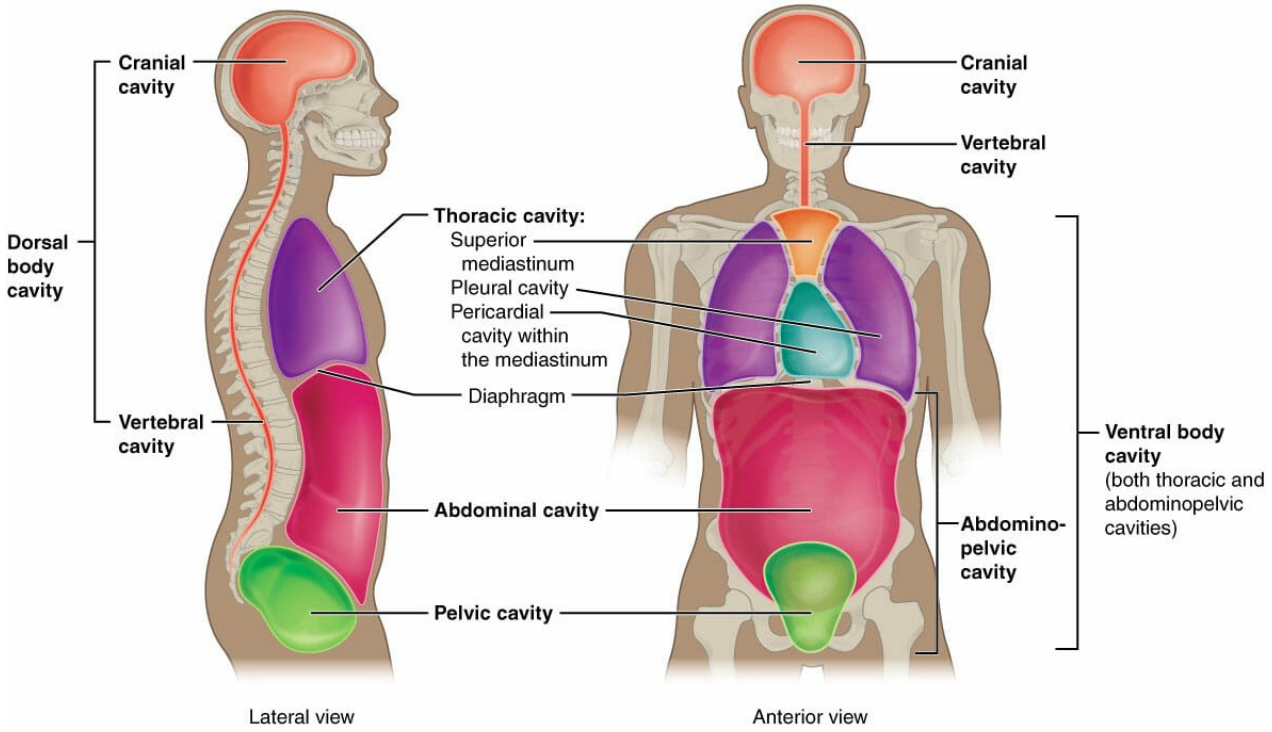
Thoracic and Abdominal-pelvic Cavities (Visceral & Parietal Membranes)

