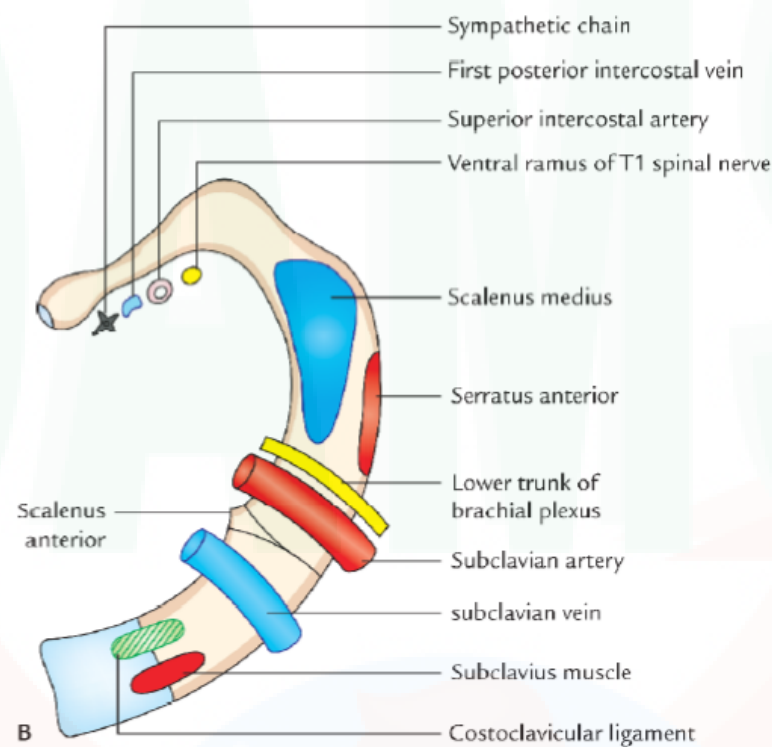
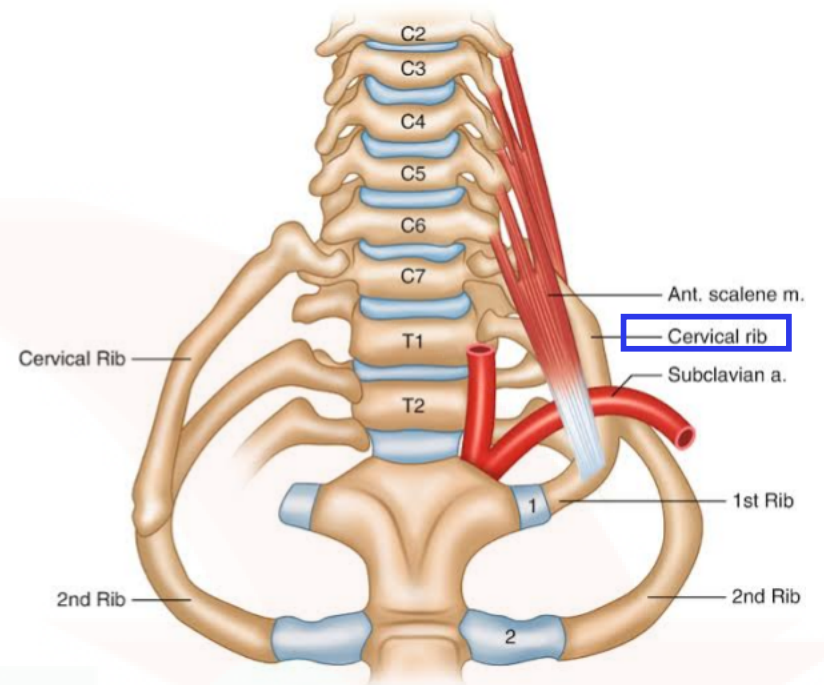
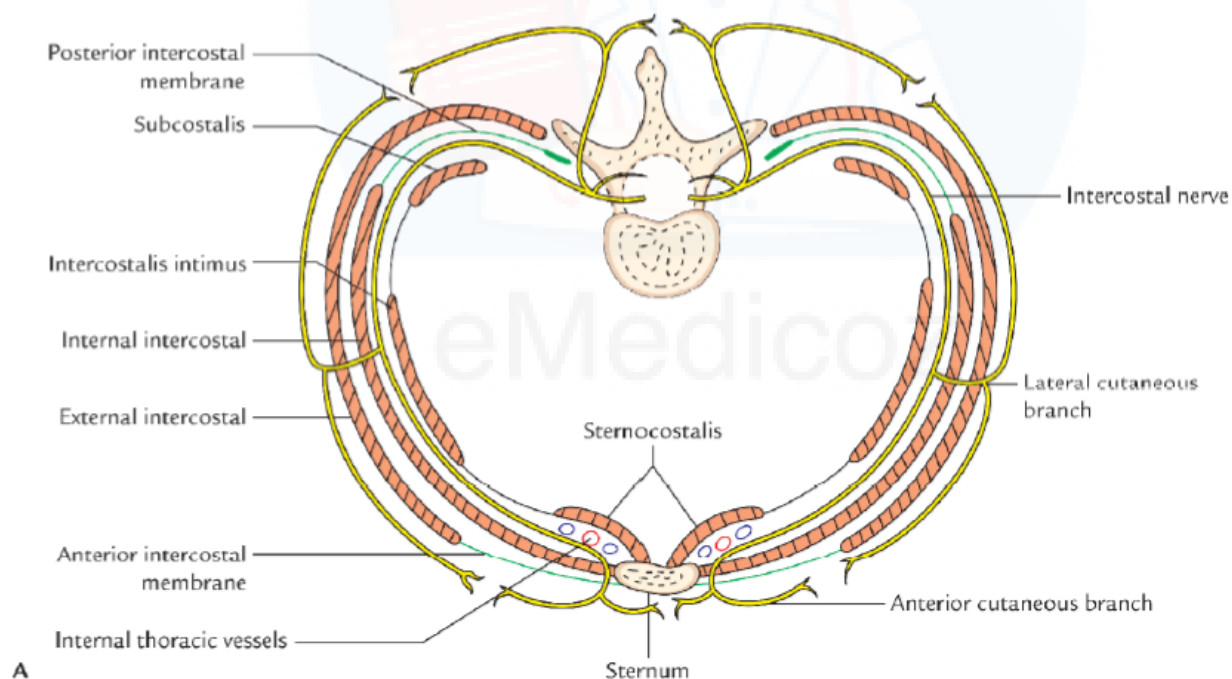


