

Vessels and nerves

Arteries

- Arteries form branches on superior and inferior surfaces
- Superior surface supplied by
 - Pericardiophrenic + musculophrenic (from internal thoracic)
 - Superior phrenic (from thoracic aorta)
- Inferior surface supplied by inferior phrenic (abdominal aorta)

Veins

- Superior surface drained by
 - Pericardiophrenic and musculophrenic (empty to internal thoracic)
 - Superior phrenic (drains to IVC)
 - Some also drain into azygous and hemi-azygous
- Inferior surface drained by
 - Inferior phrenic veins (right into IVC, left is double, one to IVC and one to left suprarenal)

Lymphatics

- Plexuses intercommunicate freely
- Superior surface has anterior and posterior diaphragmatic nodes that drain to parasternal, posterior mediastinal, and phrenic nodes
- Inferior surface drain to anterior diaphragmatic, phrenic and superior lumbar (caval/aortic) lymph nodes

Nerves

- Motor from right and left phrenic nerves (C3-C5 anterior rami), innervate ipsilateral half
- Sensory also from phrenic; peripheral parts from intercostal and subcostal nerves

Diaphragmatic apertures

- Three main – oesophageal, aortic, IVC

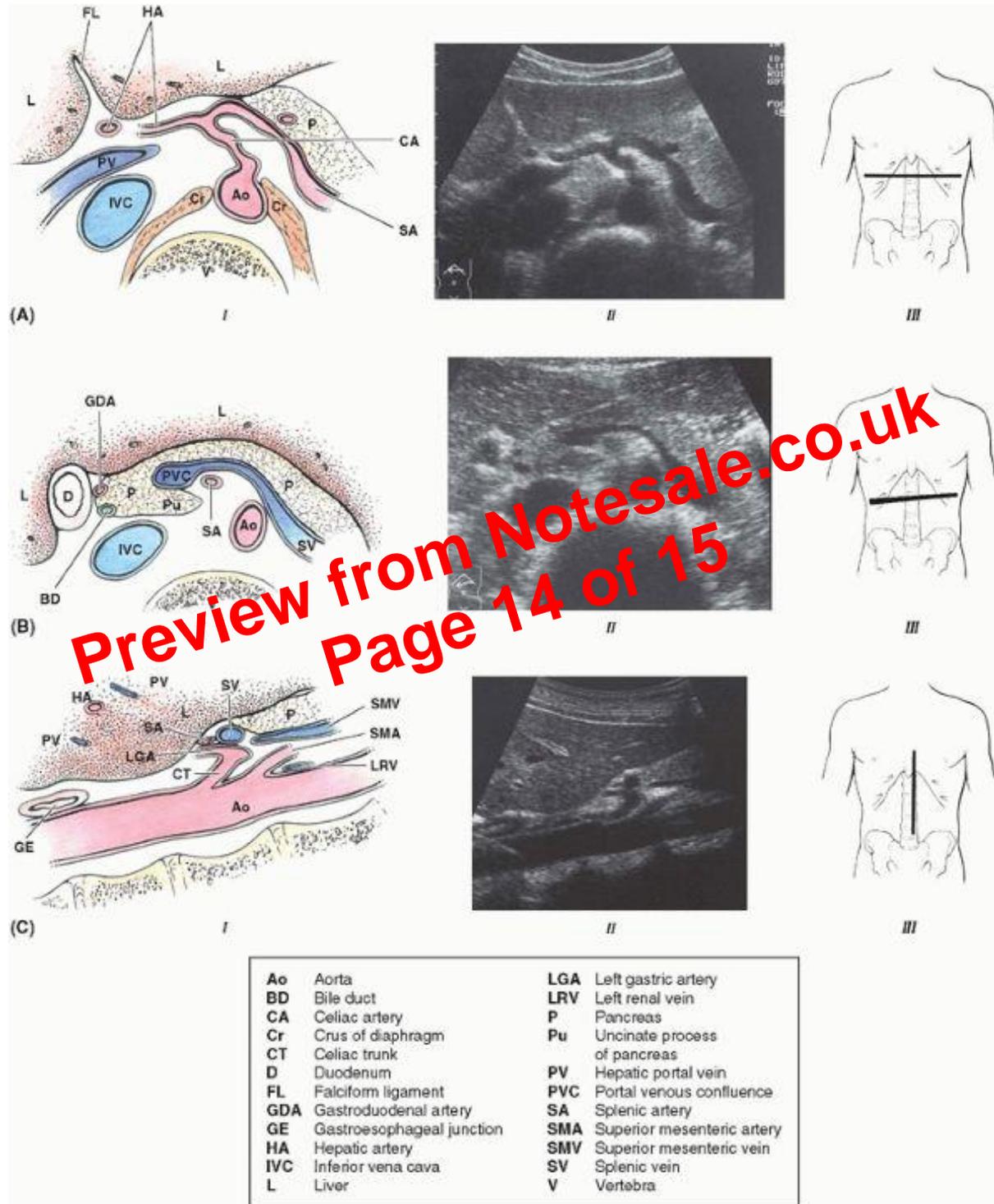
Caval aperture

- Central tendon opening for IVC passage
- Right phrenic nerve and lymphatics also pass through

Sectional medical imaging of the abdomen

- Ultrasound, CT and MRI used to examine the abdominal viscera
- MRI provides better differentiation between soft tissues, so more revealing

Ultrasound



Taken from Moore et al, Clinically Oriented Anatomy, Seventh Edition.