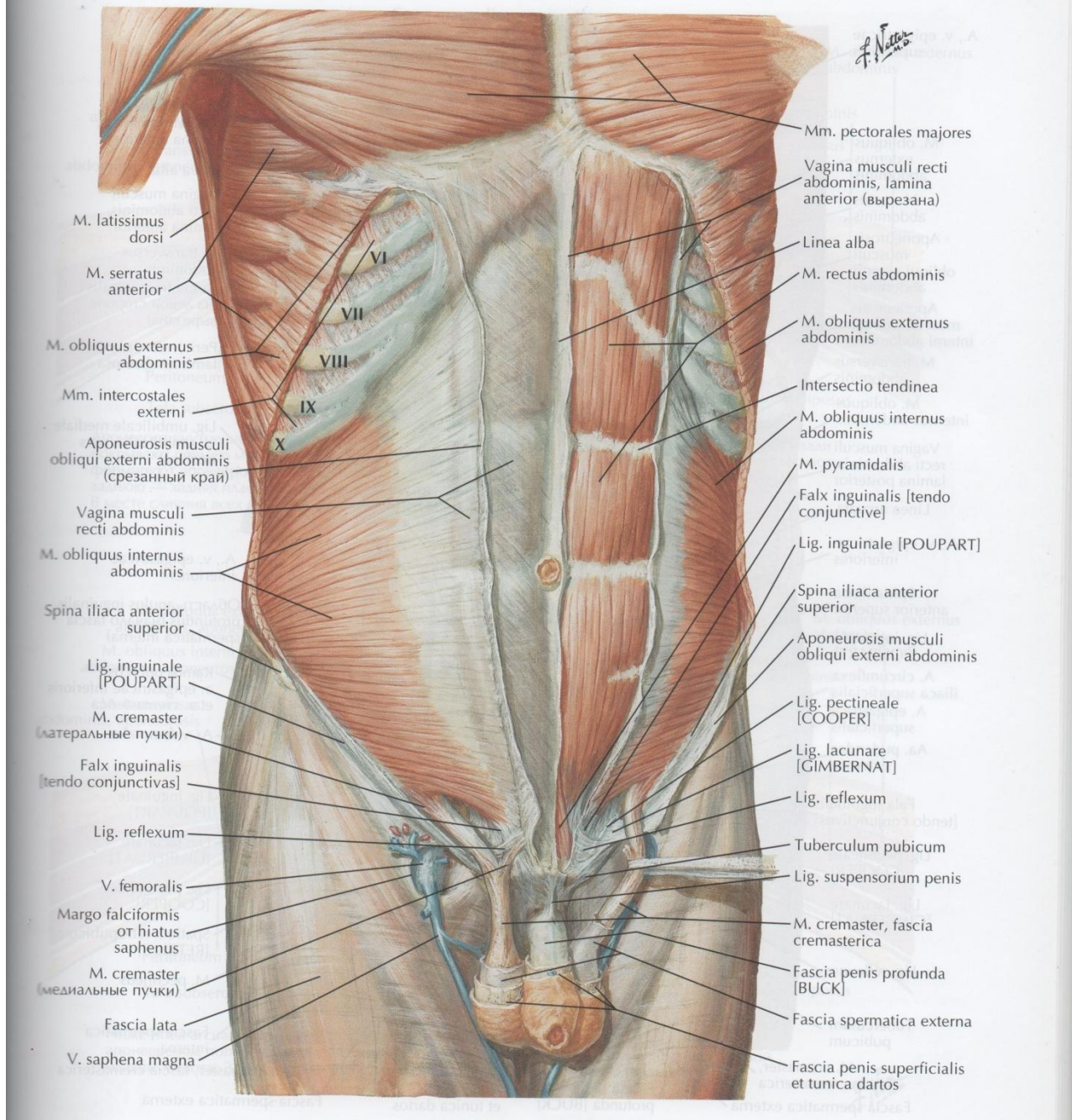
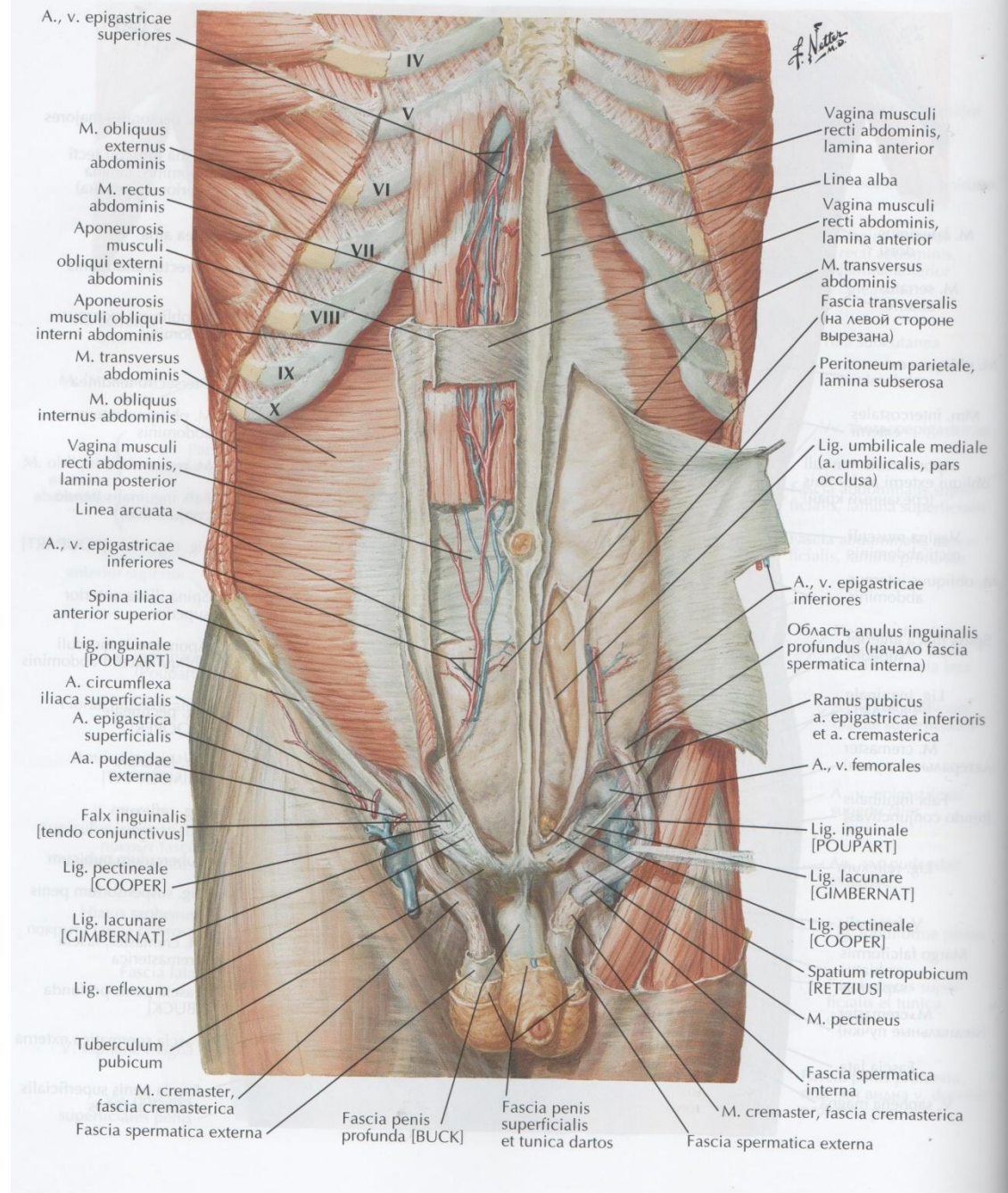