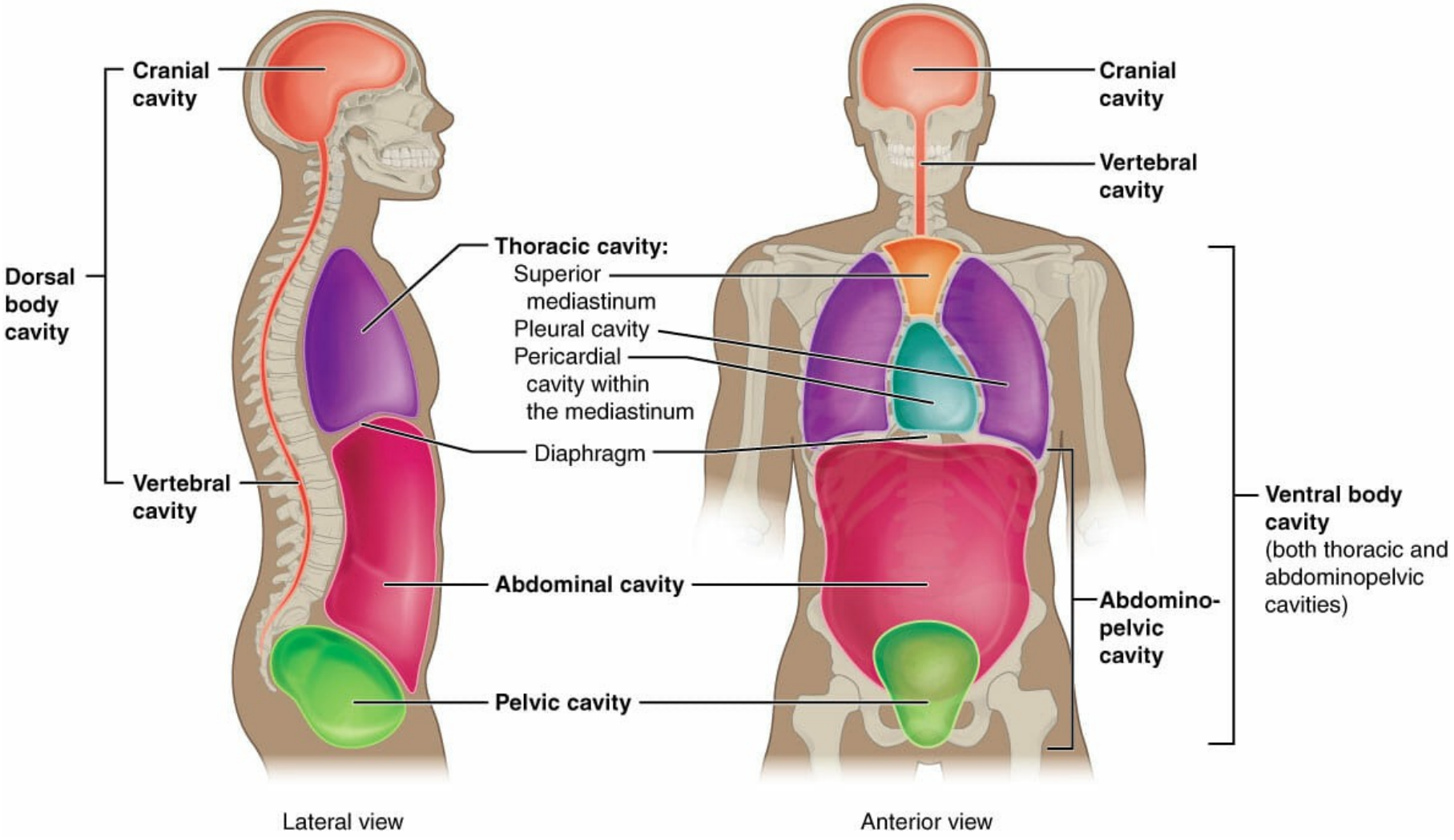


Identify these lab objective in this test module:

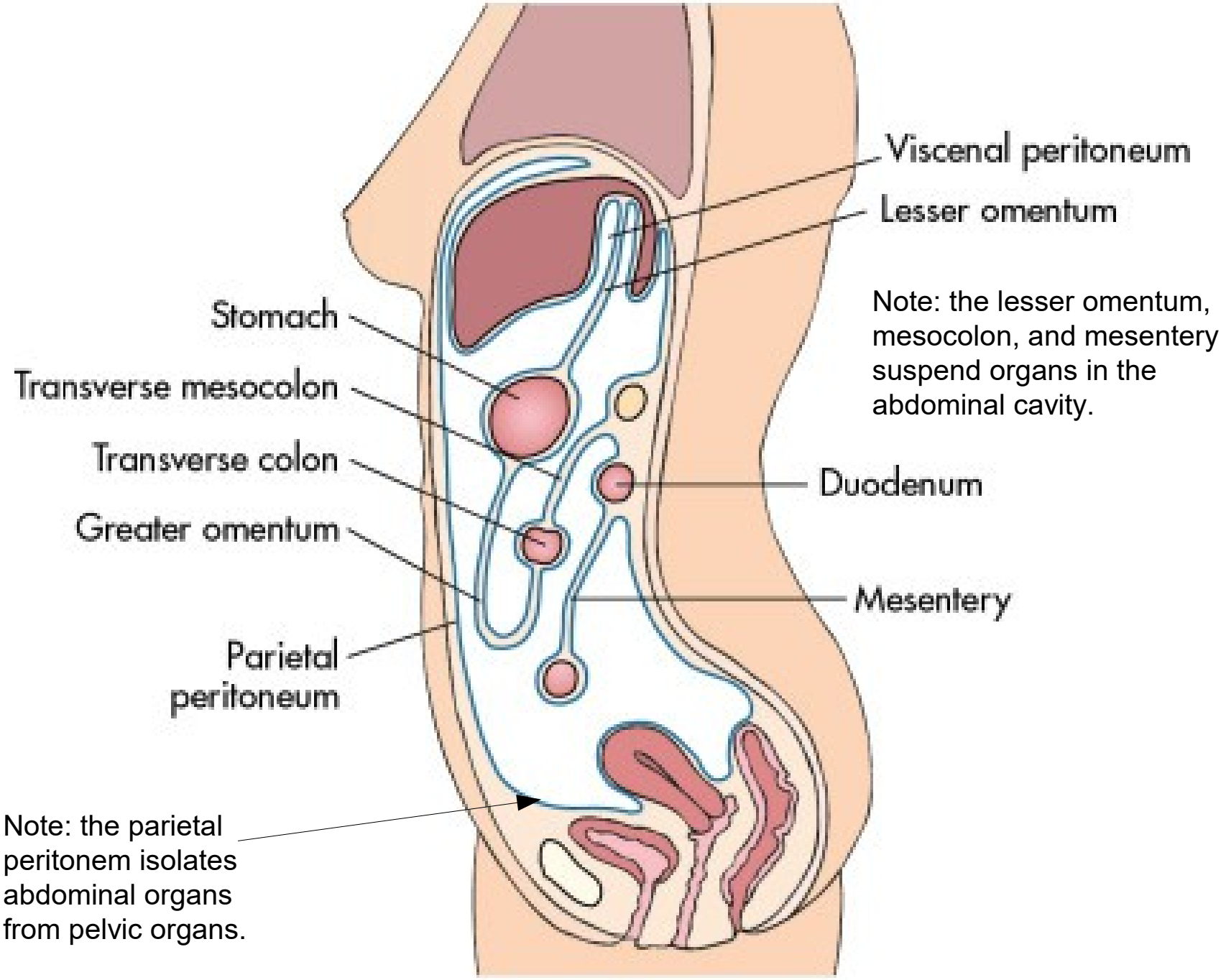
- Visceral & parietal pleura
- Visceral & parietal pericardium
- Epicardium & endocardium
- Pericardial & peripleural cavities
- Visceral & parietal peritoneum
- Retro-peritoneum position

