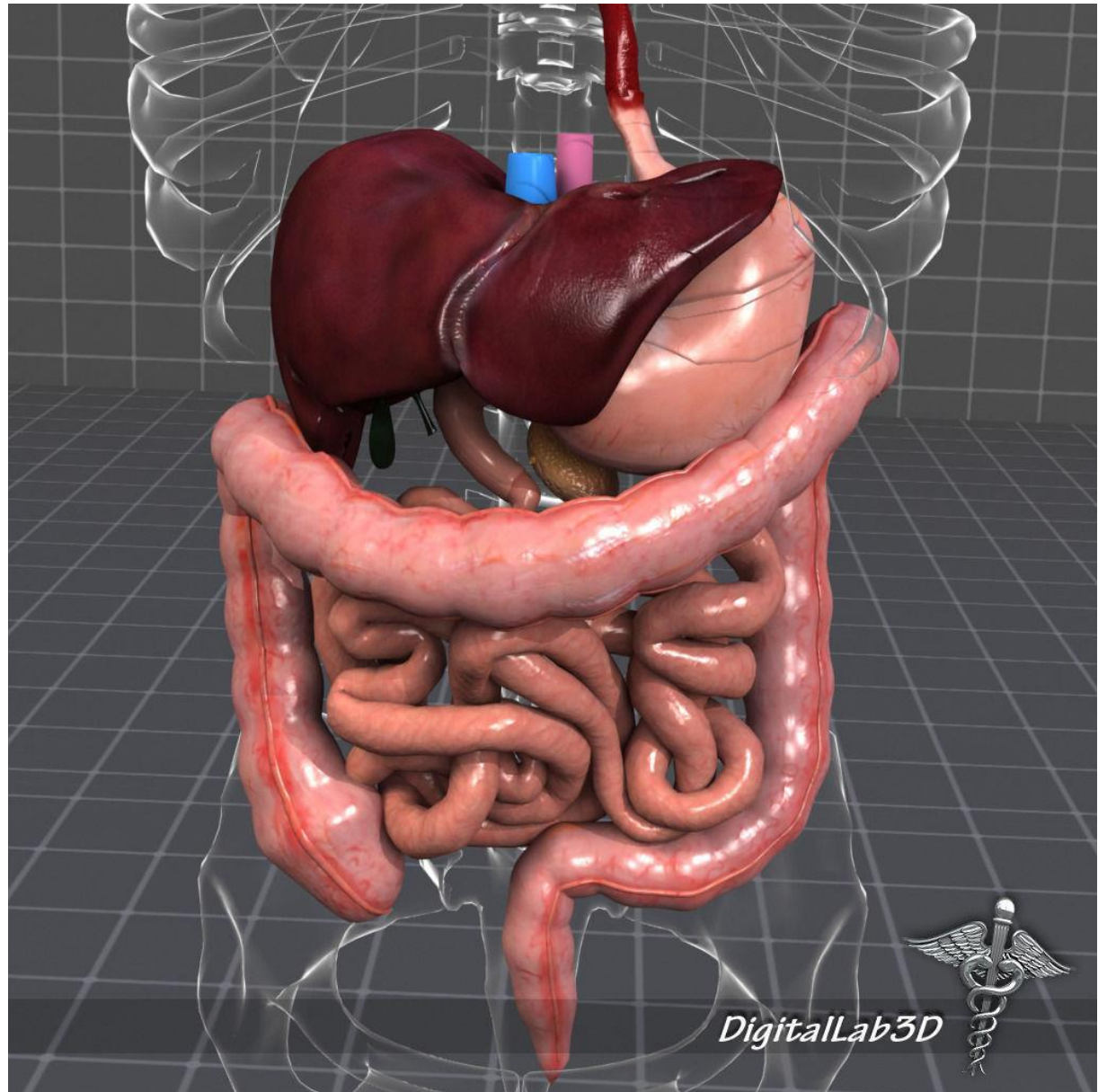