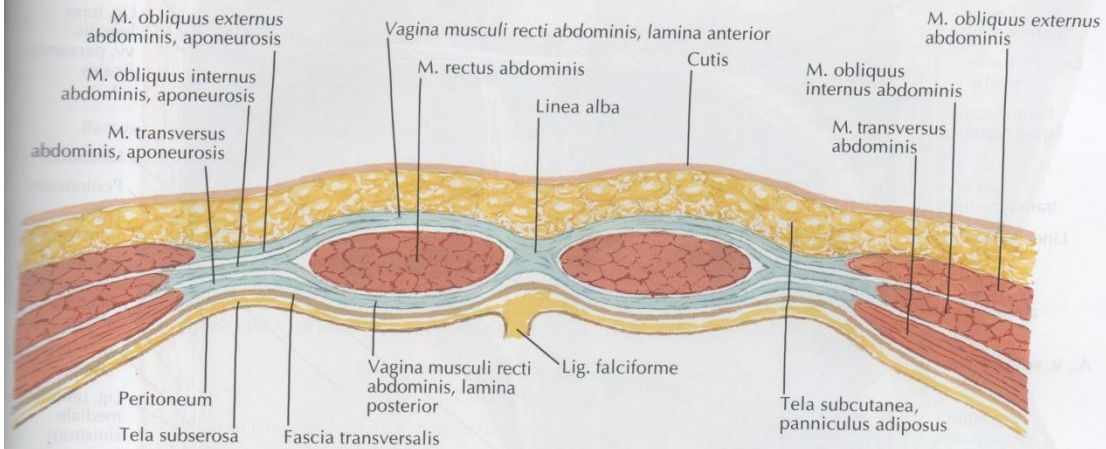
# Топографическая анатомия брюшной полости