Note the following:

- The left lung parenchyma is partially deflated in transverse plate
- The different number of lobes in right and left lungs
- The position of heart with apex projecting into left pleural cavity

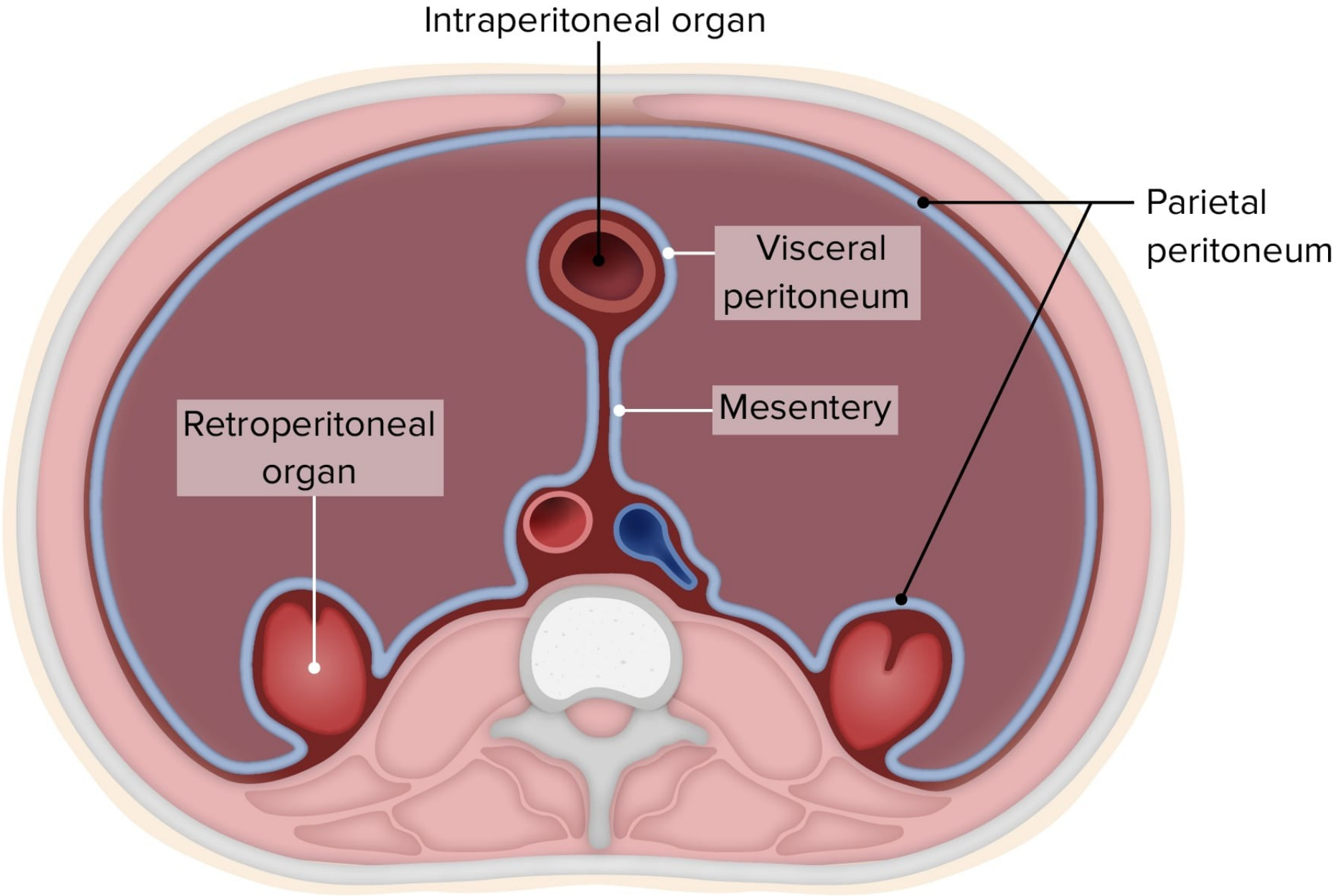


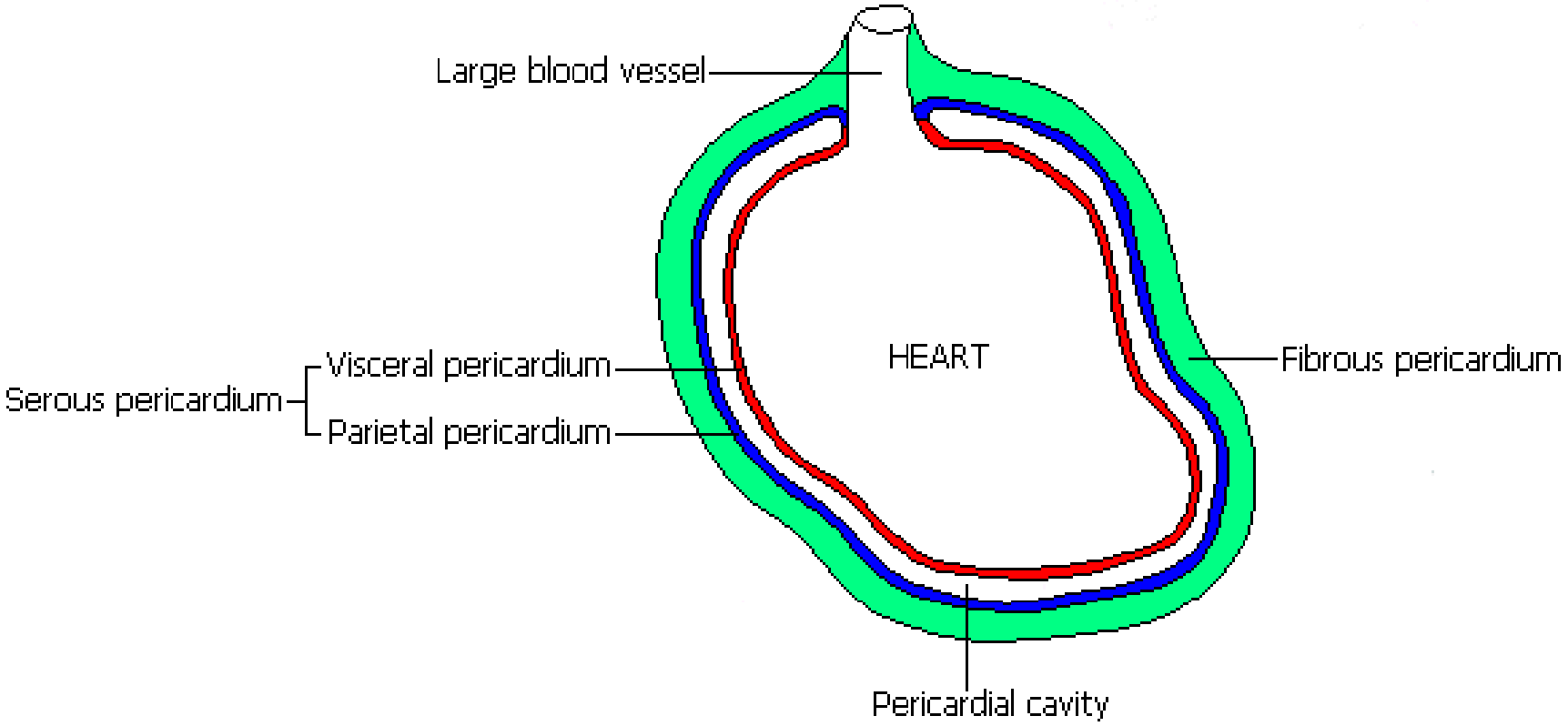
Note content and subdivisions of dorsal and ventral body cavities.