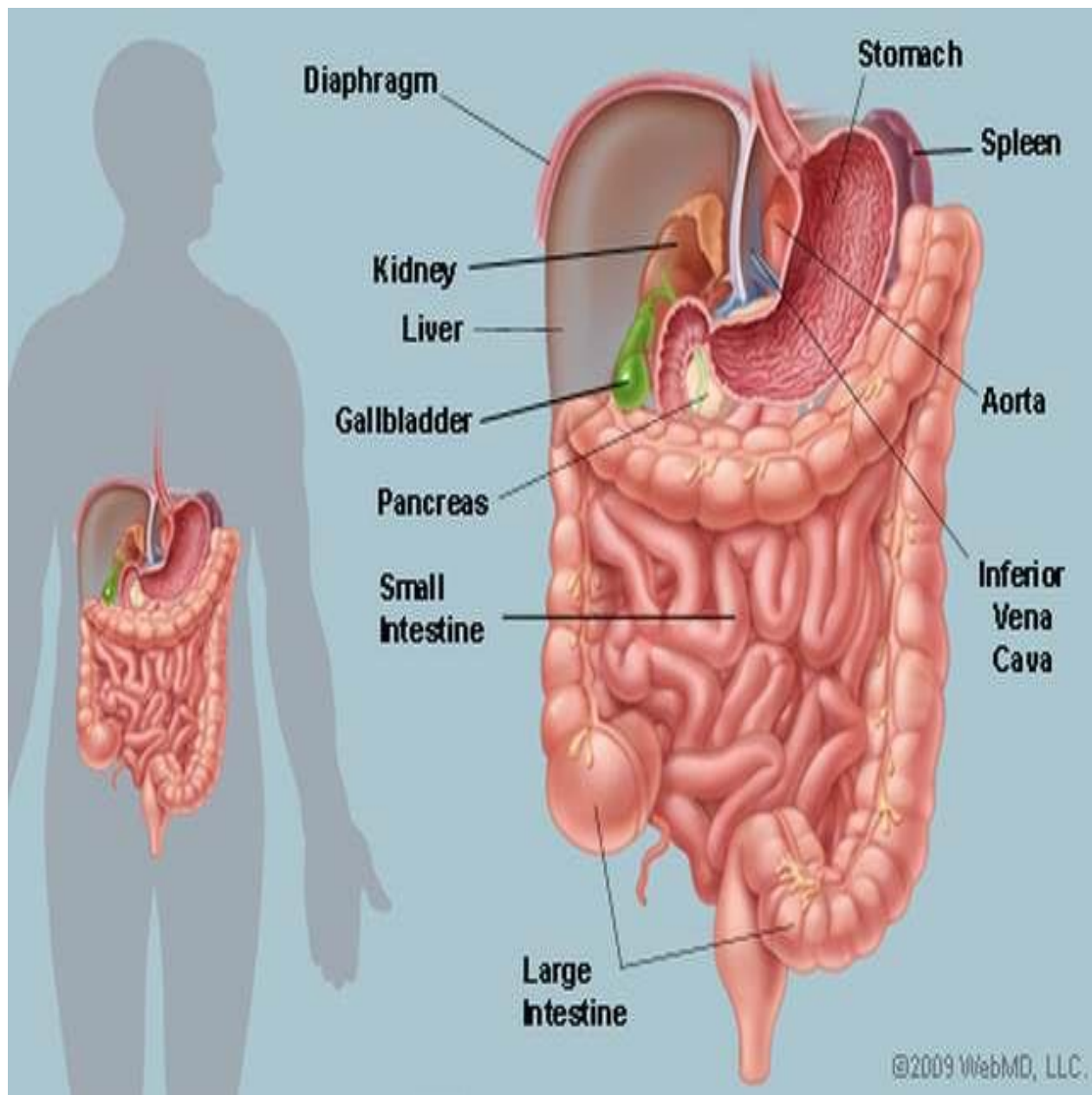