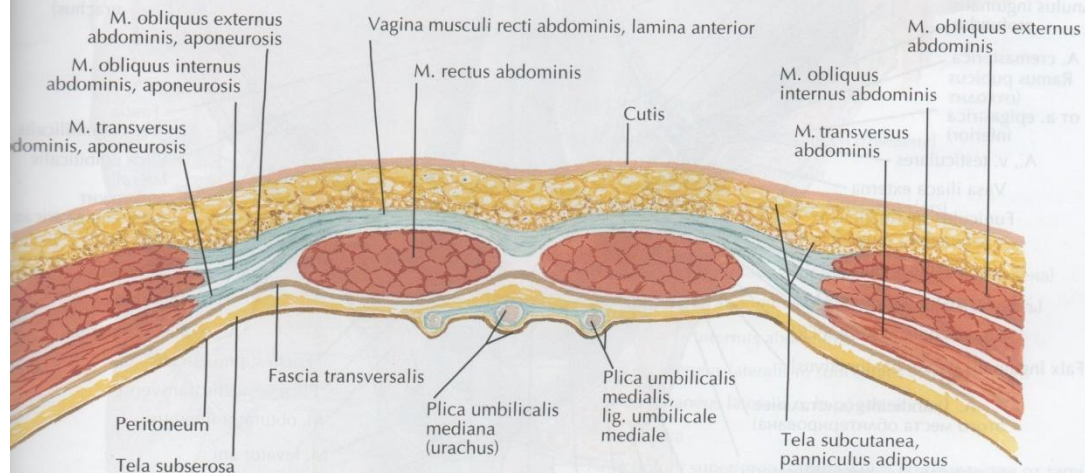


### Срез выше linea arcuata



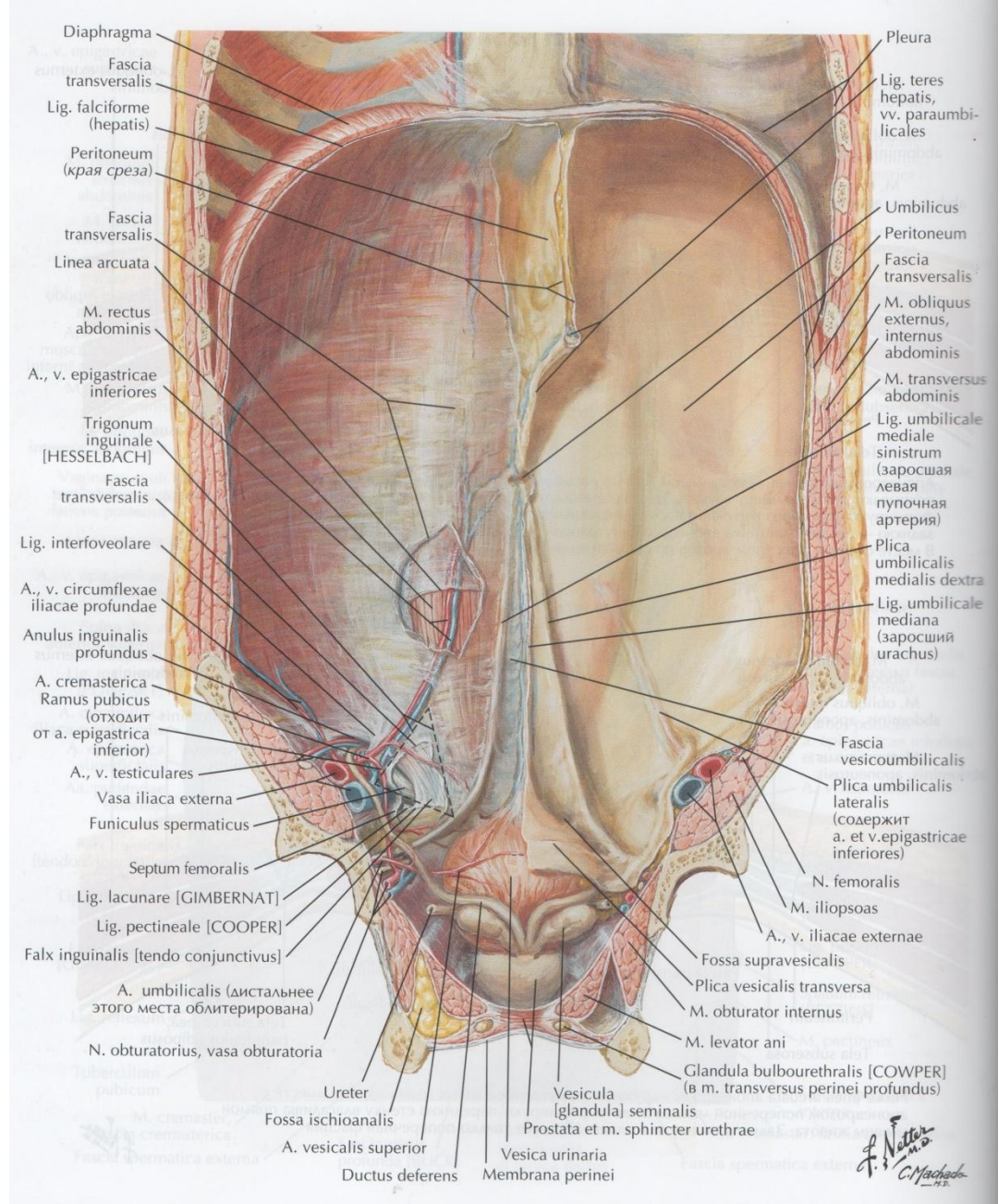
Аponeвроз внутренней косой мышцы живота расщепляется на две пластинки, которые спереди и сзади покрывают прямую мышцу живота. Таким образом, переднюю стенку влагалища прямой мышцы живота формируют апoneвроз наружной косой и передняя часть апoneвроза внутренней косой мышцы, а заднюю — задняя пластинка апoneвроза внутренней косой и апoneвроз поперечной мышцы живота. В месте слияния всех апoneврозов по средней линии образуется linea alba