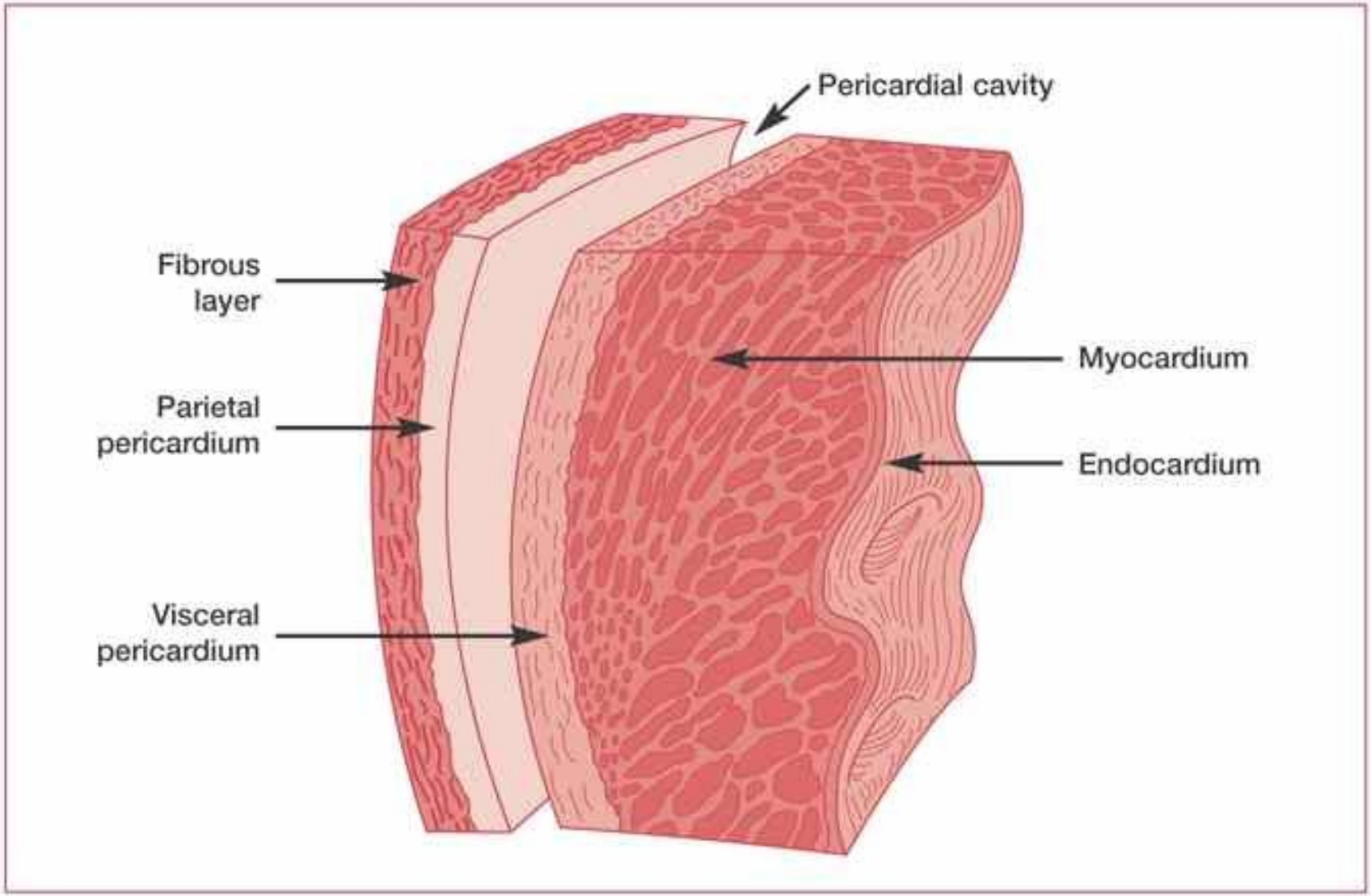


Note: the lesser omentum, mesocolon, and mesentery suspend organs in the abdominal cavity.

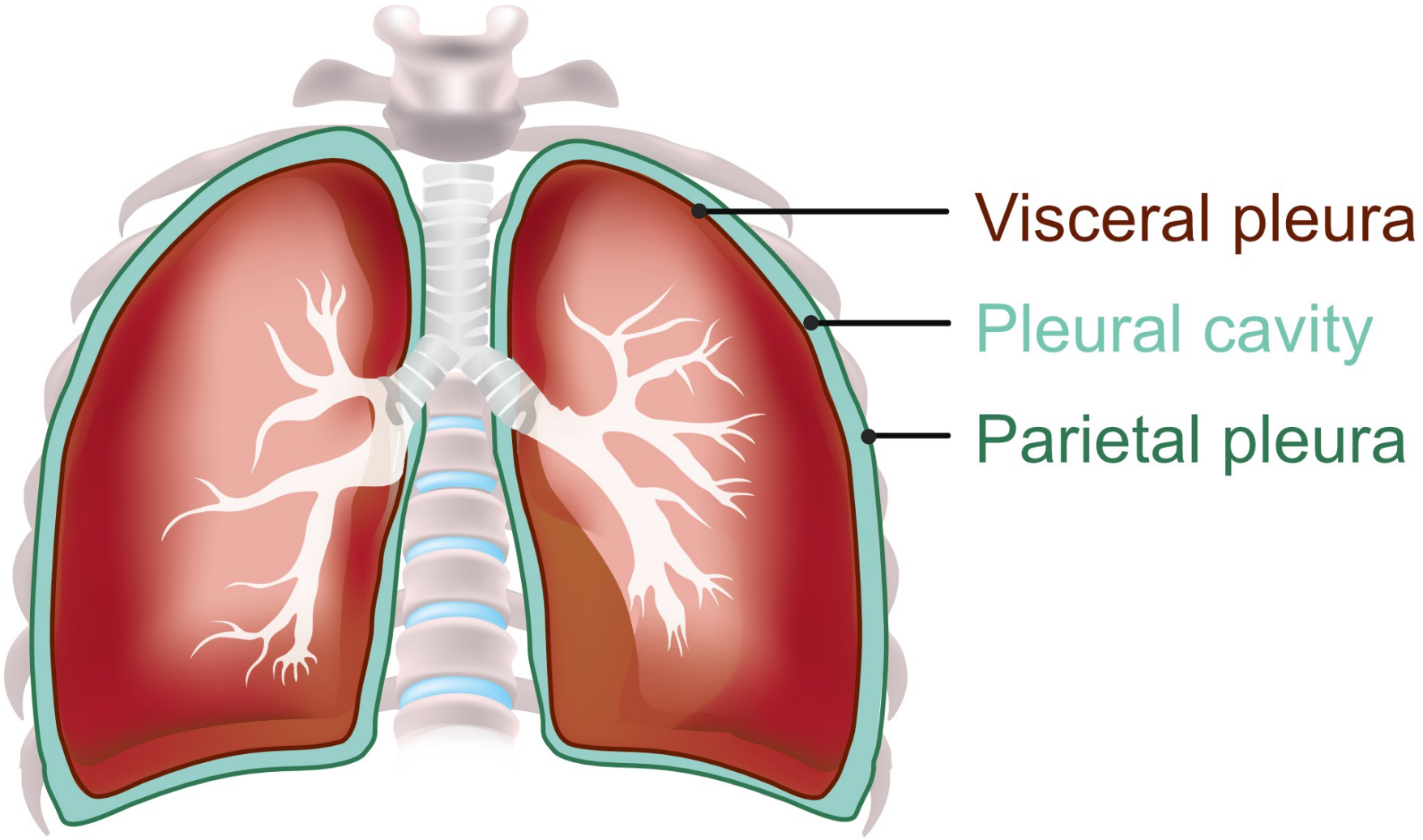
Note: the parietal peritonem isolates abdominal organs from pelvic organs.