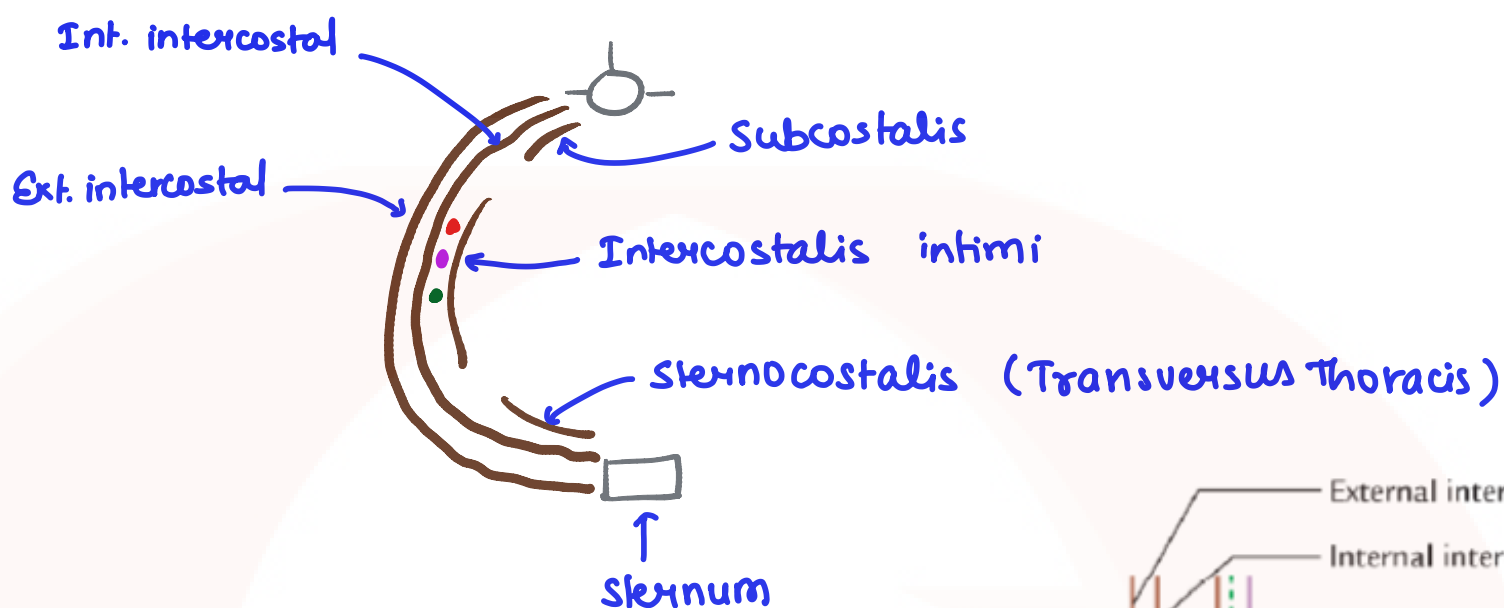
Q. Atrophy of intrinsic muscles of hand, sensory deficit on medial side of forearm and hand, and diminished radial pulse on turning the head on the affected side could be because of :

- a. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- ☒ b. Cervical rib
- c. Enlarged axillary lymph nodes
- d. Supracondylar fracture of humerus



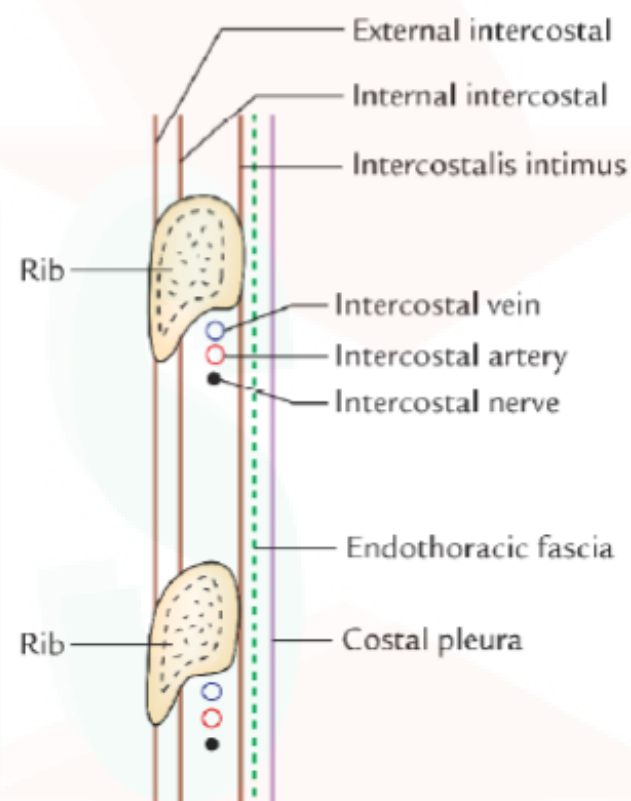
INTERCOSTAL SPACES



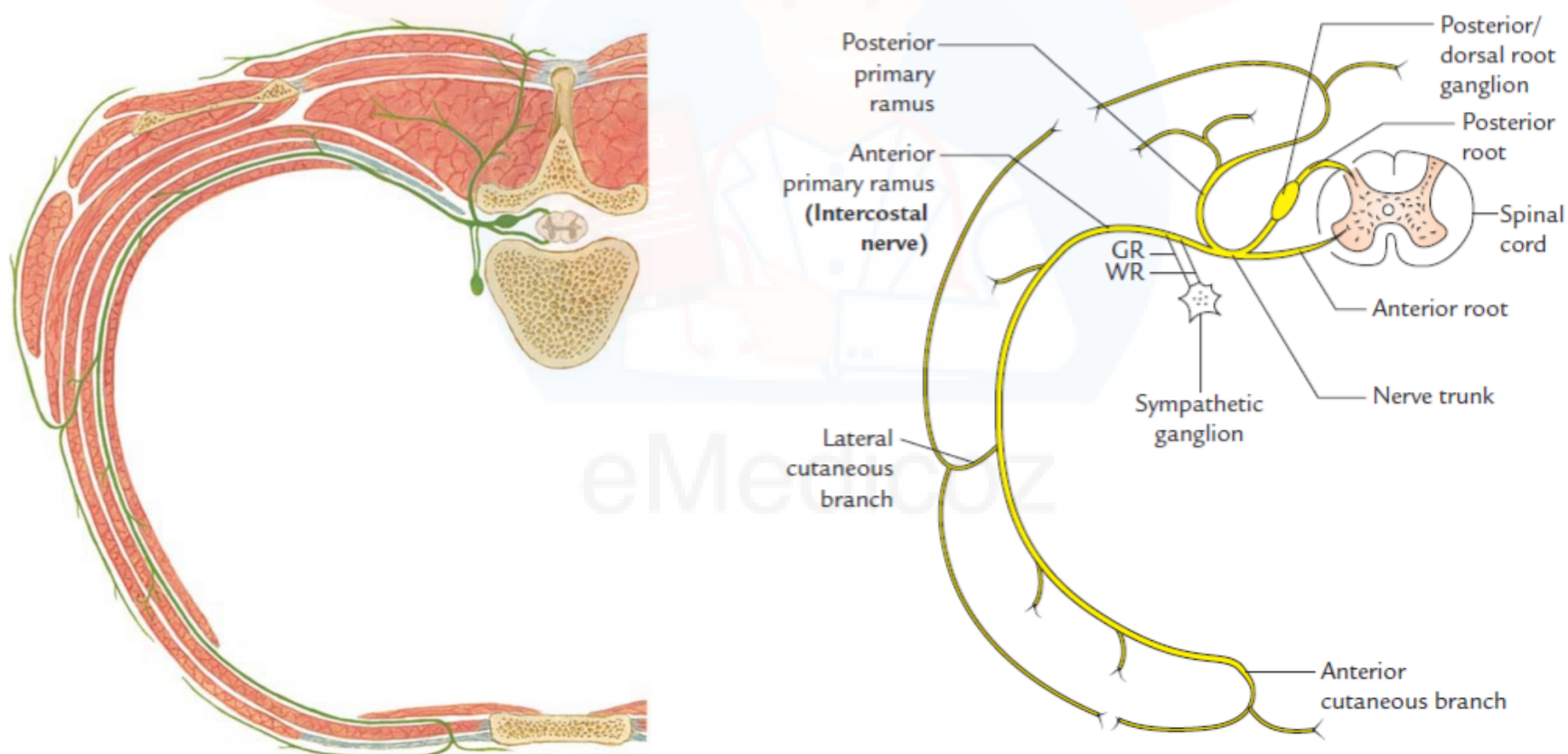


When tapping a pleural effusion, it is important to pass the needle immediately above the rib to prevent damage to which of the following structures in the subcostal groove?