THE ABDOMEN ANATOMY

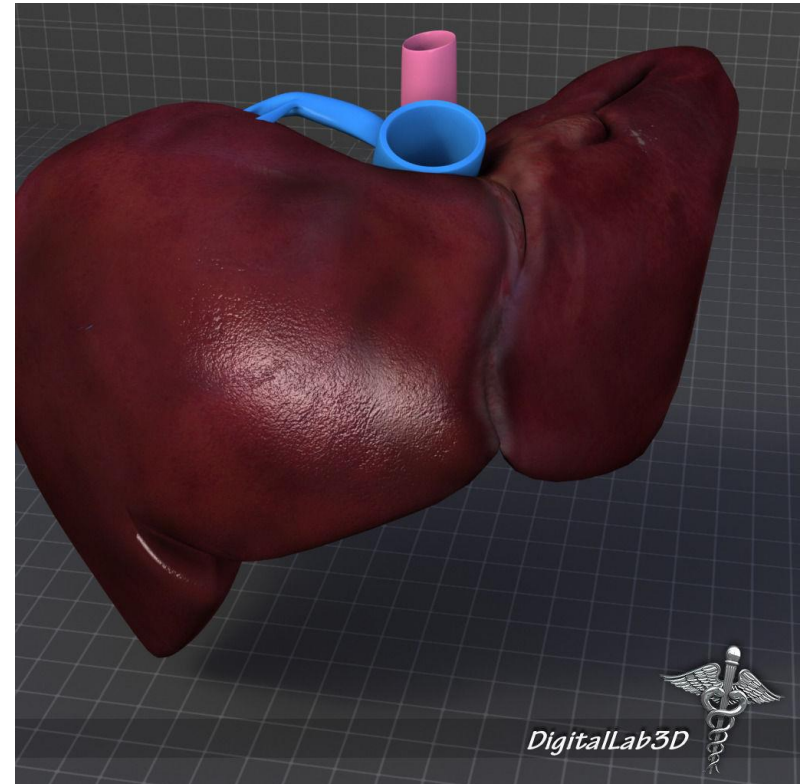
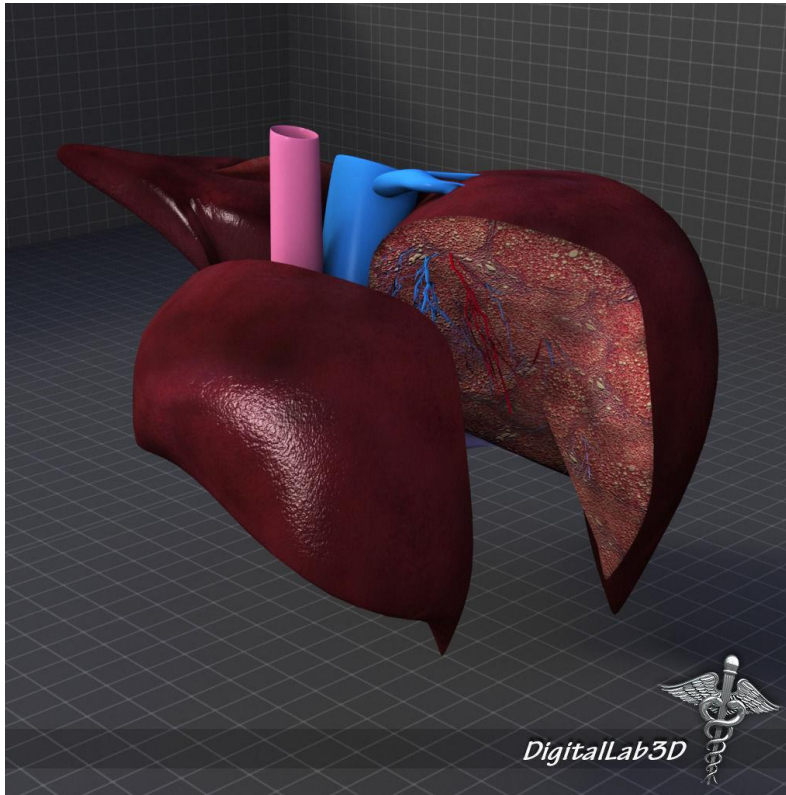
DR. RUQAYA K. J.