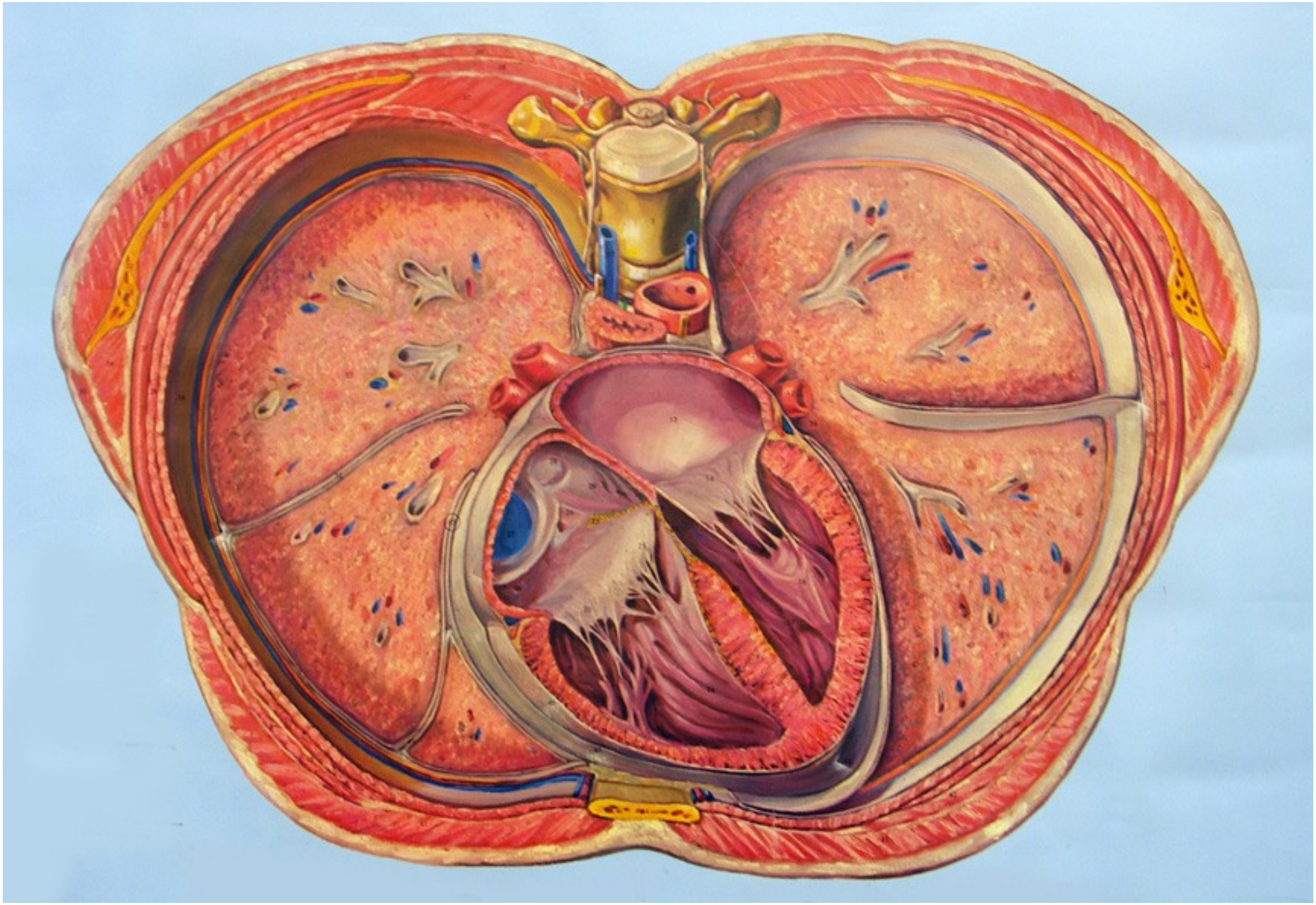

Intraperitoneal organ
Parietal peritoneum
Visceral peritoneum
Mesentery
Retroperitoneal organ