- (A) Intercostal artery and vein
- (B) Intercostal nerve
- (C) Intercostal nerve and artery
- (D) Intercostal nerve and vein
- ☒ (E) Intercostal nerve, artery, and vein



INTERCOSTAL NERVE



- $T_1 \rightarrow$ I/c Space + brachial plexus
 $T_2 \rightarrow$ I/c Space + intercostobrachial nerve
 $T_3 - T_6 \rightarrow$ I/c Space only (Typical)
 $T_7 - T_{11} \rightarrow$ I/c Space + Abd. wall

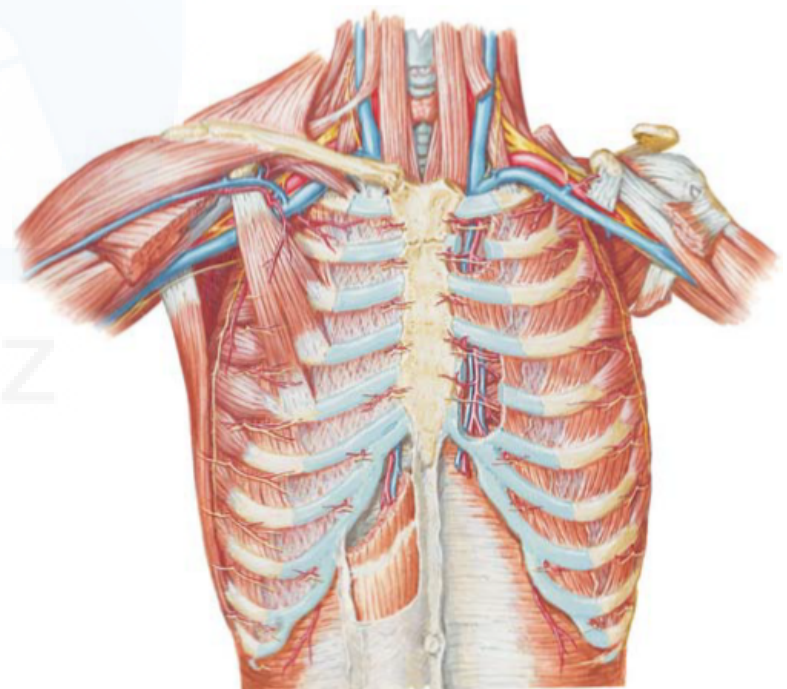
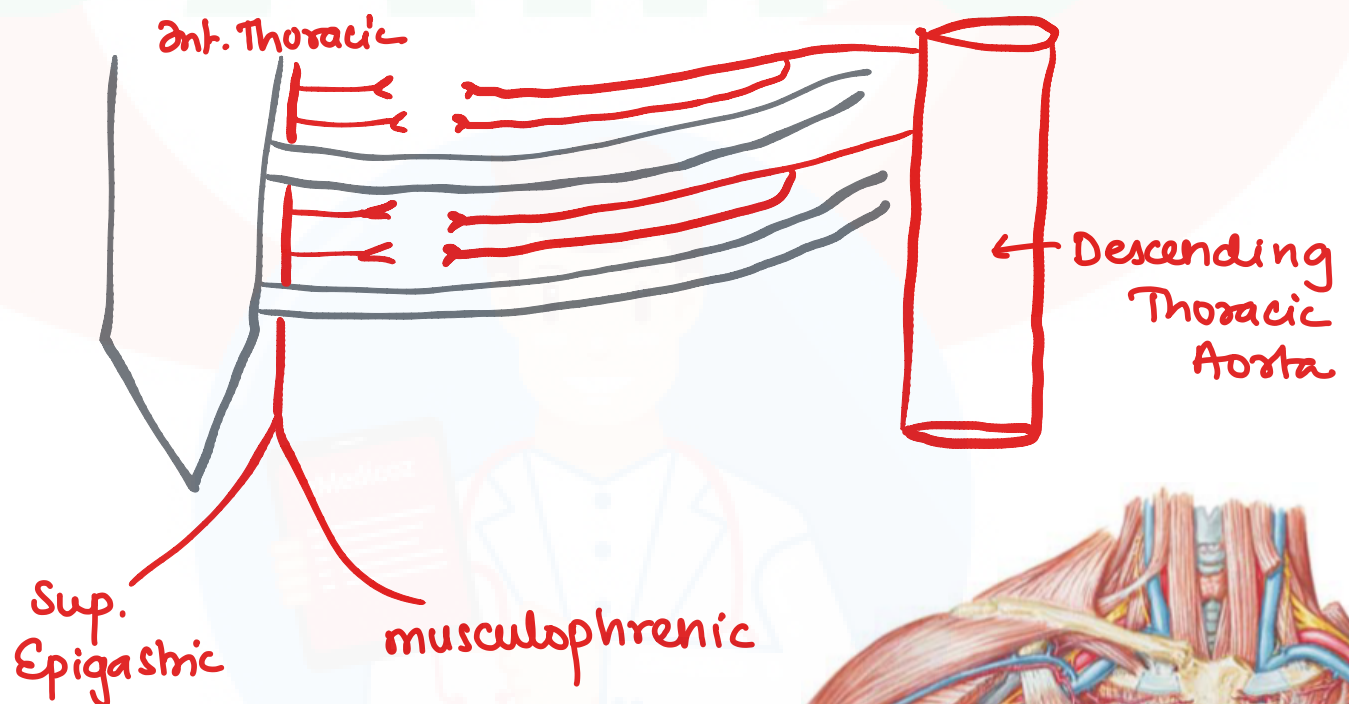
INTERCOSTAL ARTERY