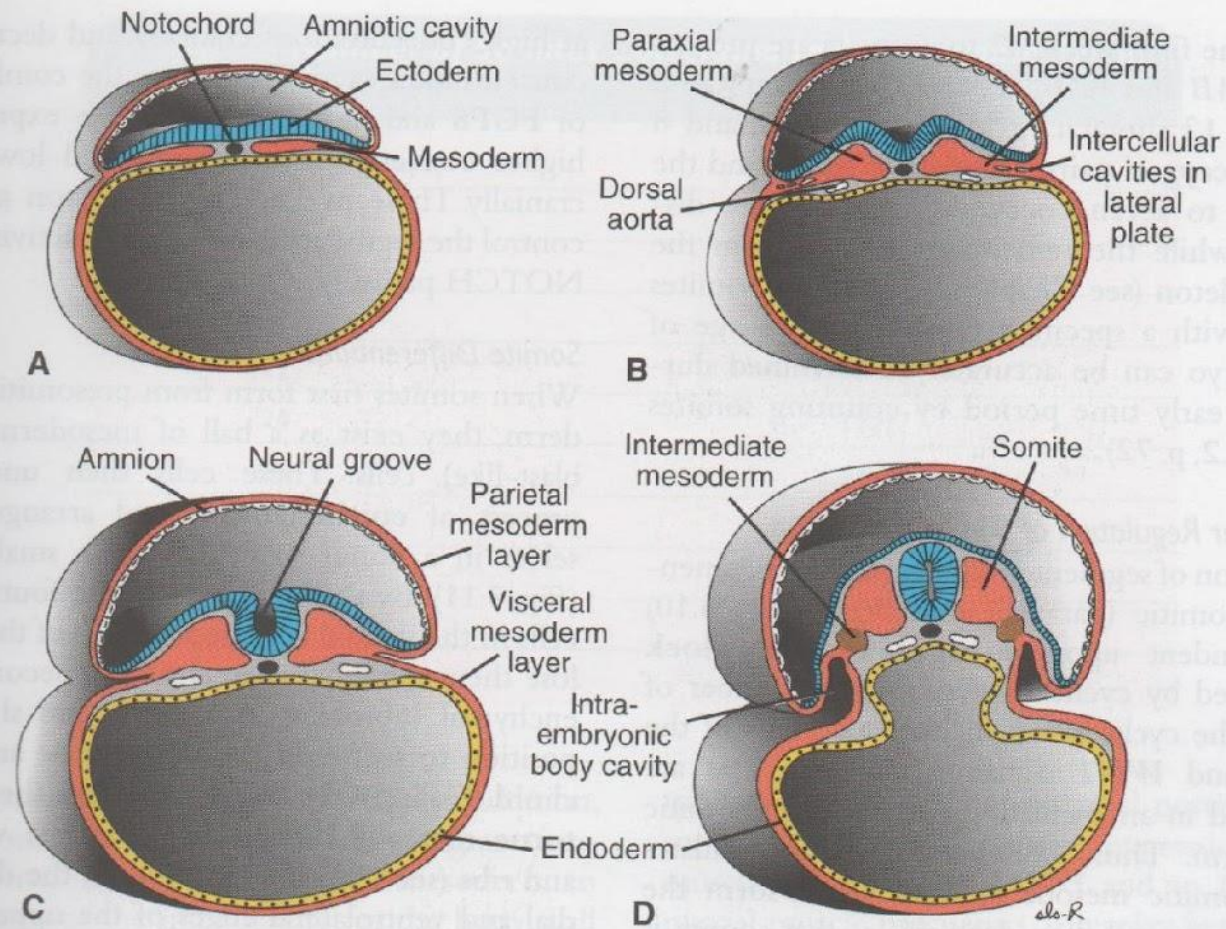
### Срез ниже linea arcuata



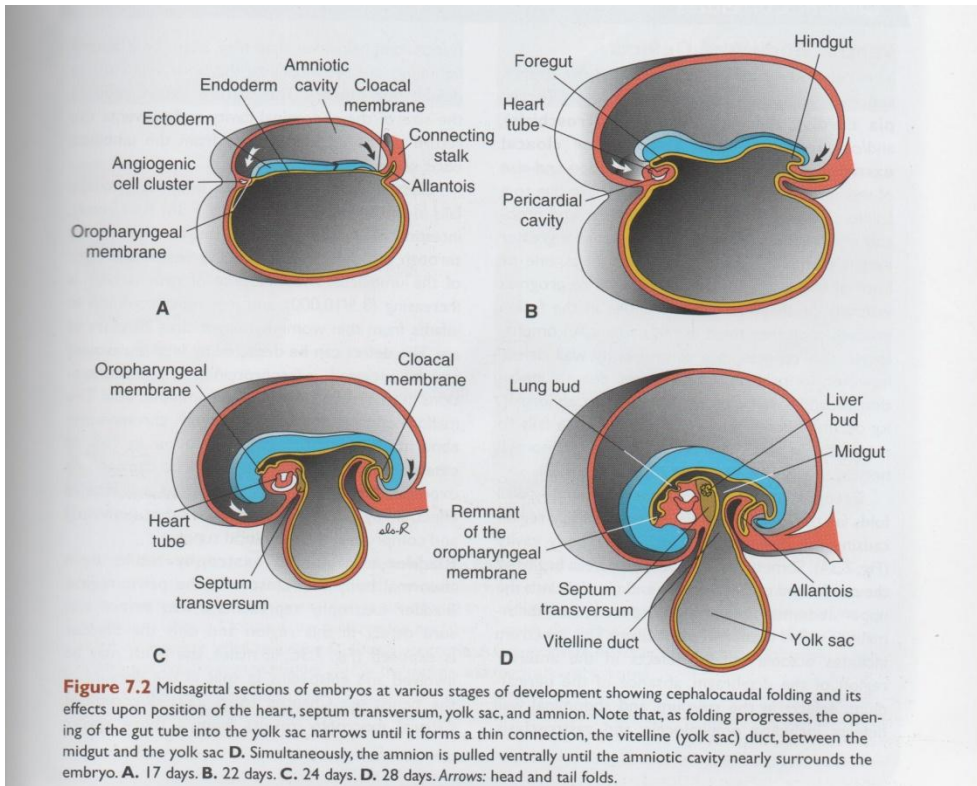
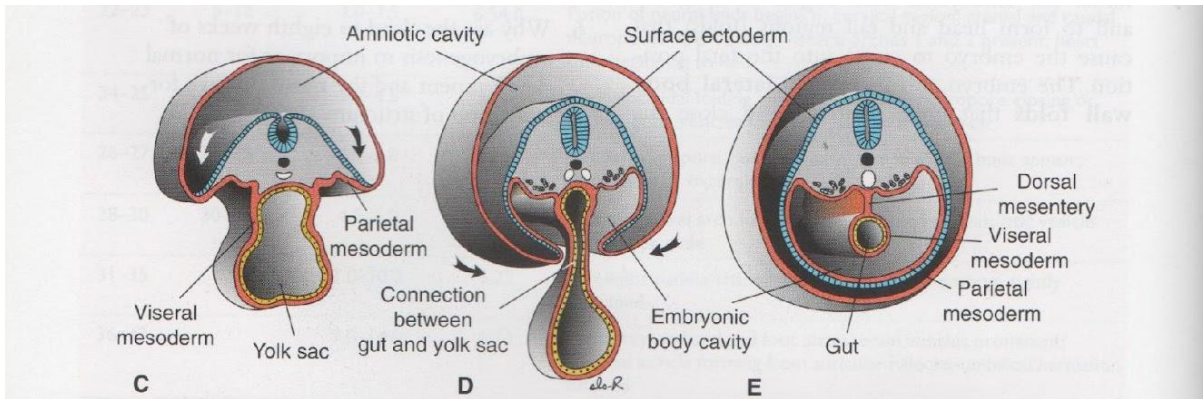
Ниже linea arcuata апoneврозы наружной и внутренней косых мышц живота вместе с апoneврозом поперечной мышцы живота формируют переднюю стенку влагалища прямой мышцы живота. Заднюю стенку влагалища образует только поперечная фасция