The Abdomen Cavity

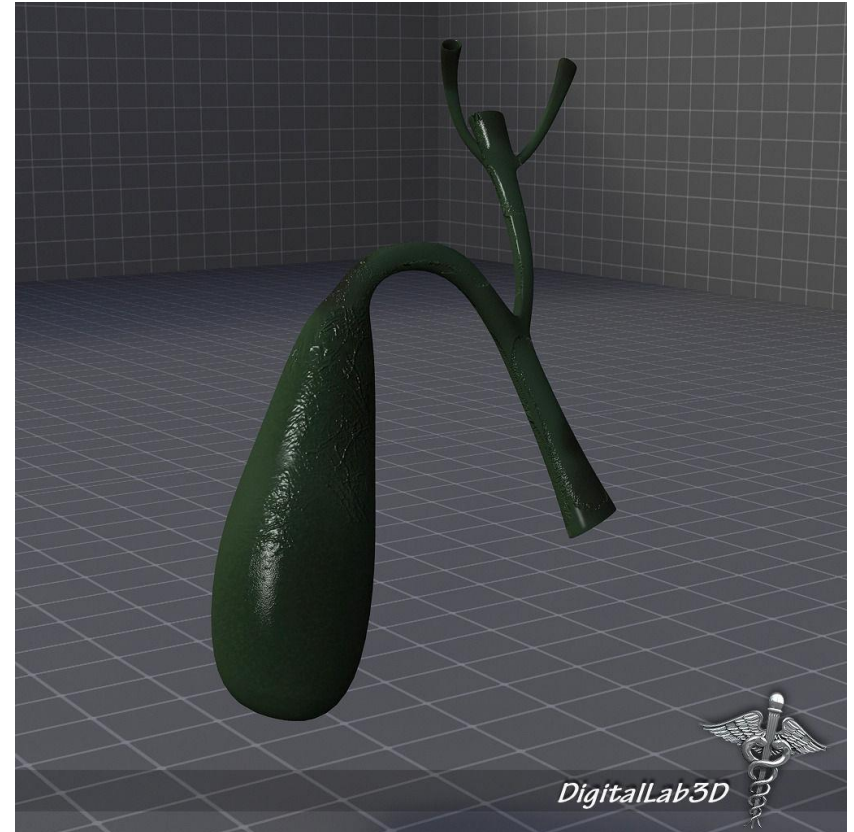




At the height of the cavity is the **liver**, the body's largest organ. It acts like a filtration system