Large blood vessel
Visceral pericardium
Serous pericardium
Parietal pericardium
HEART
Fibrous pericardium
Pericardial cavity



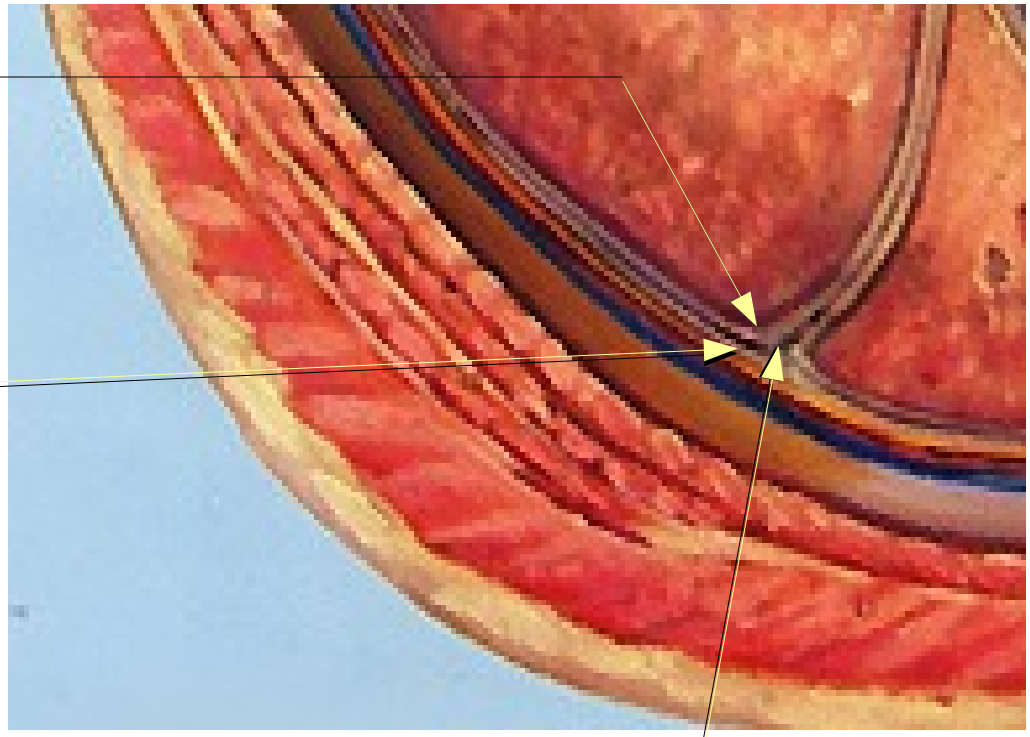
Section of the fibrous capsule with heat.