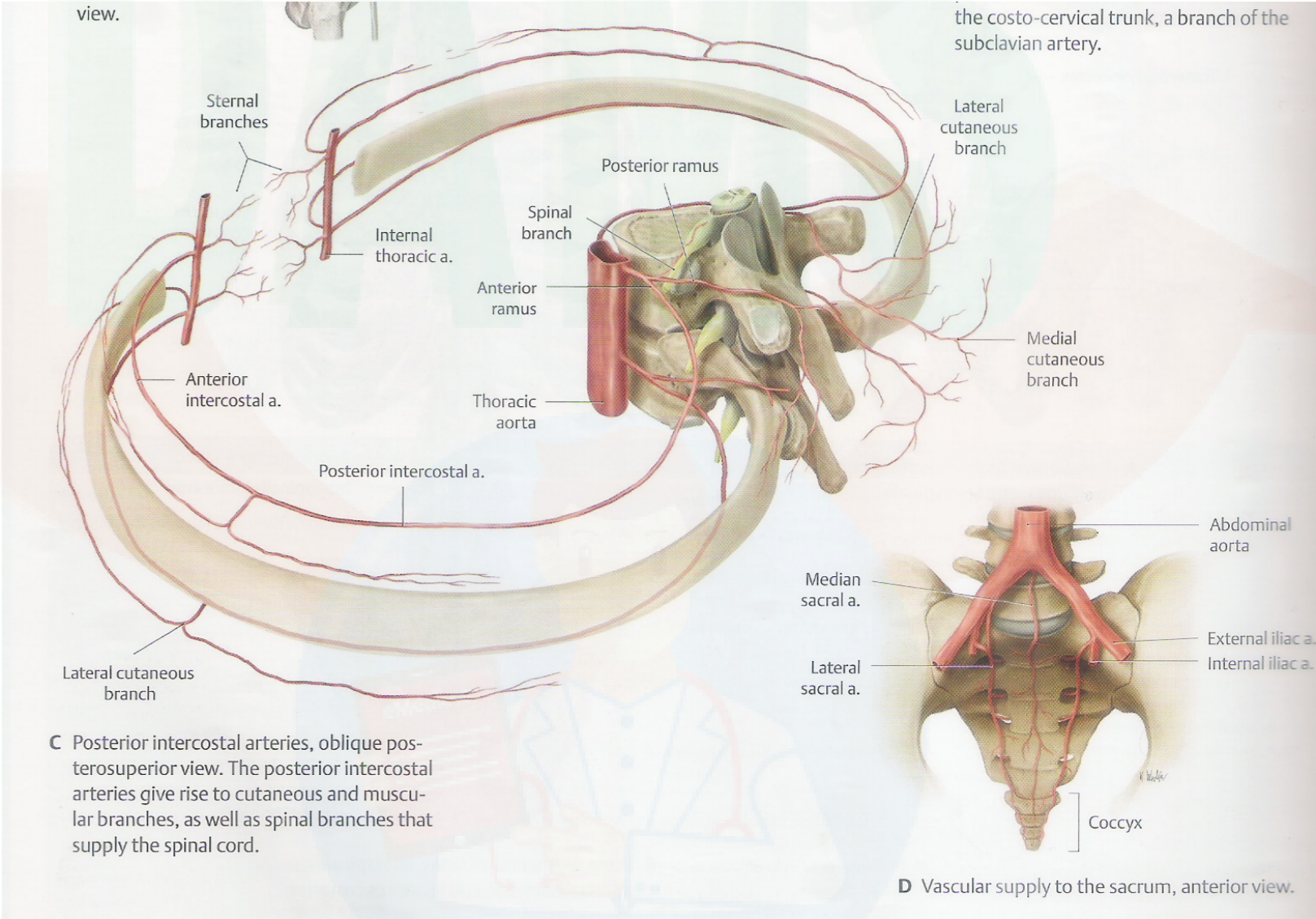
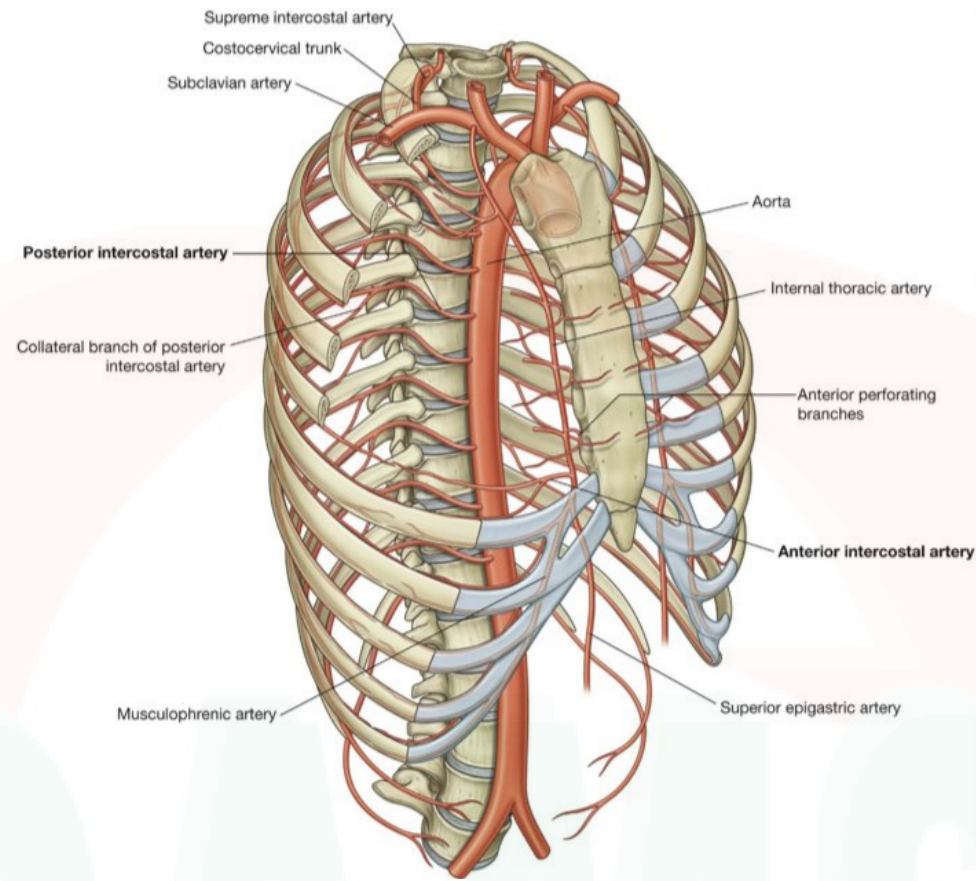
Anterior
(9)

- 1-6 Space $\rightarrow$ branch of ant. thoracic
 7-9 Space $\rightarrow$ branch of musculophrenic

Posterior
(11)

- 1-2 Space $\rightarrow$ branch of sup. I/c Artery
 3-11 Space $\rightarrow$ branch of descending Thoracic Aorta