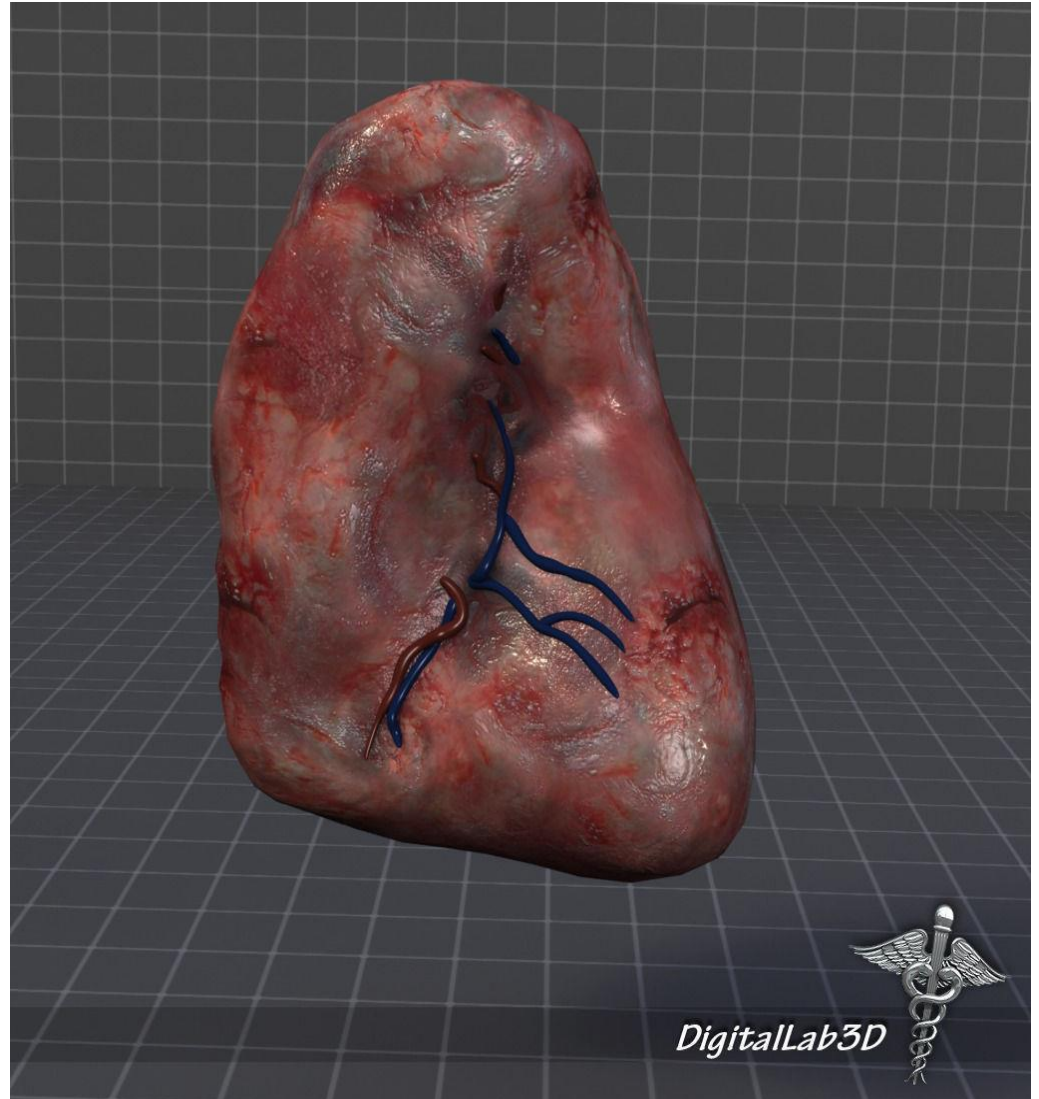


The **gallbladder** is a small sac underneath the liver that holds extra bile made by the liver until it is pumped into the small intestine.

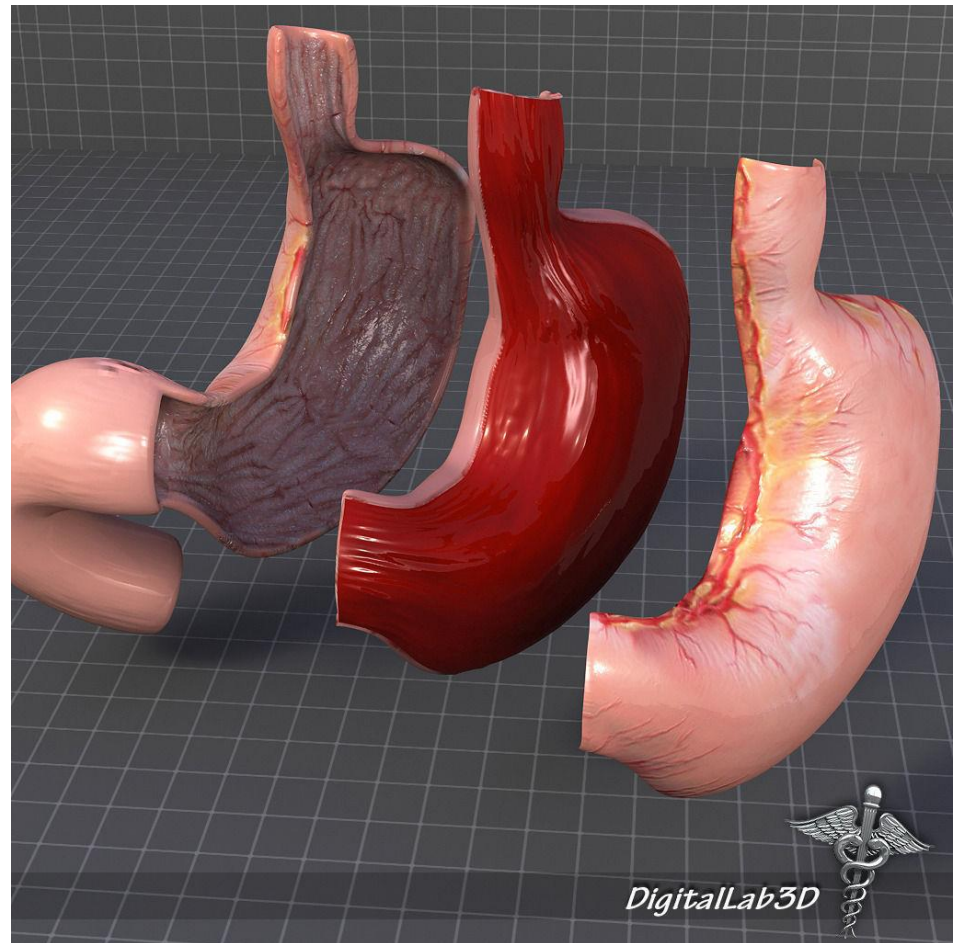


the spleen is purple in color and is in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen

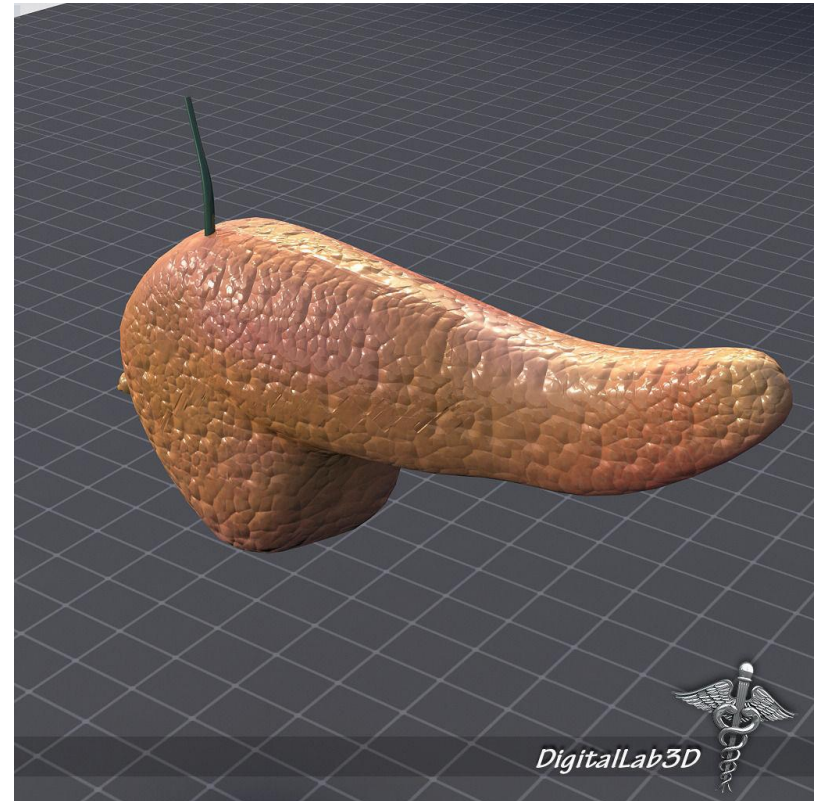
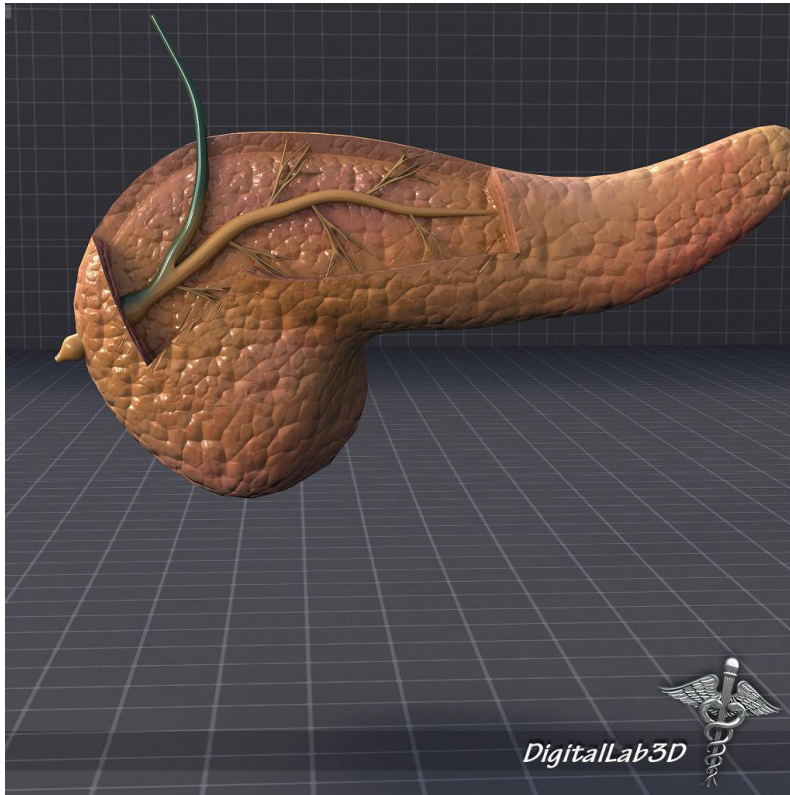
- The spleen plays important roles in regard to red blood cells (erythrocytes) .It removes old red blood cells and holds a reserve of blood,
- synthesizes antibodies