Visceral pleura
Pleural cavity
Parietal pleura



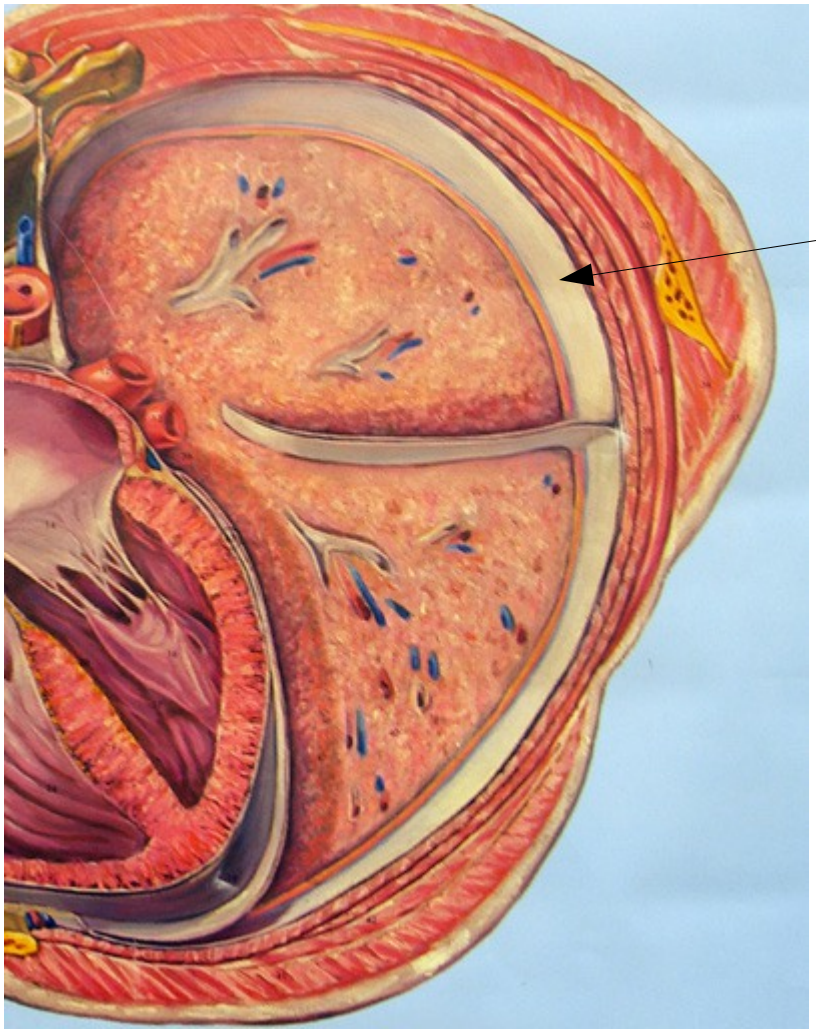
Viseral pleural membrane

Parietal pleural membrane

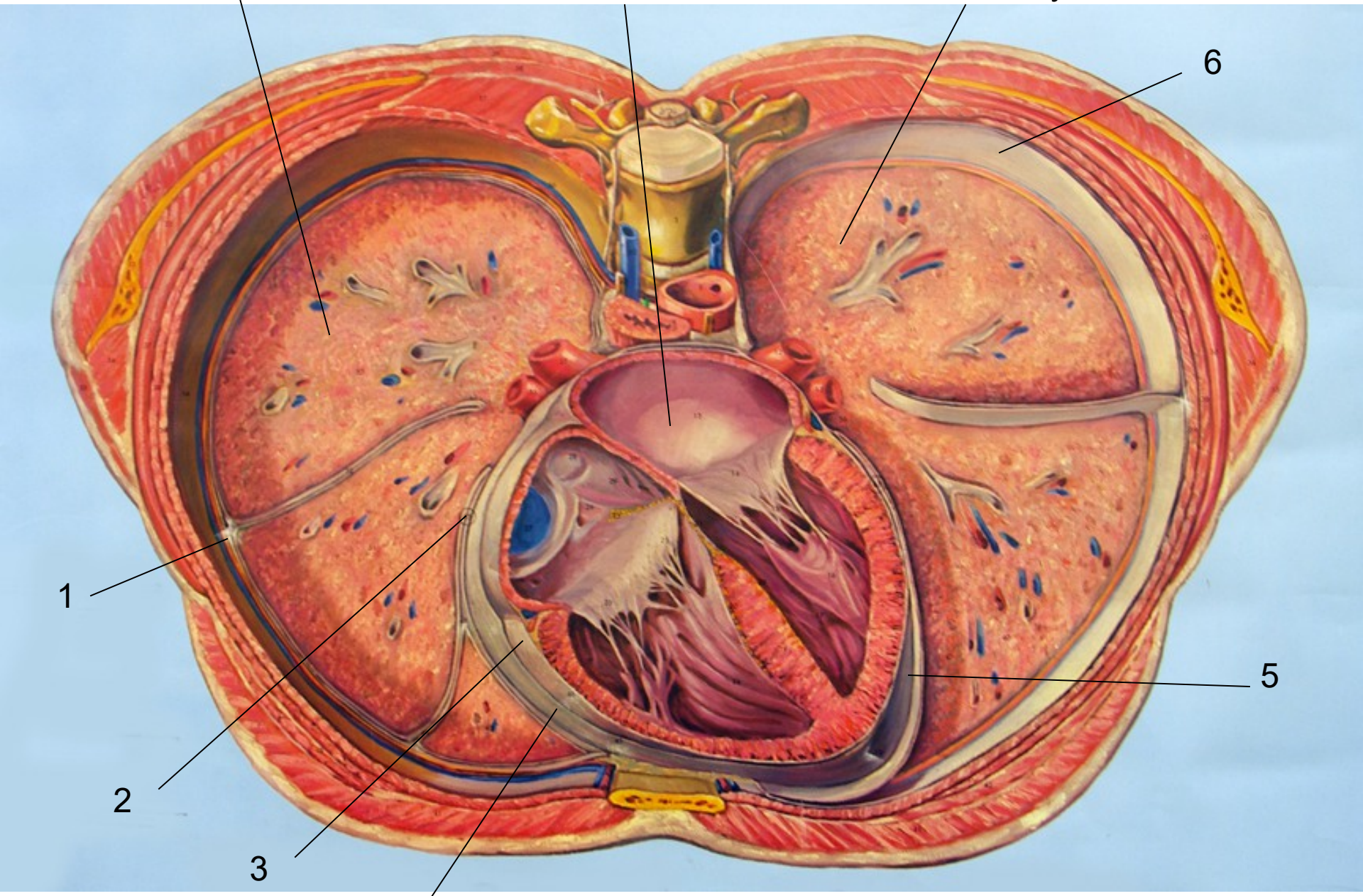


Pleural cavity
(peripleural fluid here)

You need to look closely to see the relationship between the membranes and the space they create.



The lung tissue is always partially inflated. This is because the pleural cavity has a negative pressure compared to the atmospheric pressure. When the diaphragm contracts volume increase and pleural cavity lowers and lungs inflate more. If you release the negative pressure (stab someone between the ribs) then the lung will collapse. This is called pneumothorax.


7 What cavity?
8 What cavity?
9 What cavity?
6
1
2
3
4
5

1. Parietal pleura
2. Visceral pleura
3. Visceral pericardium (also called the epicardium)
4. Parietal pericardium
5. Pericardial cavity
6. Visceral pleura
7. Right pleural cavity
8. Mediastinum
9. Left pleural cavity