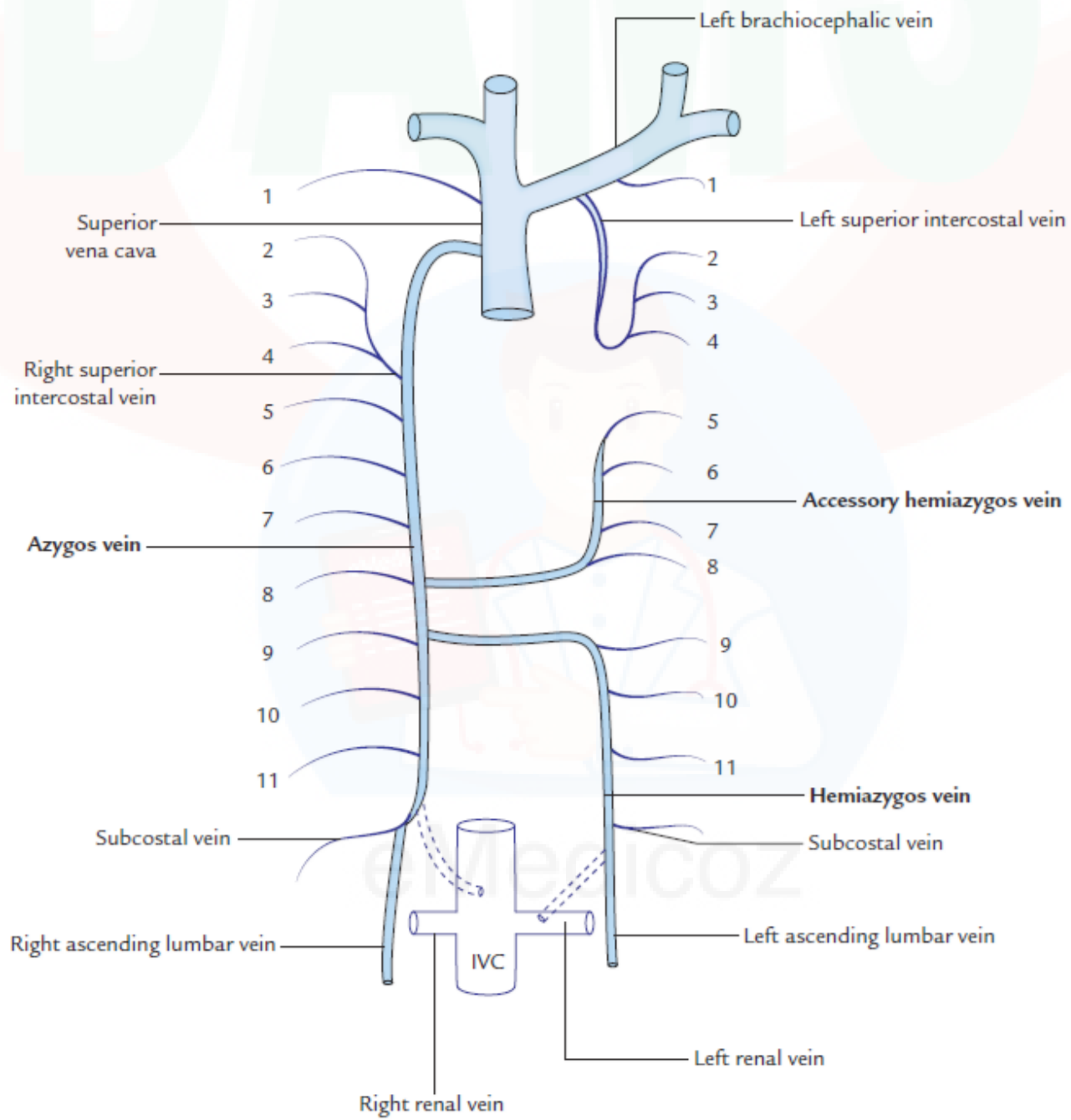
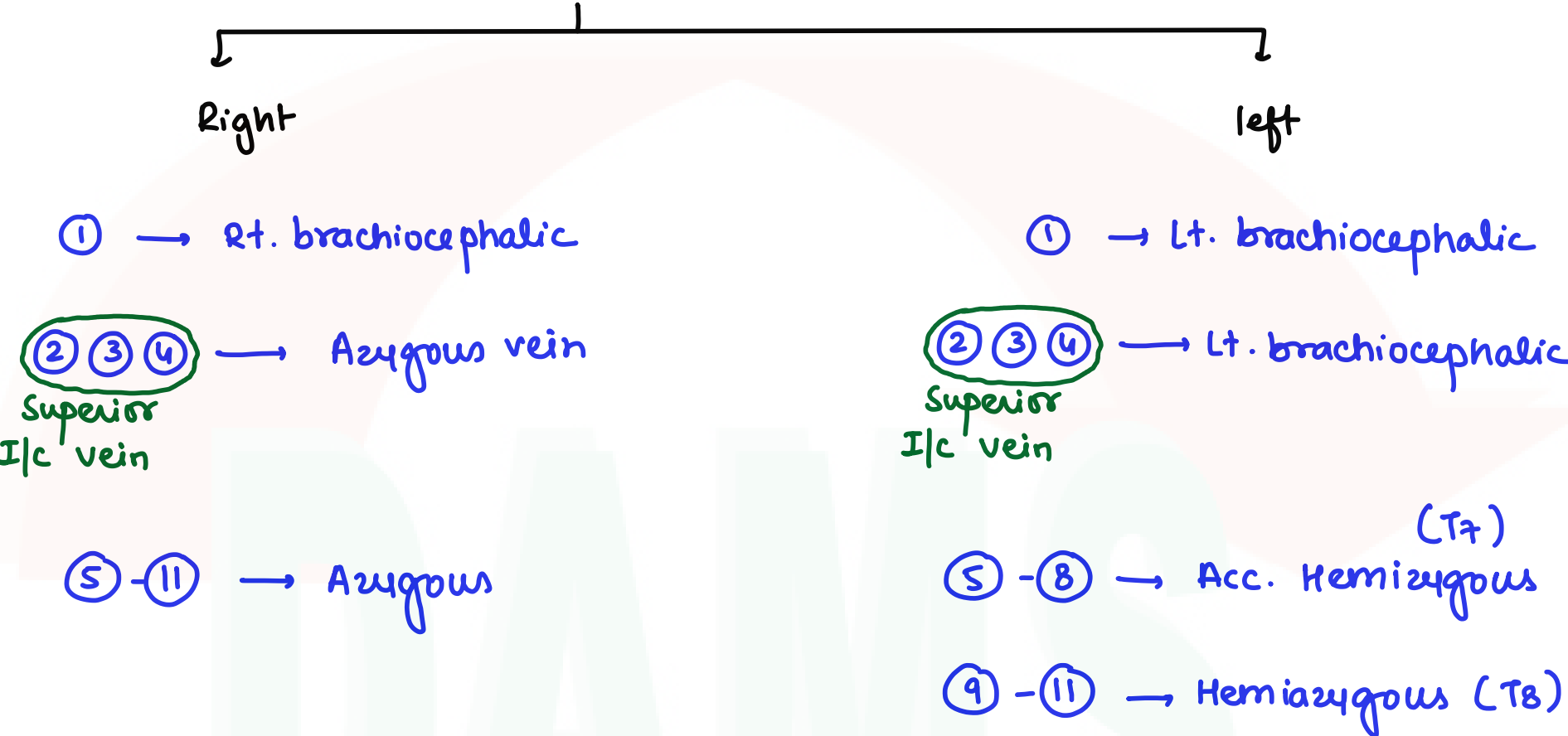
INTERCOSTAL VEIN

Anterior (9)

Posterior (11)

→ Same as Ant. I/c Arteries

→ Posterior intercostal veins :



Q. Left superior intercostal vein drains into: (NEET Pattern 2015)

- a. Azygous vein
- b. Hemiazygous vein
- ☒ c. Left brachiocephalic vein
- d. Innominate vein

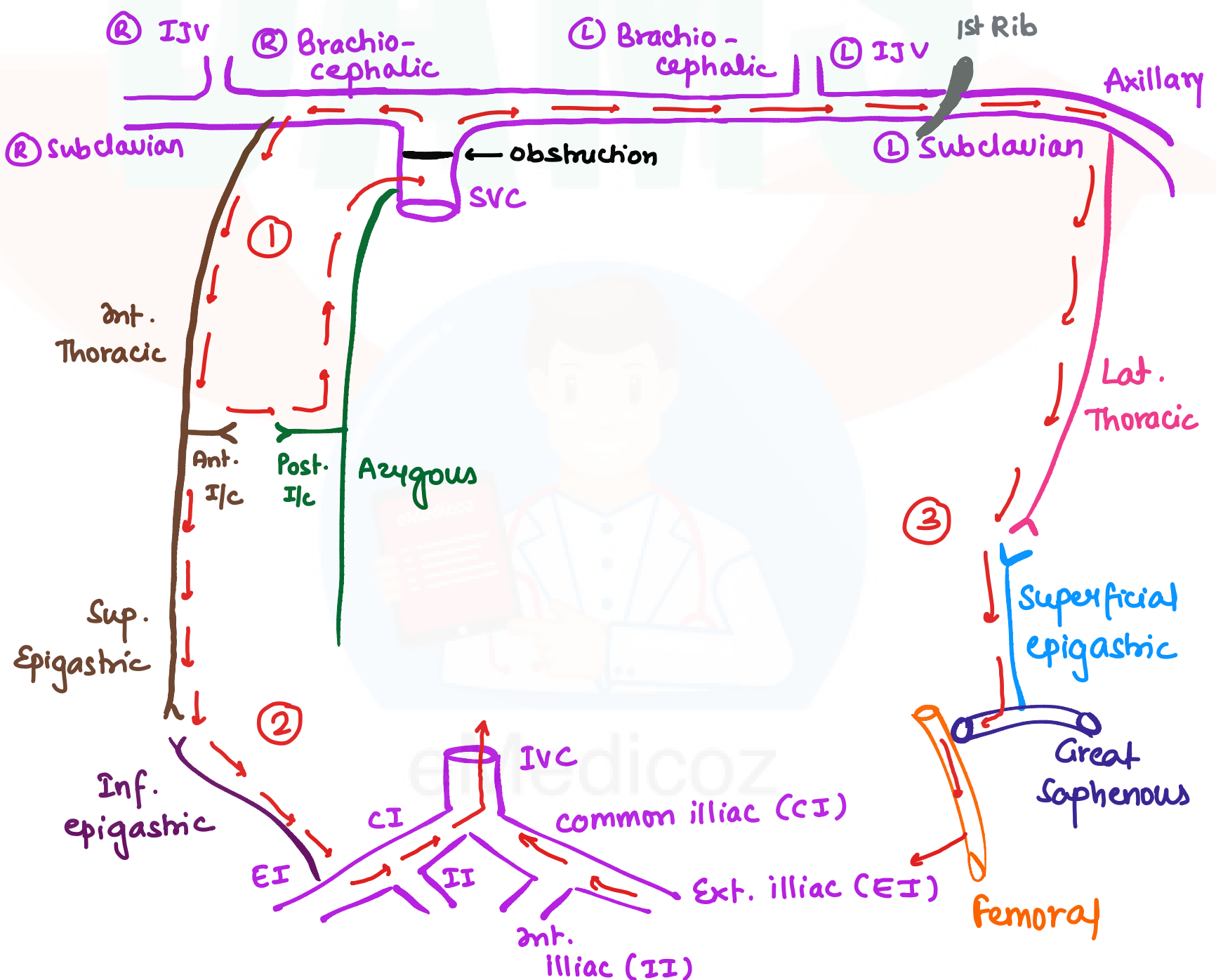
Q. Hemiazygous vein crosses left to right at the level of: (NEET Pattern)

