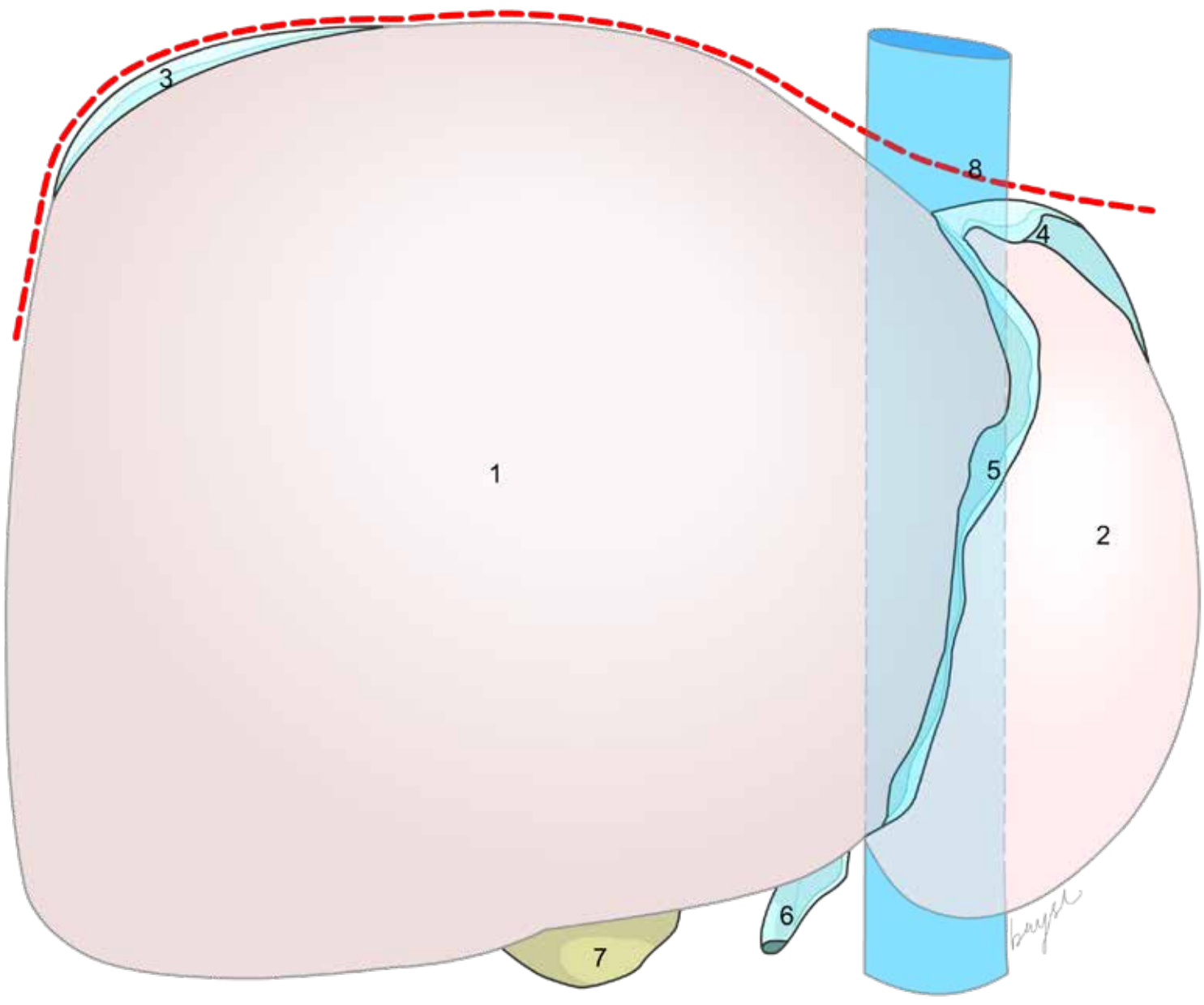
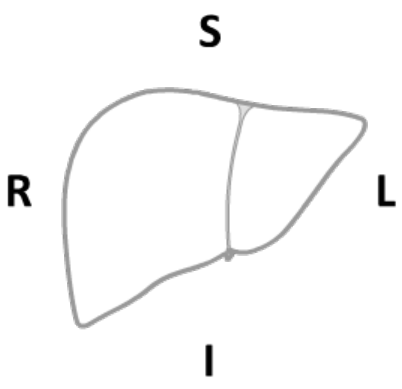
GI16

SURFACE FEATURES OF THE LIVER





Anterior view of the liver
showing the right and the left lobes

1. Right lobe
2. Left lobe

Ligaments
3. Right triangular ligament
4. Left triangular ligament
5. Falciform ligament
6. Round ligament (ligamentum teres)

7. Gall bladder
8. Inferior vena cava

1. Falciform ligament divides the liver into right and left lobe.
2. The round ligament of the liver (ligamentum teres hepatis) is the fibrous remnant of the umbilical vein which carried oxygen rich blood from the placenta to the fetus.
3. The visceral peritoneum covering the liver reflects from the diaphragm above to form coronary ligament. The bare area of the liver is in direct contact with the diaphragm
4. Cantlie's line, an imaginary line extending from notch of the fundus of gallbladder and the inferior vena cava, demarcates the two functional lobes of the liver.

<u>Clinical Considerations</u>

Bare area of liver: The space in the diaphragmatic surface (red dotted area) of the liver without any peritoneal coverings. This area is a potential space wherein infection can spread from the abdominal cavity to thoracic cavity.

Question(s):

Which cells produce bile?
Mention the blood supply of liver and gallbladder?
How is common bile duct formed?

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