

Chapter 8

SPLEEN STRUCTURE AND MICRO ANATOMY

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Spleen is ovoid in shape and as big as one's own fist, with a soft consistency and purplish color. Although it is the largest lymphoid organ and has important functions in the lymphatic system, it is not a vital organ.

The spleen, which is approximately 12 cm long, 7 cm wide and 3-4 cm thick in adults and weighs approximately 150 grams, varies between individuals in both size and weight. It can even vary in the same person at different times. For example, while it is about 17 g in a newborn, it reaches up to 170 g at the age of 20 (1). In Figure 1, spleens belonging to two different cadavers are seen.

spleen, regio hypochondriac It is deep seated in sinistra. It is protected by the lower part of the rib cage, but this close protection of the ribs can be damaging in cases such as rib fractures.

Two extreme parts of the spleen - extremitas anterior and extremitas posterior, two face- facies diaphragmatica and facies visceralis, and its two edges- margo superior and margo inferior (Figure 2a and 2b).

facies diaphragmatica The diaphragmatica is adjacent to the lower surface of the diaphragm and to the left 9th-11th ribs through the diaphragma. The long axis of the spleen is parallel to the 10th rib. facies diaphragmatica, diaphragma It is convex to match its concavity, curved to fit the body structures of the ribs, and its upper part is curved medially. facies visceralis is hilum splenica, facies gastrica, facies renalis and facies colica. It consists of colica parts. hilum splenica is the slit through which nerves and splenic vessels enter and exit the spleen, which is not covered by the peritoneum. hilum splenicum The splenicum is adjacent to the tail portion of the pancreas and forms the left border of the bursa omentalis. facies gastrica, facies renalis, where the posterior aspect of the stomach sits renalis facies, where the anterior aspect of the left kidney sits colica da flexura coli These are the faces on which the sinistra sits (Figure 3).

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