- ☒ a. T8
- b. T10
- c. T12
- d. T6

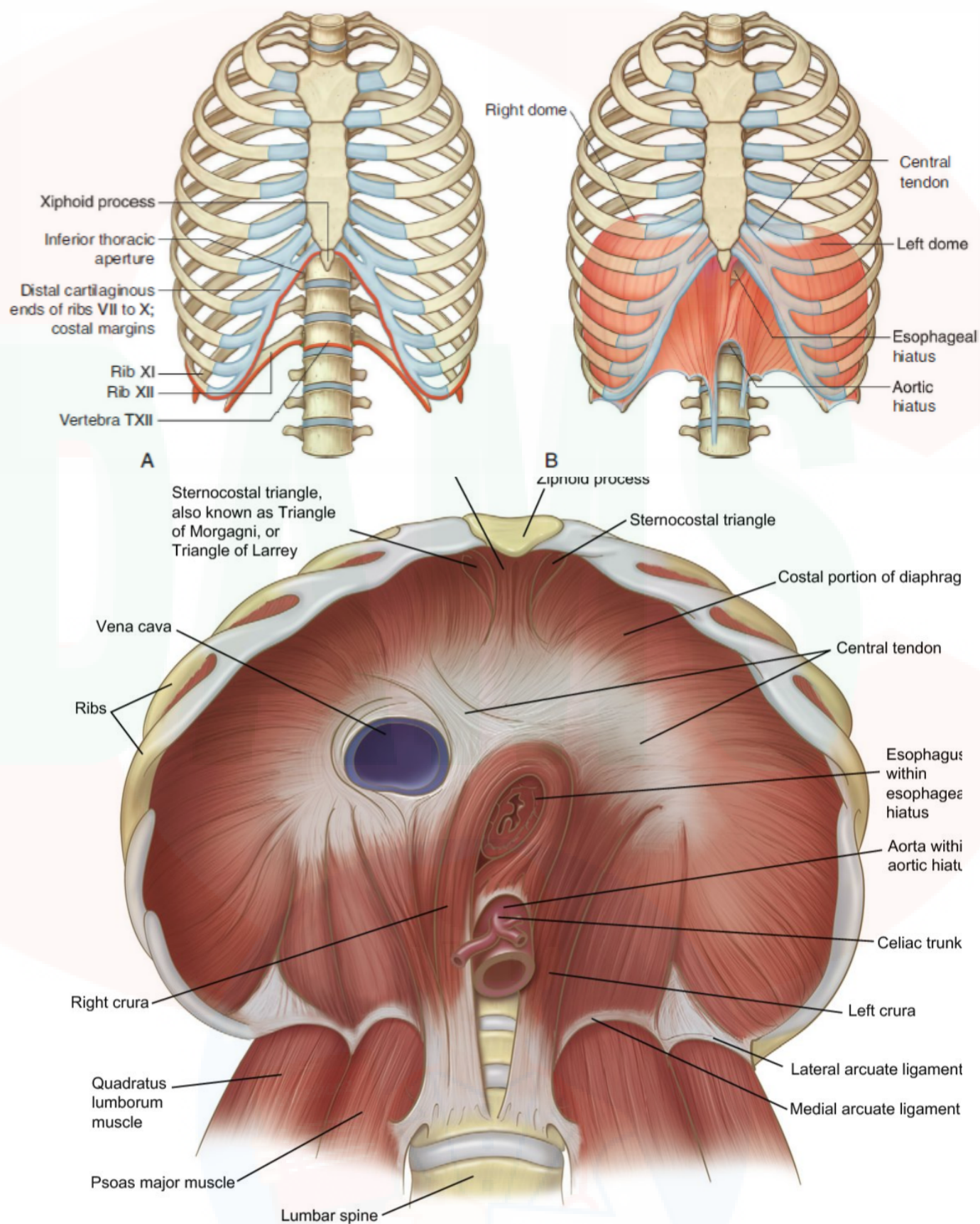
Q. Which of the following does not drain into azygos vein :

- a. Hemi-azygos vein
- b. Posterior intercostal vein
- ☒ c. Left superior intercostal vein
- d. Right superior intercostal vein