F. Netter  
M.D.

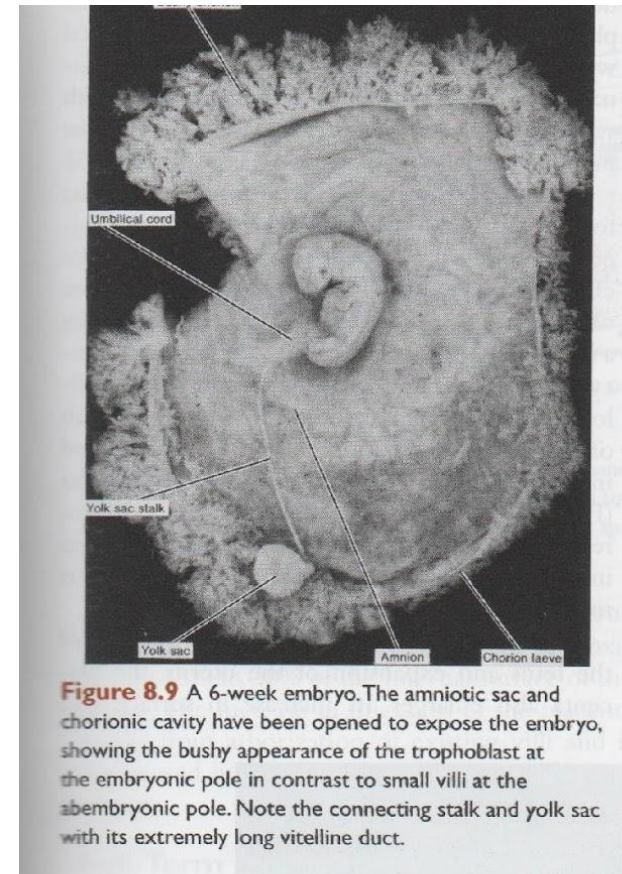




**Figure 6.8** Transverse sections showing development of the mesodermal germ layer. **A.** Day 17. **B.** Day 19. **C.** Day 20. **D.** Day 21. The thin mesodermal sheet gives rise to paraxial mesoderm (future somites), intermediate mesoderm (future excretory units), and the lateral plate, which is split into parietal and visceral mesoderm layers lining the intraembryonic cavity.

