



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
Faculty of Ayurvedic Science

FacultyName	- JV'n Dr. Jitendra Kumawat Teaching Methodology of Rachana Sharir
Program	- BAMS 1 st Year
Course	- Rachana Sharir
Session	- Anatomy of Spleen

Academic Day starts with–

Greeting with saying 'Namaste' by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes n Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective e class and National Anthem.

Lecture Starts with-

Review of previous Session- Anatomy of Stomach

Topic to bed is cussed today-Anatomy of spleen

Introduction:

- The spleen is an organ located in the upper left abdomen, and is roughly the size of a clenched fist. In the adult, the spleen functions mainly as a blood filter, removing old red blood cells.
- It also plays a role in both cell-mediated and humoral immune responses.

Anatomical Position:

- The spleen is located in the upper left quadrant of the abdomen, under cover of the diaphragm and the ribcage – and therefore

cannot normally be palpated on clinical examination (except when enlarged).



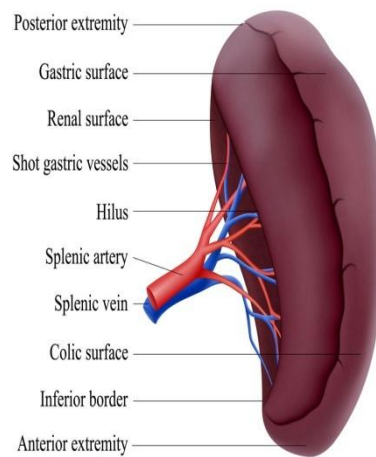
- It is an intraperitoneal organ, entirely surrounded by peritoneum (except at the splenic hilum)

Structure

- The spleen has a slightly oval shape. It is covered by a weak capsule that protects the organ whilst allowing it to expand in size.

The outer surface of the spleen can be anatomically divided into two:

1. Diaphragmatic surface – in contact with diaphragm and ribcage.
 2. Visceral surface – in contact with the other abdominal viscera.
- It has anterior, superior, posteromedial and inferior borders.
 - The posteromedial and inferior borders are smooth, whilst the anterior and superior borders contain notches.



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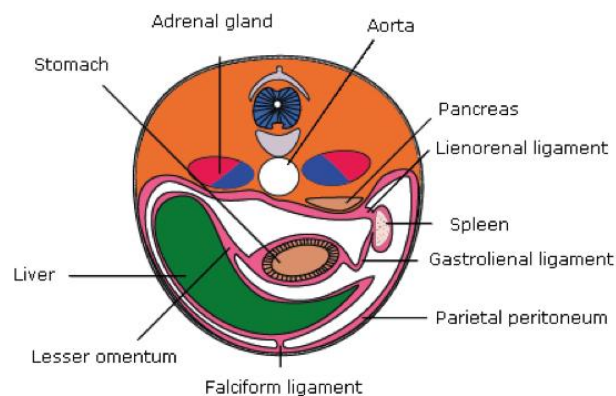
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Anatomical Relations:

1. Peritoneal relations:

The spleen is connected to the stomach and kidney by parts of the greater omentum – a double fold of peritoneum that originates from the stomach:

- Gastrosplenic ligament – anterior to the splenic hilum, connects the spleen to the greater curvature of the stomach.
- Splenorenal ligament – posterior to the splenic hilum, connects the hilum of the spleen to the left kidney. The splenic vessels and tail of the pancreas lie within this ligament.



2. Visceral relations:

It lies in close proximity to other structures in the abdomen:

Anterior	Posterior	Inferior	Medial
Stomach	Diaphragm Left lung Ribs 9-11	splenic flexure	Left kidney Tail of the pancreas

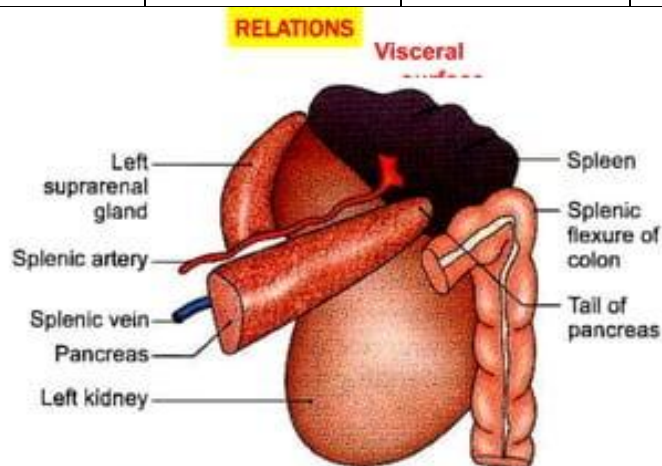


Fig. 23.5: Visceral relations of the spleen

Nerve supply

The nerve supply to the spleen is from the coeliac plexus.

Blood Supply:

Splenic artery

Lesson deliverance (ICT)-

PPT(25Slides)

Questions to check understanding level of students-

- Describe the anatomical structure in detail.

Next topic: Cervical plexus.

Academic Day ends with - National song 'VandeMataram'