SVC OBSTRUCTION

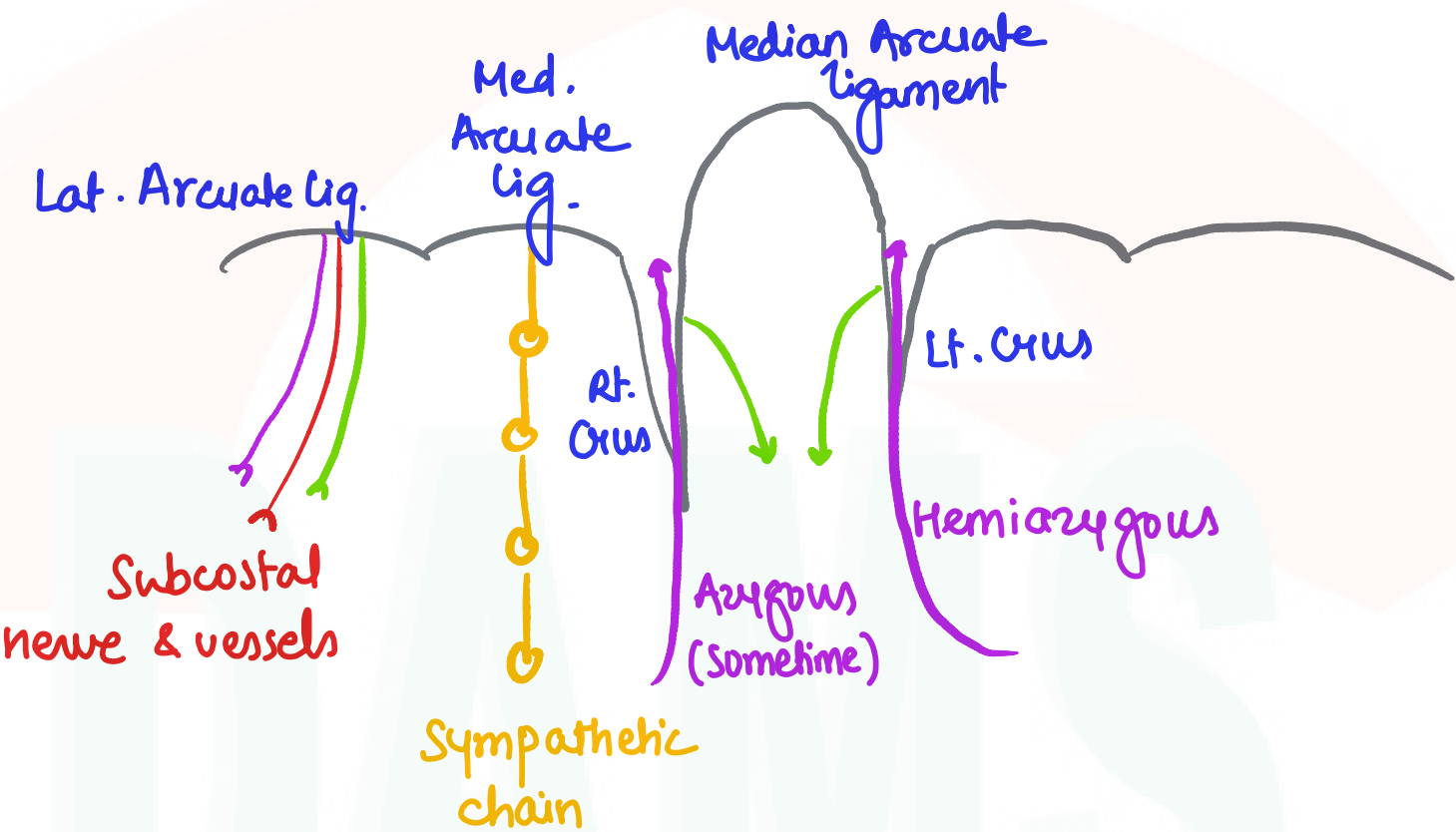


DIAPHRAGM

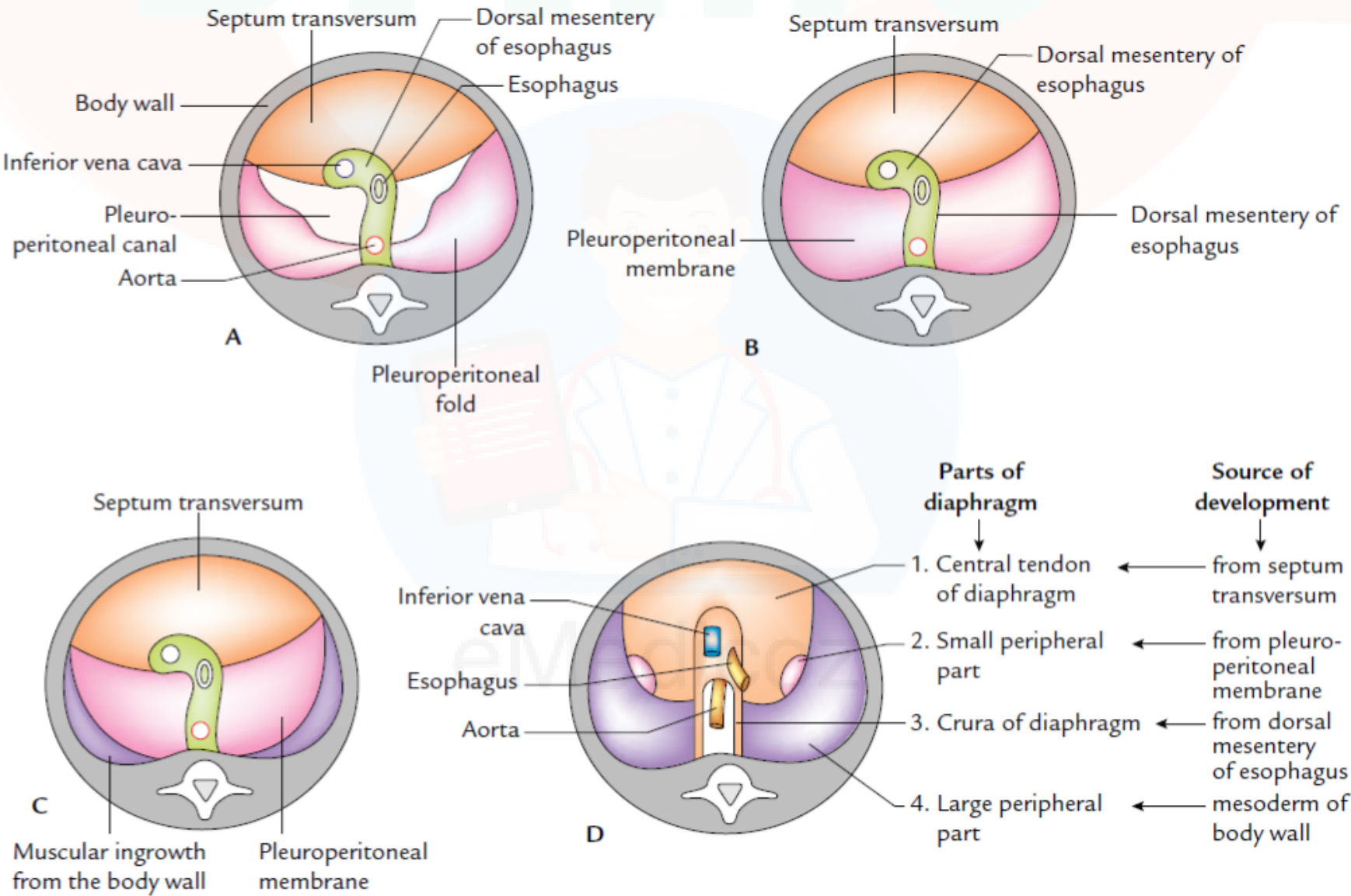


Name of opening	level	structure	Effect of Contraction
IVC	T8	1) IVC 2) Rt. Phrenic	Dilation
Esophagus	T10	1) Esophagus 2) Lt. & Rt. vagus 3) Br. of Lt. Gastric (A)	Constriction

Aorta	T12	1) A Aorta 2) T Thoracic duct 3) A Azygous vein	NO change
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DEVELOPMENT OF DIAPHRAGM



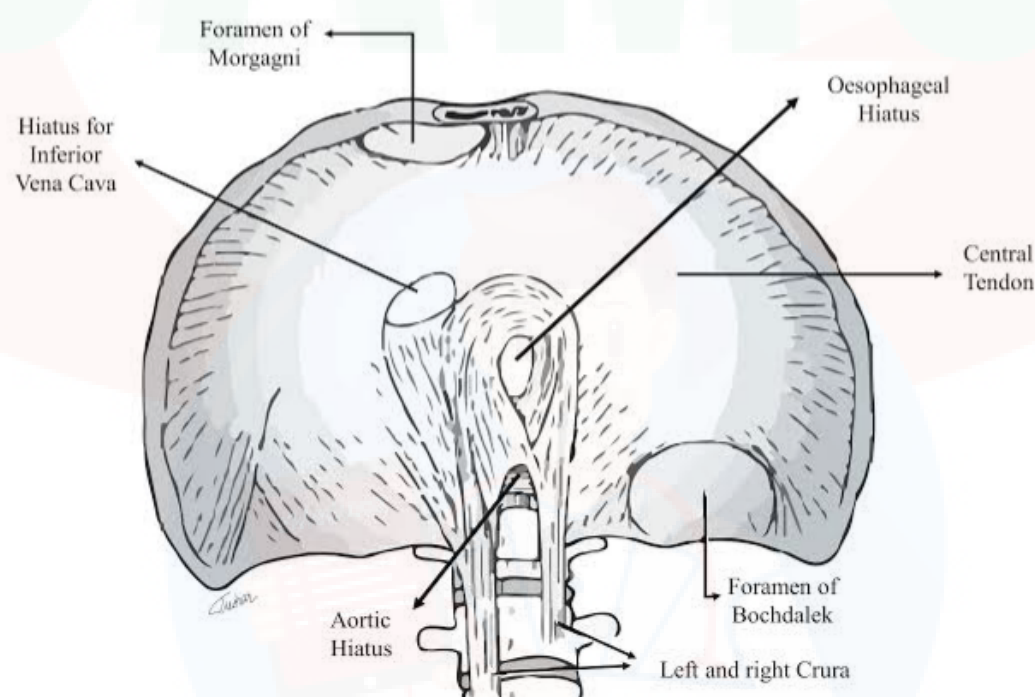
- Septum Transversum → central Tendon
- Dorsal mesentery of Esophagus → Crura
- cervical myotomes → Large peripheral Part
- Pleuropéritoneal membranes → Small Peripheral Part # = Bochdalek Hernia (M/c Cong. Diaphragmatic hernia)