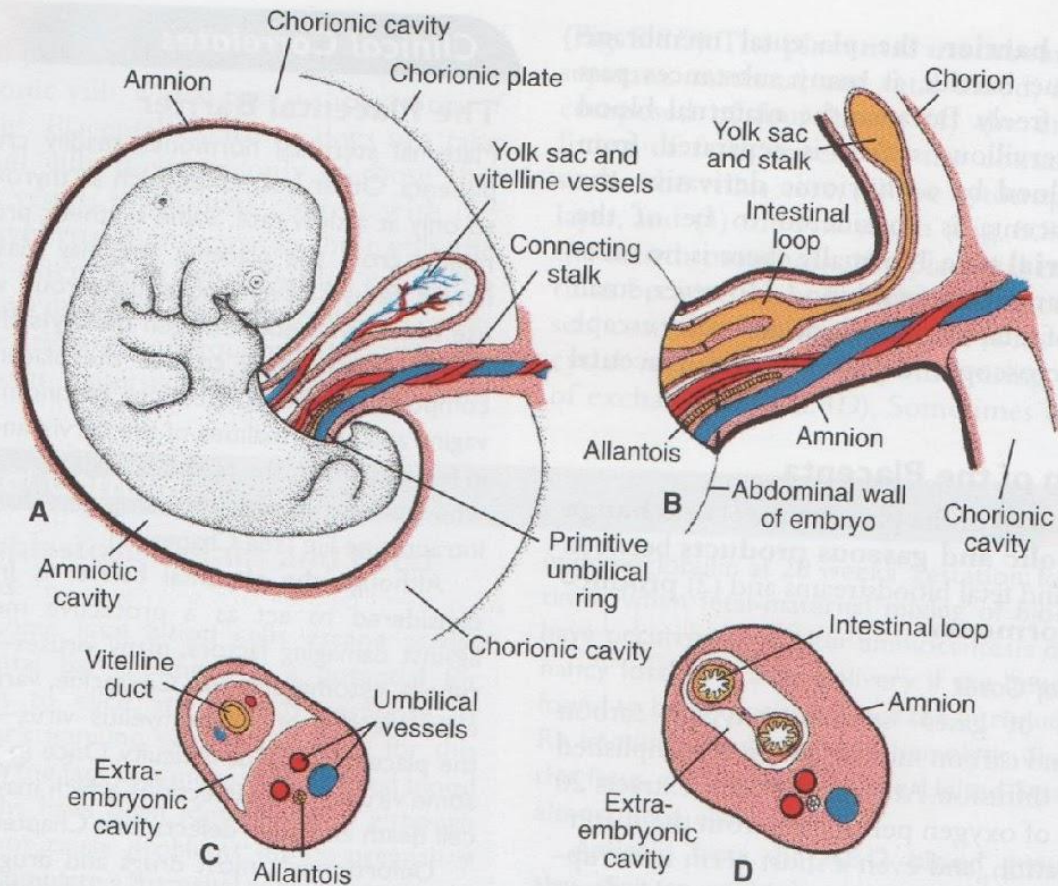


**Figure 7.2** Midsagittal sections of embryos at various stages of development showing cephalocaudal folding and its effects upon position of the heart, septum transversum, yolk sac, and amnion. Note that, as folding progresses, the opening of the gut tube into the yolk sac narrows until it forms a thin connection, the vitelline (yolk sac) duct, between the midgut and the yolk sac **D**. Simultaneously, the amnion is pulled ventrally until the amniotic cavity nearly surrounds the embryo. **A**. 17 days. **B**. 22 days. **C**. 24 days. **D**. 28 days. Arrows: head and tail folds.



**Figure 8.9** A 6-week embryo. The amniotic sac and chorionic cavity have been opened to expose the embryo, showing the bushy appearance of the trophoblast at the embryonic pole in contrast to small villi at the abembryonic pole. Note the connecting stalk and yolk sac with its extremely long vitelline duct.





**Figure 8.16** **A.** A 5-week embryo showing structures passing through the primitive umbilical ring. **B.** The primitive umbilical cord of a 10-week embryo. **C.** Transverse section through the structures at the level of the umbilical ring. **D.** Transverse section through the primitive umbilical cord showing intestinal loops protruding in the cord.