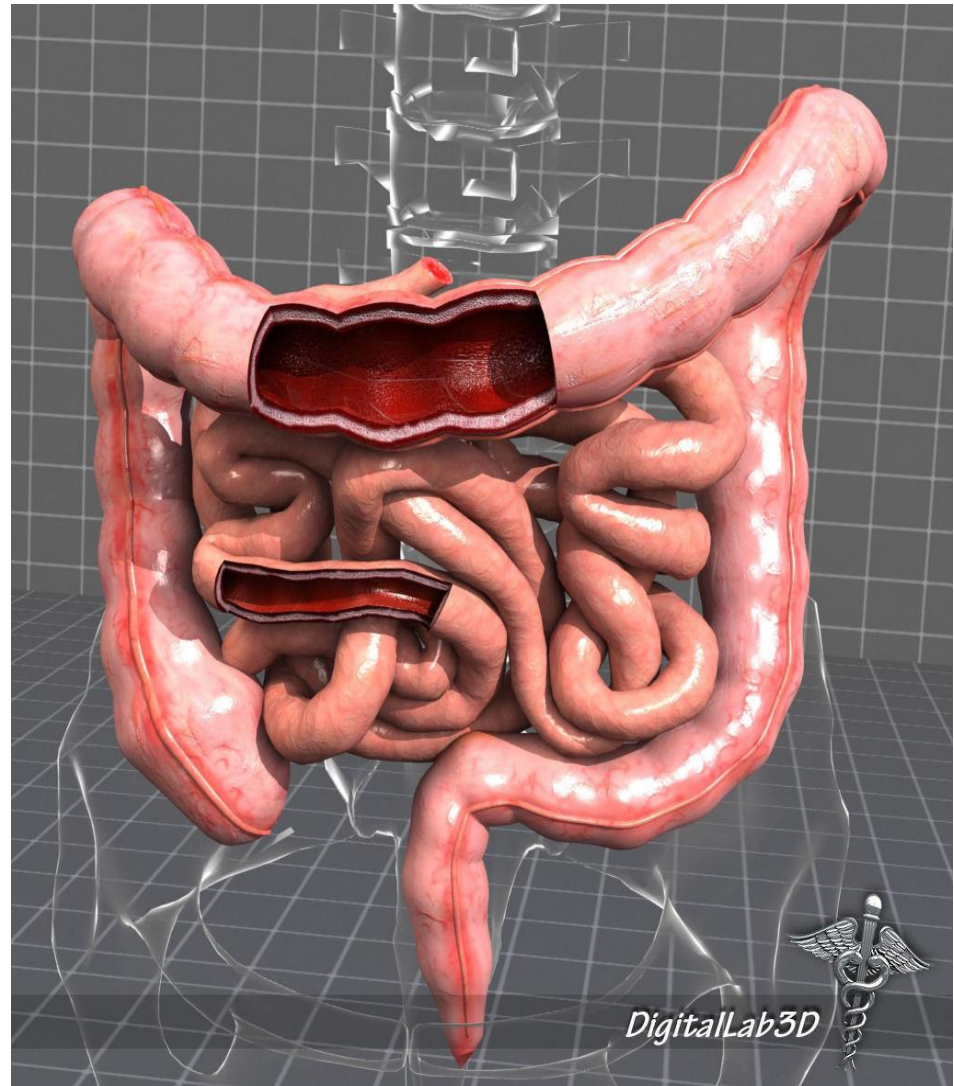
Directly below the liver,
the **stomach** stores food and prepares it for digestion. In the stomach, food mixes with digestive juices. Digestive juices in the stomach include hydrochloric acid, electrolytes, and enzymes, like pepsin.