Lt. Post. Lateral
↑

= Bochdalek
Hernia
(M/c Cong.
Diaphragmatic hernia)

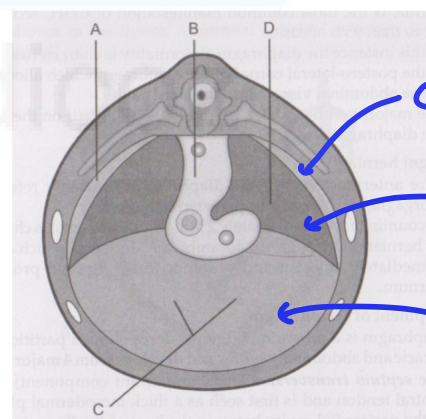
Morgagni Hernia → Rt. Ant. Medial (RAM)

- Space of Larrey :- Gap b/w Sternal origin & 7th Costal origin
↳ if enlarged → foramen of morgagni



Q. The following diagram depicts the various parts from which the diaphragm develops. Defects in which part most commonly leads to congenital diaphragmatic hernia :

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- ☒ d. D

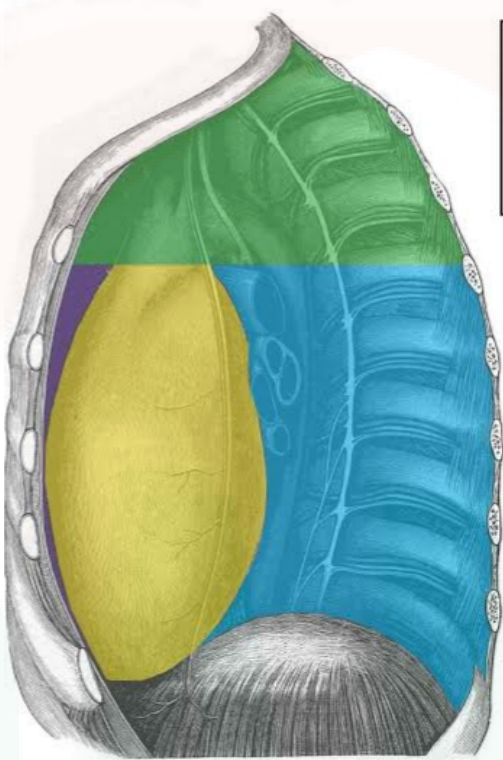
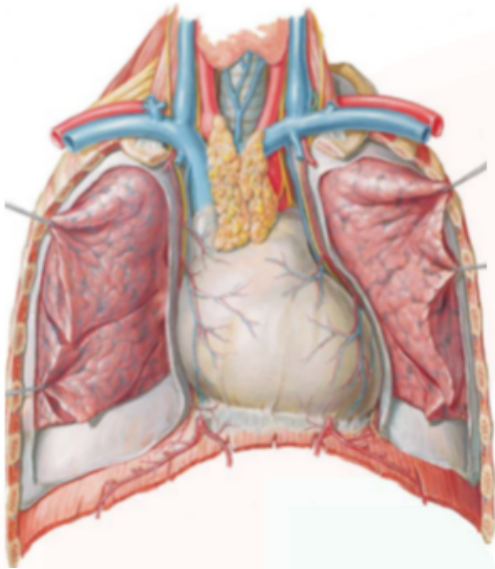


cervical myotome

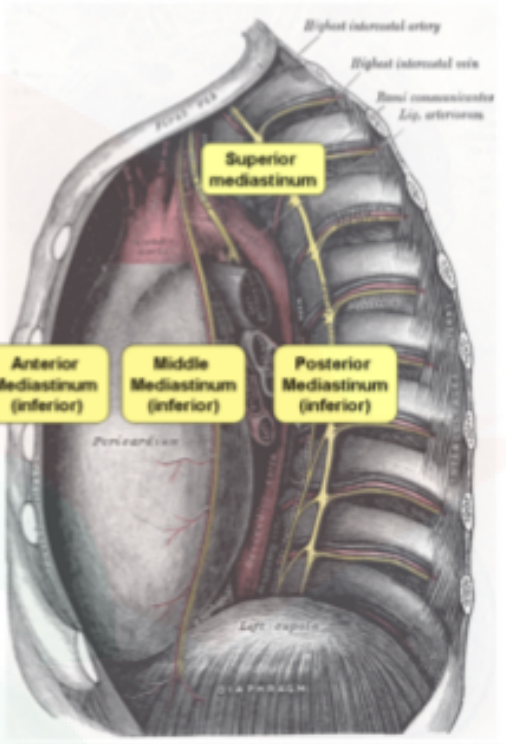
Pleuropéritoneal memb.

Septum transversum

MEDIASTINUM

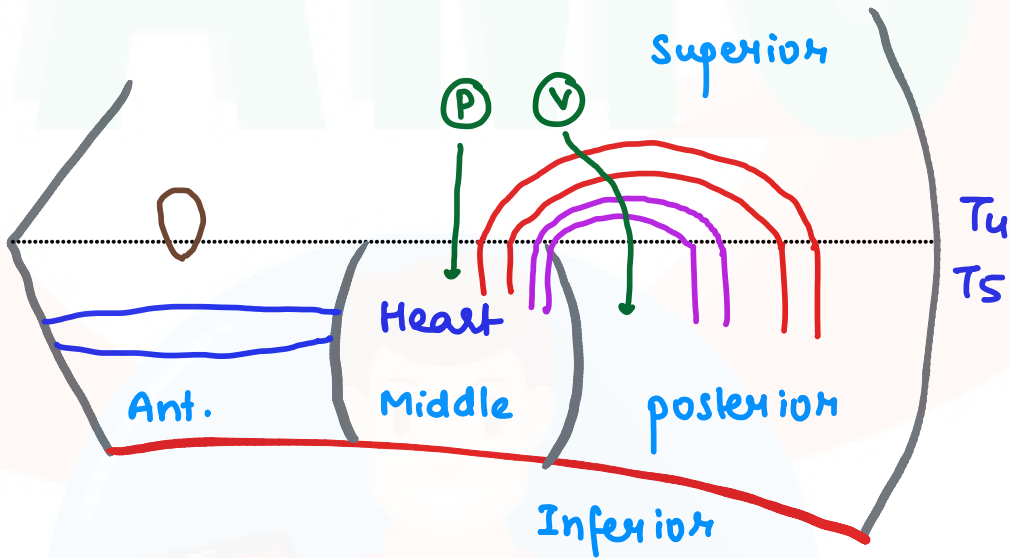


- Superior mediastinum
- Anterior mediastinum
- Middle mediastinum
- Posterior mediastinum



Attachment of
2nd Costal
Cartilage

Sternal
Angle



Post. Mediastinum
↓

- D Descending Thoracic Aorta
- A Azygous vein
- T Thoracic duct
- E Esophagus
- S Sympathetic
vagus nerve

Superior mediastinum
↓

- Arch of Aorta
- SVC
- Thoracic duct
- Esophagus
- Sympathetic
- Thymus
- Phrenic nerve, vagus

Ant. Mediastinum



Thymus
Sternopericardial ligament

Mid. Mediastinum



Heart
Great vessels
Phrenic

Q. Superior vena cava opens into right atrium at the level of:
(NEET Pattern 2012)

- a. T1
- b. T3
- c. T4
- ☒ d. T5

Q. NOT true about superior vena cava: (NEET Pattern 2015)

- a. Opens into right atrium
- ☒ b. Pierces pericardium at 3rd costal cartilage (True = 2nd)
- c. Enters the heart of level of 3rd costal cartilage
- d. Receives azygos vein behind sternal angle



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