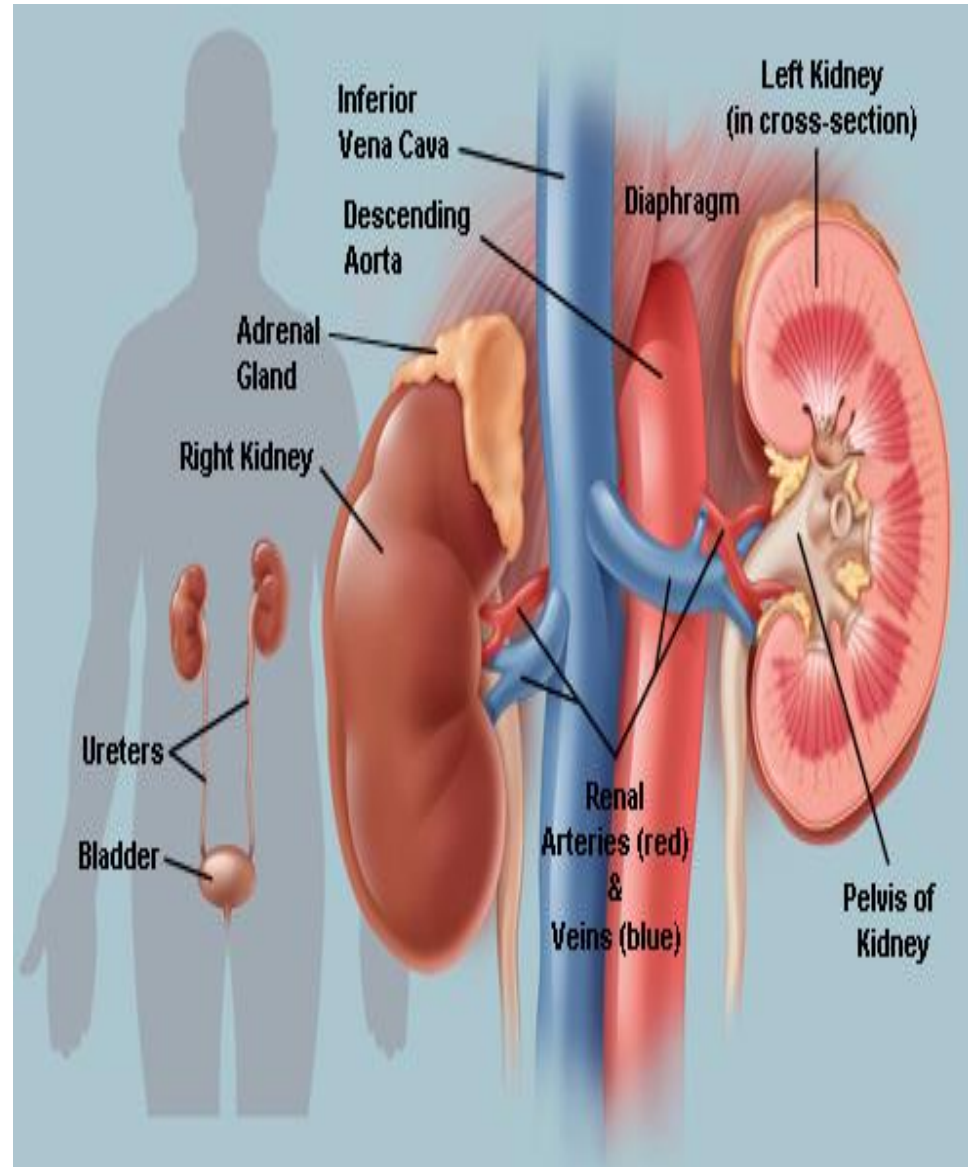
The **pancreas** is a gland that produces enzymes to help your body digest proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. It also makes hormones that help regulate the distribution of nutrients, including sugar.



- **The small intestine occupies the majority of the space of the abdominal cavity. This 21-foot long tube is where the bulk of digestion occurs.**
- **the large intestine is shorter (about five feet) than the small intestine, but it is larger in girth. It is the last part of the digestive tract and made up of the cecum, colon, and rectum**



- Behind the intestines are the **kidneys**, important organs that contain an estimated 1 million filtering units called nephrons.
- Directly on top of the kidneys are the **suprarenal (adrenal) glands**. the adrenal cortex and the adrenal medulla, and each synthesizes and secretes a different set of hormones. The various hormones help the kidneys to conserve sodium, thus conserving water.



The **ureters** are two tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the urinary **bladder**

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